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THE
LATIN GRAMMAR
OF
PHARMACY AND MEDICINE

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INTRODUCTION.

PROBABLY all Professors in our Schools of Pharmacy and Medicine, and especially those who aim at a broad education of their students, will agree that a knowledge of Latin is essential to a thorough comprehension of the language peculiar to their work. The student, however, who looks mainly to the practical side of his subject—seeing but a remote connection between the ordinary Latin text-book and the special knowledge he requires—throws aside any systematic study of this important language, deeming it a waste of valuable time. To meet this grave objection of the special student, and yet, in a moderate degree, at least, accomplish the purpose referred to, explains the appearance of this book.

The material in the following pages has been used *in manuscript form* by my classes of the past year, and I desire to state that, in spite of this disadvantage, its use has saved much time. The student has been able to accomplish twice the amount of work, and that more thoroughly than by the ordinary method. At the same time he has been interested in the work from the beginning.

L. E. SAYRE, PH.G.,
Dean of Department of Pharmacy, University of Kansas.



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E. S. Christoe

PREFACE.

THIS book is the outgrowth of experience. It was designed expressly to meet the needs of the first year pharmacy and medical students of this institution. Considerable experience in teaching such students had clearly shown that those who had not studied Latin were at great disadvantage compared with those who had acquired a fair knowledge of that language. They were found to be much slower in understanding the terminology and securing a firm grasp of the subjects presented ; and, without a clear knowledge of terms, satisfactory progress was impossible. To remedy this difficulty, all pharmacy and first year medical students were required to study Latin, using the same text-books as do classical students. The result was a great improvement, but not as great as was anticipated. Something was found to be still lacking. For though the student made fair progress in learning the language, he of course made no progress in learning the peculiar terminology of his subject. Here was another difficulty. How should it be met ? It was very clear that if the student, while learning his Latin, could learn, at the same time, the names of drugs and many of the formulae for preparing medicines, a great gain would be made. This would make the study of the language practical, and bear directly upon his life-work. But how could this be done ? Where could a suitable book be found ? Who had published it ? These were some of our inquiries. Looking dili-

gently in all directions, and searching carefully everywhere, we found to our surprise that no such book had yet been made. What should we do? Give it up and go back to the old unsatisfactory way? In our perplexity a friend suggested that we make the desired book, or at least such a book as our experience in teaching showed that the pupil required; that if we thus supplied the needs of our own students, we should probably supply the needs of thousands of others. With no guide, therefore, but our own experience and observation, we have prepared this little book for the special use of pharmacy and medical students.

The aim has been to make it as practical for these students as the philosophical unfolding of the principles of Latin grammar would permit. Our motto has been, "The minimum of theory and the maximum of practice."

In writing the exercises we have tried to avoid stiffness and formality, and make them lively and interesting, often carrying a connected thought through an entire lesson.

The questions to be answered in Latin, carried through many lessons, will be found very useful in requiring the student to master a large vocabulary early in his course. To the same end the teacher will find it profitable to require the student to recite chiefly without a book.

The book contains for translation many Latin prescriptions, and formulæ for preparing medicines, partly taken from books written recently, and partly from the old Roman writers Cato and Celsus.

We trust our "Suggestive Derivations" will also prove a valuable feature of the work, and prompt the student to much earnest study of a similar nature in the line indicated.

Our acknowledgments are due to Professor L. E. Sayre, the Dean of the Department of Pharmacy in the University of

Kansas, for valuable suggestions and assistance in pharmacy; to Miss Adelaide Rudolph, Assistant Teacher of Latin in the same institution, for thoroughly testing the work in the class-room; also to Ginn & Co., for permission to follow, as far as might suit our convenience, the plan of Collar & Daniell's "Beginner's Latin Book."

Conscious that the book may contain many imperfections, we ask those into whose hands it may fall, to note and kindly send us such suggestions of changes as they think ought to be made, to the end that, if we are ever fortunate enough to reach a second edition, such suggestions may be utilized in making a better and more useful work.

D. H. ROBINSON,

Lawrence, Kansas, 1890.

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THE LATIN GRAMMAR
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CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

ALPHABET.

1. THE Latin alphabet is the same as the English, with the omission of *w*.

2. Letters are divided into two classes:

I.	<i>Vowels</i>	.....	<i>a, e, i, o, u, y.</i>
II.	<i>Consonants,—</i>		
1.	Liquids	.....	<i>l, m, n, r.</i>
2.	Mutes,—		
	(a) P-mutes	.....	<i>p, b, f, v.</i>
	(b) T-mutes	.....	<i>t, d.</i>
	(c) K-mutes	.....	<i>k, c, g, q (u).</i>
3.	Sibilant	.....	<i>s.</i>
4.	Double consonants	.....	<i>x, z.</i>

3. ROMAN METHOD OF PRONUNCIATION.

1. *Vowels.*

ā is sounded like a in *father*.

“ “ “ a in half.

6 " " " e in they.

“ “ “ *c* in them.

i " " *i* in pipe

ō	is sounded like	o in	<i>ore</i> .
ō	"	"	<i>o in obey</i> .
ū	"	"	<i>u in rude</i> .
ū	"	"	<i>u in full</i> .

2. Diphthongs.

ae	is sounded like	ai in	<i>aisle</i> .
au	"	"	<i>ou in our</i> .
ei	"	"	<i>ei in veil</i> .
oe	"	"	<i>oi in toil</i> .
eu	"	"	<i>eu in feud</i> .
ui	"	"	<i>we</i> .

3. Consonants.

Most of the consonants have the same sounds as in English; but notice the following:

c	is sounded like	c in	<i>cave</i> .
g	"	"	<i>g in give</i> .
j	"	"	<i>y in yes</i> .
t	"	"	<i>t in time</i> .
s	"	"	<i>s in sin</i> .
v	"	"	<i>w in win</i> .
ch	"	"	<i>k in kite</i> .

4. SYLLABLES.

1. In dividing a word into syllables, make as many syllables as there are vowels and diphthongs: *gen-ti-ā'-na*, *mor-phi-a*.

2. A single consonant is joined with the vowel following: *hu-me-rus*, *di'-gi-tus*.

3. If there are two or more consonants between two vowels, as many are joined to the following vowel as can be pronounced at the beginning of a word or syllable: *sac-cha-rum*, *del-phī-nī-um*.

4. In compound words the division must show the component parts: *ab'-est* (*ab*, away; *est*, he is).

5. The last syllable of a word is called the *ultima*; the one next to the last, the *penult*; the one before the penult, the *antepenult*.

5. QUANTITY.

Syllables are in quantity either long, short or common.

1. A syllable is long in quantity,—

(a) If it contains a diphthong: *ae-rū'-go*.

(b) If its vowel is followed by *j*, *x*, *z*, or any two consonants, except a mute with *l* or *r*: *nux*, *plum'-bum*, *quaſ'-si-a*.

2. A syllable is short if its vowel is followed by another vowel or diphthong: *olēum*.

3. A syllable is common if its vowel, naturally short, is followed by a mute with *l* or *r*: *pī-gri*, *ă'-gri*.

The signs $\overline{\cdot}$, $\overline{\cdot}$, $\overline{\cdot}$, are used to mark quantity, the first indicating that the syllable over which it is placed is *long*; the second, that it is *short*, and the third that it is *common*.

6. ACCENT.

1. Words of two syllables are always accented on the first: *ero'-cus*, *crē'-ta*.

2. Words of more than two syllables are accented on the *Penult*, if that is long in quantity; otherwise, on the *Antepenult*: *cin-nā-mō'-mum*, *eu-phor'-bi-a*.

7. CASES.

1. In Latin there are six cases: *nominative*, *genitive*, *dative*, *accusative*, *vocative* and *ablative*.

2. These cases correspond to the following English equivalents:

The nominative, to the nominative.

The genitive, to the possessive, or objective with *of*.

The dative, to the objective with *to* or *for*.

The accusative, to the objective.

The vocative, to the nominative independent.

The ablative, to the objective with *from*, *by*, *in*, *with*.

8. GENDER.

The gender, in some nouns, is determined by the meaning; in others, by endings.

1. Names of males are masculine: *ÆSCULAPIUS*; *MEDICUS*, a *physician*.

2. Names of rivers, winds and mountains are masculine: *DANUBIUS*, *Danube*; *NOTUS*, *south-wind*; *APENNINUS*, *Apennines*.

3. Names of females are feminine: CORNELIA.
4. Names of countries, towns, islands and trees are feminine: AMERICA; ROMA, *Rome*; SILICIA, *Sicily*; PINUS, *pine-tree*.
5. Indeclinable nouns are neuter: KINO.

The learner is supposed to be familiar with the names and meanings of the ordinary grammatical terms, such as *subject*, *object*, *predicate*, *case*, *mood*, *tense*, *voice*, *declension*, *conjugation*, etc. No explanation of these terms will, therefore, be given.

CHAPTER II.

9. DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

1. THERE are five declensions, distinguished from each other by the case-ending of the genitive singular and by the stem characteristic, as follows:

STEM CHARACTERISTICS.	GENITIVE ENDINGS.
Dec. I. <i>ā</i>	<i>ae</i>
Dec. II. <i>ō</i>	<i>ī</i>
Dec. III. <i>ī</i> or a consonant	<i>īs</i>
Dec. IV. <i>ū</i>	<i>ūs</i>
Dec. V. <i>ē</i>	<i>ēī</i>

2. In declension each case is formed by combining two parts,—*stem* and *termination*.
3. The stem is the unchanged base to which the terminations are added.
4. The terminations consist of case-endings joined with the final letter of the stem.

FIRST DECLENSION.

10. Nouns of this declension are of the feminine gender; but see general rules (8).

The nominative singular ends in *a* and *e*.

11. They are declined as follows:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. <i>pilūlā</i> , a <i>pill</i> .	N. <i>pilūlæ</i> , <i>pill</i> s.
G. <i>pilūlæ</i> , of a <i>pill</i> .	G. <i>pilūlārum</i> , of <i>pill</i> s.
D. <i>pilūlæ</i> , to or for a <i>pill</i> .	D. <i>pilūlis</i> , to or for <i>pill</i> s.
Ac. <i>pilūlam</i> , a <i>pill</i> .	Ac. <i>pilūlās</i> , <i>pill</i> s.
V. <i>pilūlā</i> , O <i>pill</i> .	V. <i>pilūlæ</i> , O <i>pill</i> s.
Ab. <i>pilūlā</i> , from, with or by a <i>pill</i> .	Ab. <i>pilūlis</i> , from, with or by <i>pill</i> s.

SINGULAR.

N. <i>aloē</i>	<i>the aloe.</i>
G. <i>aloēs</i>	<i>of the aloe.</i>
D. <i>aloē</i>	<i>to or for the aloe.</i>
Ac. <i>aloēn</i>	<i>the aloe.</i>
V. <i>aloē</i>	O <i>aloe.</i>
Ab. <i>aloē</i>	<i>from, with or by the aloe.</i>

The plural has the same terminations as nouns in *a*.

12. *Table of Terminations.*

NOUNS IN A.

Singular.

- N. *ă*
- G. *āe*
- D. *āe*
- Ac. *ām*
- V. *ă*
- Ab. *ā*

NOUNS IN E.

Singular.

- N. *ē*
- G. *ēs*
- D. *ē*
- Ac. *ēn*
- V. *ē*
- Ab. *ē*

Plural.

- N. *āe*
- G. *ārum*
- D. *īs*
- Ac. *ās*
- V. *āe*
- Ab. *īs*

The pupil should commit to memory this table of terminations.

13. In Latin there is no article; *pilūla* may be translated *a pill*, *the pill* or *pill*.

14. *Rules of Syntax:*

The subject of a finite verb is in the nominative case: Pilūla est parva, the pill is small.

15. *The direct object of a transitive verb is in the accusative case: Puella hābet crētam*, the girl has the chalk.

16. *A noun in the predicate, referring to the same person or thing as the subject, is put in the same case: Quinia est bōna medicīna*, quinine is good medicine.

17. *The indirect object is put in the dative case: Nautac pilūlam dat*, he gives a pill to the sailor.

18.

VOCABULARY. 1.

Alōe, es, F., <i>aloe</i> .	Amāra, <i>bitter</i> .	Est, (he, she it) <i>is</i> .
Aqua, ae, F., <i>water</i> .	Alba, <i>white</i> .	Sunt, (they) <i>are</i> .
Crēta, ae, F., <i>chalk</i> .	Bōna, <i>good</i> .	
Amygdāla, ae, F., <i>almond</i> .	Fluīda, <i>fluid</i> .	Häbet, (he, she, it) <i>has</i> .
Massa, ae, F., <i>mass</i> .	Lenta, <i>tough, sticky</i> .	
Mistūra, ae, F., <i>mixture</i> .	Parva, <i>small</i> .	Häbent, (they) <i>have</i> .
Puella, ae, F., <i>girl</i> .	Pūra, <i>pure</i> .	

EXERCISES.

1. Pílūla parva. 2. Pílūlae parvae. 3. Pílūlas parvas. 4. Aloe amāra. 5. Aloen amāram. 6. Aquae pūrae. 7. Aquas puras. 8. Aquam pūram. 9. Massae lentae. 10. Massam lentam. 11. Massa lenta. 12. Crēta alba. 13. Crētam albam. 14. Mistūrae fluīdae. 15. Amygdālae parvae. 16. Puella bona. 17. Puellas bōnas.

1. Pílūlă est parvă. 2. Amāră est pílūlă. 3. Pílūlae sunt parvae. 4. Puella aloen häbet. 5. Puellae amygdālas häbent. 6. Mistūra est lenta. 7. Massae sunt leutae. 8. Mistūrae sunt fluīdae. 9. Crēta est alba. 10. Pílūla parva est amāra. 11. Puella pílūlam amāram häbet. 12. Puellae mistūras fluīdas häbent. 13. Crēta alba est pūra. 14. Aloē parva est amāra. 15. Puella bōna pílūlas amāras häbet. 16. Mistūra fluīda est pūra. 17. Massa lenta est alba. 18. Puellae bōnae amygdālas parvas häbent.

Decline together *crēta pūra*, *bōna puella* and *massa lenta*.

EXERCISE. 2.

1. The pills are small. 2. The aloe is bitter. 3. The water is pure. 4. The girl has an almond. 5. The mixtures are sticky. 6. The masses are tough. 7. The almonds are good. 8. The girls are small. 9. The bitter mixture is white. 10. The good girls have the chalk. 11. The little girl has the white pills. 12. The fluid mixture is bitter.

VOCABULARY. 2.

Chartă, āe, <i>paper</i> .	Medicāta, <i>medicated</i> .
Belladonna, ae.	Multa, <i>much</i> , (pl) <i>many</i> .

Tinctūra, ae, a <i>tincture</i> .	Cērāta, <i>waxed</i> .
Cornēlia, ae, <i>Cornelia</i> .	Rubra, <i>red</i> .
Filia, ¹ ae, a <i>daughter</i> .	Flāva, <i>yellow</i> .
Nauta, ae (<i>m</i>), a <i>sailor</i> .	Fusca, <i>brown, dusk, blackish</i> .
Quinina, ae, <i>quinine</i> .	Ægrōta, <i>sick</i> .
Mēdicīna, ae, <i>medicine</i> .	Et, <i>and</i> .
Dat, (<i>he, she, it</i>) <i>gives</i> .	Non, <i>not</i> .
Dant, (<i>they</i>) <i>give</i> .	

20. Observe that these adjectives are in the feminine gender to agree with the nouns. *Nauta* is the only masculine noun given.

21. The particle *ne* is appended to the first word in a sentence as a sign of a question, and is not to be translated by any separate word: *Est-ne aqua pūra?* Is the water pure?

22. The dative is often used with *est* or *sunt* to indicate possession, and, when thus used, is called the POSSESSIVE DATIVE.

23.

EXERCISE. 3.

1. Chartāe medicātae.
2. Chartīs medicātīs.
3. Āquārum medicatārum.
4. Filiā nautac.
5. Filiābus Corneliae.
6. Chartā cērātā.
7. Chartīs eērātīs.
8. Puella mēdieīnam hābet.
9. Puellāe (dative) est mēdicīna.
10. Puellāe hābent tinetūrās.
11. Puellīs sunt tinctūrae.
12. Corneliā filiae tinctūram dat.
13. Filiā nautāe tinctūram belladonnae hābēt.
14. Cornēlia quiniam amāram filiae aegrōtae dat.
15. Pilūlāe quinīnæ sunt parvae et amārae.
16. Mistūra multārum mēdicīnārum non bōna est.
17. Cornēlia filiae pilūlas flāvas dat.
18. Cornēliae āmāras pilūlas dant.

Answer the following questions in Latin. Every answer should form a complete sentence, like this: *Est-ne pilūla parva?* Pilūla est parva: (Yes)—1. Est-ne quinia amāra? 2. Est-ne tinetūra fusca? 3. Hābet-ne puella tinctūram belladonnae? 4. Dat-ne Cornelia filiae pilūlas quinīnæ? 5. Hābent-ne multam mēdicīnam? 6. Est-ne massa lenta?

¹ *Filia* has *ābus* in the dative and ablative plural.

24.

EXERCISE. 4.

1. The medicated paper is red. 2. The tincture of belladonna is good medicine. 3. The girl has waxed paper. 4. They give pure water. 5. The girl gives bitter pills to the sailor. 6. Cornelia gives quinine pills (pills of quinine) to (her) sick daughter. 7. Are the red pills bitter? 8. The little girls have the brown tinctures. 9. The mass is sticky and bitter. 10. The good little (good and little) girls have the white pills and the red chalk. 11. They give bitter medicine to many little girls. 12. The fluid mixture is not pure.

CHAPTER III.

SECOND DECLENSION.—NOUNS IN O.

25. Nouns of the second declension end in *er, ir, us, os, masculine; um and on, neuter*; but see general rules for gender, 8: 3.

*Syrūpus, syrup.**Puer, boy.**Extractum, extract.*

SINGULAR.

Masculine.

N. *syrūpūs.*
G. *syrūpī.*
D. *syrūpō.*
Ac. *syrūpum.*
V. *syrūpē.*
Ab. *syrūpō.*

Masculine.

N. *puēr.*
G. *pucrī.*
D. *puerō.*
Ac. *puerum.*
V. *puer.*
Ab. *puerō.*

Neuter.

N. *extractum.*
G. *extractī.*
D. *extractō.*
Ac. *extractum.*
V. *extractum.*
Ab. *extractō.*

PLURAL.

N. *syrūpī.*
G. *syrūpōrum.*
D. *syrūpīs.*
Ac. *syrūpōs.*
V. *syrūpī.*
Ab. *syrūpīs.*

N. *puerī.*
G. *puerōrum.*
D. *puerīs.*
Ac. *pucrōs.*
V. *puerī.*
Ab. *puerīs.*

N. *extractā.*
G. *extractōrum.*
D. *extractīs.*
Ac. *extractā.*
V. *extractā.*
Ab. *extractīs.*

26. Observe that although the stem ends in *o*, the *o* does not appear except in the dat. and abl. singular and in the gen. and acc. plural.

27. The vocative singular of nouns in *us* of this declension ends in *ě*; all other nouns of this declension have the vocative the same as the nominative.

28. Terminations.

SINGULAR.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. <i>us</i>	N. <i>um</i>
G. <i>ī</i>	G. <i>ī</i>
D. <i>ō</i>	D. <i>ō</i>
Ac. <i>um</i>	Ac. <i>um</i>
V. <i>ě</i>	V. <i>um</i>
Ab. <i>ō</i>	Ab. <i>ō</i>

PLURAL.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. <i>ī</i>	N. <i>ă</i>
G. <i>ōrūm</i>	G. <i>ōrum</i>
D. <i>īs</i>	D. <i>īs</i>
Ac. <i>ōs</i>	Ac. <i>ă</i>
V. <i>ī</i>	V. <i>ă</i>
Ab. <i>īs</i>	Ab. <i>īs</i>

VOCABULARY. 3.

NOUNS.

<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
Rōsa, ac, <i>rose</i> .	Mědīcus, <i>ī</i> , doctor, physician.	Abstractum, <i>ī</i> , <i>abstraet</i> , <i>dried extraet</i> .
Scilla, ae, <i>squill</i> .	Puer, <i>ī</i> , <i>boy</i> . Rūbus, <i>ī</i> , <i>blackberry bush</i> . Syrūpus, <i>ī</i> , <i>syrup</i> .	Acētum, <i>ī</i> , <i>vinegar</i> . Aconītum, <i>ī</i> , <i>aconite</i> . Rheum, <i>ī</i> , <i>rhubarb</i> . Vēnēnum, <i>ī</i> , <i>poison</i> . Vīnum, <i>ī</i> , <i>wine</i> .

Adjectives.

Aromatīcus, a, um, <i>aromatie</i> .
Compositus, a, um, <i>compound</i> .
Doctus, a, um, <i>learned</i> .
Exsiccātus, a, um, <i>dry, dried out</i> .
Grātus, a, um, <i>pleasing, acceptable</i> .

Verbs.

Miscet, (<i>he, she, it</i>) <i>mixes</i> .
Miscent (<i>they mix, mingle</i>).

29. It will be observed that adjectives of the first and second declensions have three endings to mark the different genders; that the *feminine* is declined like a noun of the first declension, the *masculine* like a *masculine* noun of the second, and the *neuter* like a *neuter* noun of the second declension.

EXERCISE. 5.

1. Rhei aromatici. 2. Rheum aromaticum. 3. Extractum compositum. 4. Extracto composito. 5. Extractorum compositorum. 6. Extracta composita. 7. Mēdīci docti. 8. Mēdīcōrum doctōrum. 9. Abstractum exsiccatum. 10. Syrūpus grātus. 11. Syrūpi grāti. 12. Syrūpis grātis. 13. Mēdīcus est doctus. 14. Mēdīcus doctus mēdīcīnam miscet. 15. Puer abstractum aconiti hābet. 16. Hābct-ne puer vcnēnum? 17. Scillae sýrūpus puero non est grātus. 18. Mēdīcus puero rhci syrūpum aromaticum dat. 19. Acētum ct vīnum mēdīco dant. 20. Puella rōsae extractum habet. 21. Mēdīci docti venēna multa miscent. 22. Pucro parvo rūbi extractum fluīdum dat.

EXERCISE. 6.

1. The boy has the medicine. 2. The abstracts are dry medicines. 3. The extracts are fluid. 4. The syrup of squills is a good medicine, but (sed) not pleasing to a boy. 5. The doctor is mixing medicine. 6. He is mixing the extracts of blackberry and rhubarb. 7. Is he giving the boy poison? 8. He is. 9. Is the extract of rose a poison? 10. No. 11. The roses are pleasing to the girls. 12. The girls give the good doctor roses, but the boys give him syrup of squills.

Questions to be answered in Latin : 1. Est-ne extractum grātum ?
2. Est-ne quinia medicīna böna ? 3. Dat-ne mědīcus puero věnēnum ? 4. Est-ne mědīcus doctus ? 5. Doctus est. 6. Dat-nc mědīcus puellis sýrūpum scillac ? 7. Hābet-ne púcer ácóniti abstractum ? 8. Est-ne rübi extractum puero grātum ? 9. Miscet-nc doctus mědīcus mědīcīnas ?

Second Declension—continued.

30. *Rule of Syntax*: An appositive agrees with its subject in case: Anna, filia mēdici, *Anna, the daughter of the physician.*

EXERCISE. 7.

2. Vocabulary.

Antidotum, <i>i. n.</i> ,	antidote.
Acidum, <i>i. n.</i> ,	an acid.

Conīum, <i>i</i> <i>n.</i> ,	poison hemlock.
Podophyllum, <i>i</i> <i>n.</i> ,	mandrake, may-apple.
Aurantium, <i>i</i> <i>n.</i> ,	orange-peel.
Mōrus, <i>i</i> <i>f.</i> ,	mulberry-tree.
Maltum, <i>i</i> <i>n.</i> ,	malt.
Fīlius, <i>i</i> <i>m.</i> ,	son.
Pōcūlum, <i>i</i> <i>n.</i> ,	cup.
Claudus, <i>a.</i> <i>n., m.</i> ,	lame.
Æger, <i>a.</i> <i>n., m.</i> ,	sick.

1. Věněni antídōtum. 2. Puer pōcūlum āčidi hābet. 3. Conīi abstractum est věnēnum exsiccātum. 4. Pūeri mědīco docto multa abstracta et extracta dant. 5. Anna, fīlia mědīci, podophylli abstractum et aurantii syrūpum hābet. 6. Mōri syrūpum puěro ægro dat. 7. Est-ne mōri syrūpus puěro grātus? 8. Puer claudus extractuī malti hābet. 9. Puer æger, mědīci bōni fīlius, est claudus. 10. Dat-ne mědīcus doctus fīlio ægro malti extractum? 11. Mōri syrūpum et aurantii fīlio dāt.

EXERCISE. 8.

1. Anna, the daughter of the physician, is lame. 2. He is mixing the extracts. 3. The boy is mixing the medicine for (his) sick father. 4. The doctor gives the sick boy abstract of mandrake and mulberry syrup. 5. The extract of malt is acceptable to the good doctor. 6. The abstract of hemlock is a dry poison. 7. The syrup of mulberry is a good medicine. 8. The physician has an antidote for poison. 9. The little boy gives the lame girl a cup of vinegar. 10. The learned doctor gives the sick boy a small cup of orange syrup. 11. Mulberry syrup is not pleasing to the sick boy. 12. The little boy is mixing the extract of malt and vinegar *in the cup.* (*In* with the ablative.)

CHAPTER IV.

31. FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

1. *Rule of Syntax*: Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number and case. *Nauta clārus, famous sailor. Nautarum clarōrum, of famous sailors.*

2.

VOCABULARY. 4.

Āsăfoetida, æ,	aesafœtida.
Āger, a. -um,	sick.
Ācācia, æ,	acacia.
Āscūlāpius, ī.	
Cinchōna, æ,	cinchona.
Cinnamōnum, ī,	cinnamon.
Clārus, a, -um,	clear, bright, famous.
Căpit,	(he, she, it) takes.
Căpiunt,	(they) take.
Limpīdus, a, -um,	limpid, clear, transparent.
In (with the ablative),	in, on.
Erăt,	(he, she, it) was.
Mălus, a, -um,	bad, evil, wicked.
Magnus, a, -um,	large, great.
Quis (masc.),	who.
Quid (neut.),	what.
Tolu, indecl.,	Tolu.
Tolutānus,	made of Tolu, pertaining to Tolu.

EXERCISE. 9.

1. Āsculāpius, mĕdīcus clārus. 2. Nauta æger. 3. Nautæ aegrōtō. 4. Cum (with) nautā aegrō. 5. Nautōrum aegrōrum. 6. Mĕdīcus clārus nautæ aegro tolutānum syrūpum dat. 7. Quis cinchōnae tinctūram puellæ bōnæ dat? 8. Bōnus mĕdīcus dat tinctūram puellæ. 9. Quis cinnamōmī tinctūram hăbet? 10. Puer mălus hăbet, sed (but) bōnō vîrō dat. 11. Quis erat Āsculāpius? 12. Āsculāpius ērat clārus mĕdīcus. 13. Vir aegrōtus asafœtidæ tinctūram căpit. 14. Quis acāciæ syrūpum căpit? 15. Mălus vir căpit. 16. Est-ne aegrōtus? 17. Aqua limpīda est in pōcūlo. 18. Quis tolu in pōcūlo hăbet? 19. Mĕdīcus clārus

pūero ægro sacchārum dat. 20. O medīce, věnēnum est in āquā.
21. Medīce bōne, scillæ syrūpus est in pōcūlo.

EXERCISE. 10.

1. *Æsculapius*, the physician, was famous. 2. The sick man likes (amat) the doctor's wine. 3. He does not like syrup of squills. 4. The syrup of tolu is a good medicine. 5. The tincture of cinnamon is pleasing to the good little girl. 6. The girl gives a cup of pure water to the sick boy. 7. What is the doctor giving the sick man? 8. He is giving the extract of malt. 9. Is the extract of malt, beer (*cervisia*)? 10. What does he give the sailor? 11. He has a cup of the tincture of cinchona for the sick sailor. 12. The sailor likes quinine and cinchona. 13. O doctor, the little girl has a cup of water for the sick man. 14. He likes water in the tincture. 15. In the cup is good medicine for the sick man.

To be Answered in Latin.

1. Quis extractum mali āmat? 2. Quis asafetidæ tinctūram āmat? 3. Căpit-ne mălus puer acāciæ syrūpum? 4. Āmant-ne pueri parvi scillæ syrūpum? 5. Quis pilūlas parvas aconīti capit? 6. Hăbet-ne mēdīcus podophylli pilūlas vīro ægrōto? 7. Quod extractum hăbēt mēdīcus?

32. *First and Second Declension—continued.*

1. *Rule of Syntax*: The agent is expressed by the ablative with *a* or *ab*: *mēdīcus* *ā* *pūellā* *laudātur*, *the physician is praised by the girl*.

2.

VOCABULARY. 5.

Āmātūr, (*he, she it*) *is loved.*

Āmantūr, (*they*) *are loved.*

Vōcat, (*he, she, it*) *ealls.*

Vōcātūr, (*he, she, it*) *is called.*

Āmīcus, ī, *friend.*

Americānus, a, -um, *American.*

Pēritus, a, -um, *skilled, experienced.*

Allium, ī, *garlic.*

Arnīca. æ, *arnica.*

Cercvisia, æ, *beer.*

Capsicūm, ī, *Cayenne pepper.*

Collum, ī, *neck.*

Emplastrum, ī, *plaster.*

Ipēcācūnha, -æ, *ipecac.*

Germānus, -a, -um, *German*

Nāsus, ī, *nose.*

Officīna, -æ, *offīce, shop.*

Rēmēdium, ī, *remedy.*

Ubī, adv., *where, when.*

Sātis, adv., *enough.*

EXERCISE. 11.

1. **U**bi est medicus? 2. In officina est. 3. Quis medicum voeat? 4. A filiā nautae vocatur. 5. Medicinam in officina mis-
eet viro ægroto. 6. Habet-ne in officina remedia multa? 7. Hab-
et-ne syrupum? 8. Multos syrupos habet: syrupos rosae et rhe-
et rubi et sarsaparillae et seillae et ipecacuanhae et allii et acaciæ et
amygdalæ et aurantii et,—“satis, satis, amice bone; syrupos habet.”
9. Est-ne medicus peritus? 10. Peritus et bonus est, et ab amieis
amatur et laudatur. 11. Habet-ne arnicea emplastrum in officina?
12. Habet. 13. Nautae puer malus capsiei emplastrum in eollo
habet. 14. Medicus Germanus habet nasum magnum et rubrum.
15. Cerevisiam amat. 16. Quid Americanus medicus amat? 17.
Vinum ab Americano amatur. 18. Quid est in naso puellae? 19.
Mediei puella arnicea emplastrum in naso habet.

EXERCISE. 12.

1. The skilful doetor is loved and praised by his friends. 2. He is ealled by the son of the sick man. 3. Who is sick? 4. The son of the lame sailor is sick. 5. Where is the doctor? 6. He is in his offiee. 7. Has he many remedies in his offiee? 8. He has abstracts of aconite, hemloek, belladonna and extracts of arnica, bitter orange, capsicum, cinchona, podophyllum and syrups of aeacia, rhubarb, almonds, garlic and—“enough, good friend.” 9. Has he an arnica plaster for the lame neck of (my) friend? 10. The good man has many plasters. 11. Is the syrup of ipeeeae a good remedy for a bad boy? 12. It is a good, but not a pleasing remedy. 13. What is on (our) friend’s nose? 14. A eapsicum plaster! 15. Is it pleasant?

3. Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. **U**bi est medicus? 2. **U**bi est puer medici? 3. Est-ne amice
puella in officina? Quis æger est? 4. Est-ne medico quinia pucro?
5. Dat-ne filius medici quinia pilulas nautae ægroto? 6. Habet-ne
medicus aloes exsiccatum extractum? 7. Dat-ne pucro ægroto
scillae syrupum? 8. Est-ne sennae extractum puero gratum? 9.
Quis allii syrupum puero malo dat?

CHAPTER V.

33. ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

Fluīdus, Fluid.

SINGULAR.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N. fluīdus.	fluīdā.	fluīdum.
G. fluīdī.	fluīdæ.	fluīdī.
D. fluīdō.	fluīdæ.	fluīdō.
Ac. fluīdum.	fluīdam.	fluīdum.
V. fluīdē.	fluīdā.	fluīdum.
Ab. fluīdō.	fluīdā.	fluīdō.

PLURAL.

N. fluīdī.	fluīdæ.	fluīdā.
G. fluīdōrum.	fluīdārum.	fluīdōrum.
D. fluīdīs.	fluīdīs.	fluīdīs.
Ac. fluīdōs.	fluīdās.	fluīdā.
V. fluīdī.	fluīdæ.	fluīdā.
Ab. fluīdīs.	fluīdīs.	fluīdīs.

Těnēr, tender.

SINGULAR.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
N. těnēr.	těnērā.	těnērum.
G. těnērī.	těnēræ.	těnērī.
D. těnērō.	těnēræ.	těnērō.
Ac. těnērum.	těnēram.	těnērum.
V. těnēr.	těnērā.	těnērum.
Ab. těnērō.	těnērā.	těnērō.

PLURAL.

N. těnērī.	těnēræ.	těnērā.
G. těnērōrum.	těnērārum.	těnērōrum.
D. těnērīs.	těnērīs.	těnērīs.
Ac. těnērōs.	těnērās.	těnērā.
V. těnērī.	těnēræ.	těnērā.
Ab. těnērīs.	těnērīs.	těnērīs.

Aeger, sick.

SINGULAR.

Masculine.

N. ægér.
G. ægrī.
D. ægrō.
Ac. ægrum.
V. æger.
Ab. ægrō.

Feminine.

ægrā.
ægræ.
ægræ.
ægram.
ægrā.
ægrā.

Neuter.

ægrum.
ægrī.
ægrō.
ægrum.
ægrum.
ægrō.

PLURAL.

N. ægrī.
G. ægrōrum.
D. ægrīs.
Ac. ægrōs.
V. ægrī.
Ab. ægrīs.

ægræ.
ægrārum
ægrīs.
ægrās.
ægræ.
ægrīs.

ægrā.
ægrōrum.
ægrīs.
ægrā.
ægrā.
ægrīs.

34. The following adjectives have the genitive singular in *iūs*, and the dative in *i*, in all genders, but in other respects are regular: *ālius* (*neut.* *aliud*), *other*; *totus*, *whole*; *alter*, *other* (of two); *nullus*, *none*; *ullus*, *any* neuter,—*trīus*, *neither*; *sōlus*, *alone*; *ūnus*, *one*; *uter*,—*trīus*, *which* (of two). *Alterius*, the genitive of *alter*, is usually accented on the antepenult.

35. *Duo*, *two*, is declined as follows:

Masculine.

N. duō
G. duōrum
D. duōbus
Ac. duōs
V. duo
Ab. duōbus

Feminine.

duæ
duārum
duābus
duās
duæ
duābus

Neuter.

duō
duōrum
duōbus
duō
duō
duōbus

Decline together *sōlus vir*, *āliud vīnum*, *nullā puellā*, *duō puērī*.

VOCABULARY. 6.

Liquīdus, a, -um liquid.

Pallīdus, a, -um pale, pallid.

Alīus, a, -um other.

Præpārātus, a, -um prepared, ready beforehand.

Præscriptum, ī	<i>prescription.</i>
Oxalīcus, a, -um	<i>oxalic.</i>
Mūriāticus, a, -um	<i>muriatic.</i>
Mīsēr, a, -um	<i>poor, wretched.</i>
Tēnēr, a, -um	<i>tender.</i>
Tartaricus, a, -um	<i>tartaric.</i>
Destillātus, a, -um	<i>distilled.</i>
Dūō, æ, o	<i>two.</i>
Quātūor, indecl.	<i>four.</i>
Quot, indecl.	<i>how many.</i>
Huc, adv.	<i>hither.</i>
Lobelia, æ,	<i>lobelia.</i>
Sanguināria, æ	<i>blood-root.</i>
Vēnit (he, she, it)	<i>comes.</i>
Vēniunt (they)	<i>come.</i>

EXERCISE. 13.

1. Puer mīser est pallidus. 2. Ūbi est mēdicus, puerōrum aegrōrum āmīcus? 3. Huc vēnit. 4. Häbet-ne præscriptum præpāratum? 5. Mēdicus pēritus pueris tēneris multas mēdicīnas præpārātas häbet. 6. Quot äcēta mēdico sunt? 7. Quatūor äcēta sunt mēdico,—lobeliæ äcētum, opii äcētum, sanguināriæ äcētum, scillæ äcētum. 8. Scillæ äcētum puellæ tēnēræ non grātum est. 9. Quot äcida liquida in ūfficīnā āmīci sunt? 10. Multa äcida sunt,—äcidum oxalīcum, et äcidum mūriāticum, et äcidum tartarīcum, et,—et,—äcidum dēstillātum, et,—“satis.” 11. Quid est äcidum dēstillātum? 12. Quinia et cinchōna et aliae mēdicīnæ āmāriæ a pueris tēneris non āmantur. 13. Rōsæ rūbræ a puellis parvis āmantur. 14. Quid mēdīcus fīliae aegræ et mīsēræ āmīci bōni dat? 15. Mistūram syrūpi scillæ et sacchāri dat. 16. Mistūra a puellā mīsērā non āmātur.

EXERCISE. 14.

1. The doctor is not in his office. 2. He is mixing pleasant medicine for the sick daughter of his friend. 3. The poor girl is pale. 4. Is the prescription prepared? 5. Yes. 6. He has many other prescriptions prepared for (his) sick friends. 7. Where is the medicine, the distilled water and tartaric acid? 8. Who likes

bitter medicines? 9. Beer and wine are liked by the lame sailor. 10. The lame sailor has a capsicum plaster on his neck. 11. Here comes the learned doctor. 12. Doctor, where are the tinctures of cinchona and tolu, and the syrups of orange and blackberry, and the medicated waters of bitter almonds and ammonia? 13. Medicine is given by the doctor to two sick boys.

To be Answered in Latin.

1. Quid mēdīcus in pōcūlo hābet?
2. Quid mēdīcus pūero ægrō dāt?
3. Quis quiniæ pīlūlas āmat?
4. Amanturne a pueris parvis?
5. Mēdice bōne, quot ăcōnīti pilulas puer hābet?
6. Ubi est Cornēliæ fīlia?
7. Est-ne in ūfficīnā mēdīci clāri?
8. Quot pōcūla rheī syrūpī puer hābet?
9. Quis allii syrūpum hābet?

CHAPTER VI.

36. IRREGULAR VERB, *sum, I am.*

1. Stems *es* and *fu*.
2. The present, imperfect and future tenses of the indicative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

1. *sum, I am.*
2. *es, thou art or you are.*
3. *est, he is.*

Plural.

<i>sumus, we are</i>
<i>estis, you are.</i>
<i>sunt, they are.</i>

IMPERFECT.

1. *eram, I was.*
2. *eras, thou wast.*
3. *erat, he was.*

<i>eramus, we were.</i>
<i>eratis, you were.</i>
<i>erant, they were.</i>

FUTURE.

1. *ero, I shall be.*
2. *eris, thou wilt be.*
3. *erit, he will be.*

<i>erimus, we shall be.</i>
<i>eritis, you will be.</i>
<i>erunt, they will be.</i>

VOCABULARY. 7.

Dōmīnus, ī	master (of a household, etc.).
Discipūlus, ī	pupil, scholar.
Gutta, æ	a drop.
Hēri, adv.	yesterday.
Lavandūla, ae	lavender.
Mägister, ī	master, teacher.
Mēdīcāmentum, ī	drug, medicine.
Mēdicāmentārius, ī	druggist.
Magnesia, æ	magnesia.
Mentha, æ	mint.
Laetus, a, um	glad, joyful.
Nīger, a, um	black.
Olēum, ī	oil.
Pipērātus, a, um	peppery, of pepper.
Prīmus, a, um	first.
Pārat (he, she, it)	prepares.
Pārant	they prepare.
Schōla, æ	school.
Servus, ī	a slave, servant.
Sēcundus, a, um,	second.
Stramonium, ī	stramonium.
Sānat (he, she, it)	heals, cures.
Sānant	they heal, cure.
Trochiscus, ī	a troche.
Unguentum, ī	ointment.
Vālidus, a, um	strong, sturdy.

1. Nouns in *ius* and *ium* often contract the genitive ending *ii* to *i*.

2. *Filius* (son) and *genius* (guardian deity), and proper nouns in *ius*, drop the *e* of the vocative: *fili*, *Corneli*.

EXERCISE. 15.

1. Sunt, erant, erunt.
2. Est, erit, erat.
3. Ero, sum, eram.
4. Sumus, eramus, erimus.
5. Eritis, eratis, estis.
6. Servus olēum piperātæ menthæ hābet.
7. Servus niger dōmino mēdīcāmenta pārat.
8. Lavandulæ olēum erat in pōeūlo parvo.
9. Mägister bōno discipūlo ipecacuanhæ trōchiscum dat.
10. Est-ne discipūlus laetus?

11. Non laetus est. 12. Mägistri pueris bōnis tröchiscos magnesiae dat. 13. Quis in scholā erit prīmus discipūlus? 14. Mēdicāmentārii fīlius vālidus erit prīmus. 15. Quis sēcundus erit? 16. Mägistri fīlius erit sēcundus. 17. Quis discipūlorum hēri æger erat? 18. Sēcundus fīlius mēdicāmentāri hēri æger erat. 19. Quod rēmēdium cāpit? 20. Stramonī extracti flūidi guttas dūas cāpit. 21. Est-ne stramonium bōna mēdicīna? 22. Mēdicāmentārii pērīti stramonii extractum, et stramonī flūidum extractum, et stramonī tinctūram, et stramonī unguentum pārant. 23. Mēdicīna vālida servum misērum et ægrum sānat. 24. Rēmēdia mēdicōrum pērītorum multos morbos sānant.

EXERCISE. 16.

1. I am, he is, thou art. 2. I was, you were, we were. 3. Thou wilt be, you will be, they will be. 4. Oil of lavender. 5. The master gives oil of lavender to his black servant. 6. The strong son of the master was not in school yesterday. 7. The druggist's little boy is in the doctor's office. 8. Is he sick? 9. Yes. 10. Is he taking medicine? 11. He is taking oils of peppermint and lavender. 12. Has he the troches and other medicines of the druggist? 13. Is the doctor curing the sick girl? 14. He has the prescription ready (*præparatum*). 15. The poor girl will be glad. 16. The skillful druggist prepares many medicines,—extracts, compound extracts, tinctures, syrups, plasters, troches, oils, pills large and small, and many other medicines.

To be Answered in Latin.

1. Ubi eras hēri? 2. Eras-ne in scholā? 3. Ubi est fīlius mēdicāmentāri? 4. Quid scrvus mēdici in ūfficīnā pārat? 5. Pārat-ne pūero mägistri quiniæ pillulas? 6. Quot menthæ piper-ātæ tröchiscos pūella hābet? 7. Dat-ne pūella pūero ægro ölēum lavandulæ? 8. Ubi discipūlus vālidus erat hēri? 9. Quot guttas stramoniī flūidi extracti mēdīcus viro ægro dat? 10. Est-ne āmārum mēdicāmentum pūero parvo grātum?

Irregular Verb, Sum—Continued.

1. The perfect, pluperfect and future perfect tenses of the indicative mood.

PERFECT TENSE.

Singular.

1. *fuī, I have been, was.*
2. *fuistī, thou hast been, wast.*
3. *fruit, he has been, was.*

Plural.

fuimus, we have been, were.
fuistis, you have been, were.
 { *fuērunt, or*
fuēre, they have been, were.

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

1. *fueram, I had been.*
2. *fueras, thou hadst been.*
3. *fuerat, he had been.*

fuerāmus, we had been.
fuerātis, you had been.
fuerant, they had been.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

1. *fuerō, I shall have been.*
2. *fueris, thou wilt have been.*
3. *fuerit, he will have been.*

fuerimus, we shall have been.
fueritis, you will have been.
fuerint, they will have been.

VOCABULARY. 8.

Āger, āgrī	field.
Agricōla, æ	farmer.
Brachium, ī	arm, upper arm.
Cāpiat (he, she, it)	let take, may take.
Dīcit (he, she, it)	says.
Dilūtus, a, um	diluted, weakened.
Drachma, æ	drachm.
Fasciā, æ	bandage.
Fractus, a, um	broken.
Fiat	let be made.
Gēnēr, ī	son-in-law.
Hyoscyāmus, ī	henbane.
Herba, æ	herb, grass, plant.
Indus, a, um	Indian.
Indīeus, a, um	Indian.
Particūla, æ	part, small part, particle.
Sānātur (he, she, it)	is cured, healed.
Sānāntur (they)	are cured, healed.
Sōcēr, ī	father-in-law.
Unciā, æ	ounee.

37. *Rule of Syntax: Means and instrument are expressed by the ablative without a preposition: Puer āger medicinā sanātur, the sick boy is cured by medicine; miles gladio interficitur, the soldier is killed with the sword.*

EXERCISE. 17.

1. Fuit, fuerat, fuerit.
2. Fuisti, fuistis, fuērunt.
3. Fueram, fuero, fui.
4. Fuerāmus, fueritis, fuerant.
5. Fuimus, fuerāmus, fueriimus.
6. In ūfficīnā sunt multa mēdieāmenta.
7. Gēnēr agricōlē mēdieāmentārius est.
8. Agrieōlē pūer braelīum fractūm hābet.
9. Faseia pūero misēro fīat.
10. Quid māgistrī sōccr cāpit?
11. Ægrōtus ācōnīti extracti liquidi tres guttas eāpiat.
12. Quid mēdīci servus hābet?
13. Hyoscyāmi unciam et strychnīæ drachinam hābet.
14. Fuit-ne mēdicīna aquā purā dīlūta?
15. Ūbi est Indus mēdieus clārus?
16. Huc vēnit doctus vir.
17. Sānat-ne pūeros ægros?
18. Filium ægricōlē vālīdi herbis sānat.
19. Mēdīci pūer mālus tabāeum fīlio māgistrī dāt.
20. Pūeri māgistrī quīnīæ pilūlis sānantur.
21. Quid mēdīeus Indus dīcit?
22. “Ægrōtus tabāci partieūlam, uncias quinque cerevisiæ, et magnum pōcūlum vīni eāpiat.”
23. Est-ne Indi mēdīci prāescriptum bōnum?
24. Quis tabāco, cerevisiā, vīno sānatur?

Māla mistūra.¹

EXERCISE. 18.

1. Where had the boy been?
2. He had been in school.
3. They will have been.
4. Where has the strong farmer been?
5. He was sick in the field yesterday.
6. Who was his doctoer?
7. He has a prescription from (of) the famous Indian doctoer.
8. What is the prescription?
9. “Let the strong farmer take four large cups of beer and a bit of tobaceo.”
10. Was the beer diluted with water?
11. No.
12. Is a siek man cured by beer and tobacco?
13. Does the Indian doctor give his patients (*ægrotis*) little white quinine pills and syrups of squills, rhubarb and ipecac?
14. No; he gives (them) fluid extract of malt and other pleasant extracts.
15. He cures boys and girls with herbs.
16. Where is the Indian doctoer's office?
17. In the woods and fields.
18. Who has a broken arm?
19. The wieked (*malus*) sailor's broken arm is healed.
20. Let a bandage be made for the broken arm of the farmer's son-in-law.
21. The medicinie had been di-

¹ What word is to be supplied?

luted with water. 22. There (omit) had been in the cup a mixture of the fluid extract of asafoetida and the oil of roses. 23. The little girl does not like the mixture.

38. *Irregular Verb Sum—Continued.*

The subjunctive, imperative and infinitive moods and participle.

39. *Subjunctive.*

PRESENT TENSE.		IMPERFECT TENSE.	
Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>sim</i>	<i>sīmus</i>	1. <i>essēm</i>	<i>essēmus</i>
2. <i>sīs</i>	<i>sītis</i>	2. <i>esses</i>	<i>essētis</i>
3. <i>sit</i>	<i>sint</i>	3. <i>esset</i>	<i>essent</i>
PERFECT TENSE.		PLUPERFECT TENSE.	
Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
1. <i>fuērim</i>	<i>fuerīmus</i>	1. <i>fuissem</i>	<i>fuissēmus</i>
2. <i>fuēris</i>	<i>fuerīlis</i>	2. <i>fuisseſ</i>	<i>fuissētis</i>
3. <i>fuērit</i>	<i>fuerint</i>	3. <i>fuisſet</i>	<i>fuissent</i>

40. *Imperative.*

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	Plural.
2. <i>Es, be thou.</i>	<i>Feste, be ye.</i>

FUTURE TENSE.

2. <i>Esto, thou shalt be.</i>	<i>Estōte, ye shall be.</i>
3. <i>Esto, he shall be.</i>	<i>Sunto, they shall be.</i>

41. *Infinitive.*

Present, <i>esse</i>	<i>to be.</i>
Perfect, <i>fuisse</i>	<i>to have been.</i>
Future, <i>futurus esse</i>	<i>to be about to be.</i>

42. *Participle.*

<i>Futurus, a, um</i>	<i>about to be.</i>
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43. *Interrogative Words.*—Interrogative sentences generally contain some interrogative word,—either an interrogative pronoun, adjective or adverb, or one of the interrogative particles,—*ne*, *nonne*, *num*:

1. *Ne* is used in questions asking for information, as in the illustrations already given.
2. *Nonne* expects the answer *Yes*: *Nonne medicīnam emit?* Is he not buying the medicine?
3. *Num* expects the answer *No*: *Num medicīnam emit?* Is he buying the medieine? or, He is not buying the medicine, is he?

VOCABULARY. 9.

Balnēum, ī	bath.
Călidus, a, um	hot.
Cērātum, ī	cerate, a waxed dressing.
Cērātus, a, um	waxed.
Camphōra, æ	camphor.
Capsūla, æ	capsule.
Cetaceum, ī	spermacti, sperm.
Cetraria, æ	cetraria.
Decoctum, ī	a decoction.
Frigidus, a, um	cold.
Ignatia, æ	{ <i>ignatia</i> , plant giving St. Ignatius bean, containing strychnine.
Jalăpa, æ	jalap.
Plumbum, ī	lead.
Resīna, æ	resin.
Sabīna, æ	savin.
Senēga, æ	rattlesnake-root.
Tepīdus, a, um	tepid, warm.
Dicitur (he, she, it)	is said.
Ēmit (he, she, it)	buys.
Ēmunt (they)	buy.
Vendit (he, she, it)	sells.
Vēndunt (they)	sell.

EXERCISE. 19.

8. Puer æger in balnēo fuisse dīeitur. 9. Nauta in balnēo frīgido fučrit. 10. Agricōla æger dīcitur in balnēo călido fuissc. 11. Quis est in balnēo frīgido? 12. Puer parvus māgistri dīcitur in balnēo frīgido esse. 13. Puer, bōnus cs. 14. Puer bōnc, bōnus ēsto. 15. Āmīei eāri, vălidi ēstc. 16. Quid mēdieāmcntārius ēmit et vēndit? 17. Mēdicāmenta multa in ūffieīnā ēmit et vendit.

18. Quot cērāta hăbet in ūfficīnā? 19. Mědicāmentārius pērītus, mědici clāri gēner, cērāta quinque in ūfficīnā parvā pārat et vēndit. 20. Cāmphōræ cērātum, et cetacei cērātum, et multa emplastra, cērāta, ægrotis (to the sick) vendit. 21. Pārāt-ne mědicāmentārius multa mědicāmenta? 22. Cetrariæ dēcoctum, et sarsaparillæ dēcoctum compōsitum, et abstracta ignatiæ āmāræ, jalāpæ, senēgæ, vālēriānæ, et ālia multa. 23. Nōnne est doctus vir, et clārus? 24. Quis plumbi et rēsīnæ et sābīnæ cērāta ēmit? 25. Mědicāmentārii pārant, et ægrōti multa rēmēdia ēmunt. 26. Discipūle bōne, es (imperative) doctus mědicāmentārius.

EXERCISE. 20.

1. Be thou learned; thou shalt be learned. 2. Boys be good; boy, you shall be good. 3. Let the boys be good. 4. To be, to have been, to be about to be.

5. The druggist prepares cerates of camphor and spermaceti, and decoctions of cetraria and sarsaparilla. 6. Is the druggist the physician's son-in-law? 7. The strong farmer's second son is said to be a skillful physician. 8. He cures the sick with pleasant medicines. 9. The good man is loved by the boys and girls. 10. The good physician's black servant gives medicine to the sick boy. 11. He gives the poor boy four grains of valerian abstract in a capsule. 12. Is not valerian abstract a dry medicine? 13. Is not the servant liked by the boy? 14. Is a bad servant liked by a good boy? 15. Is the physician preparing cerate of lead for the farmer's son? 16. Do not skillful druggists buy and sell many drugs? 17. Is not the sailor's son said to be a good physician?

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Ūbi est mědīcus? 2. Nōnne in ūfficīnā parvā est? 3. Pārāt-ne válēriānam pūero ægro? 4. Quot uncias camphōræ in ūfficīnā mědīcus hăbet? 5. Quot grāna quīniæ ægrōto dat? 6. Hăbēt-ne mědīcus āquam cālīdam in balnō? 7. Ēst-ne ægra pūella in āquā tēpīdā? 8. Quid vendit fīlius mědicāmentāri? 9. Nōnne jalāpæ et senēgæ abstracta vendit? 10. Quis rēsīnæ ceratum emit? 11. Nonne est filius medici doctus?

CHAPTER VII.

44. FIRST CONJUGATION.

VERBS IN *ā*.*Verb Stem and Present Stem, amā.*PRINCIPAL PARTS.¹

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
amō.	amāre.	amāvī.	amātūm.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
amō, <i>I love, am loving, do love.</i>	amāmus, <i>we love.</i>
amās, <i>you love.</i>	amātis, <i>you love.</i>
amāt, <i>he loves.</i>	amant, <i>they love.</i>

IMPERFECT.

amābam, <i>I was loving.</i>	amābāmus, <i>we were loving.</i>
amābās, <i>you were loving.</i>	amābātis, <i>you were loving.</i>
amābat, <i>he was loving.</i>	amābāt, <i>they were loving.</i>

FUTURE.

amābō, <i>I shall love.</i>	amābimus, <i>we shall love.</i>
amābis, <i>you will love.</i>	amābitis, <i>you will love.</i>
amābit, <i>he will love.</i>	amābunt, <i>they will love.</i>

PERFECT.

amāvī, <i>I have loved.</i>	amāvīmus, <i>we have loved.</i>
amāvīstī, <i>you have loved.</i>	amāvīstīs, <i>you have loved.</i>
amāvit, <i>he has loved.</i>	amāvērunt, ēre, <i>they have loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

amāveram, <i>I had loved.</i>	amāverāmus, <i>we had loved.</i>
amāverās, <i>you had loved.</i>	amāverātīs, <i>you had loved.</i>
amāverat, <i>he had loved.</i>	amāverant, <i>they had loved.</i>

¹ The present indicative shows the form of the *present stem*; the present infinitive shows the *conjugation*; the perfect indicative shows the *perfect stem*; and the supine, or perfect participle, shows the *participle stem*.

FUTURE PERFECT.

<i>amāverō</i> , <i>I shall have loved.</i>	<i>amāverīmus</i> , <i>we shall have loved.</i>
<i>amāverīs</i> , <i>you will have loved.</i>	<i>amāverītis</i> , <i>you will have loved.</i>
<i>amāverit</i> , <i>he will have loved.</i>	<i>amāverint</i> , <i>they will have loved.</i>

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>amem</i> ,	<i>amēmus</i> ,
<i>amēs</i> ,	<i>amētis</i> ,
<i>amet</i> ,	<i>ament</i> .

PERFECT.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>amāverim</i> ,	<i>amāverīmus</i> ,
<i>amāverīs</i> ,	<i>amāverītis</i> ,
<i>amāverit</i> .	<i>amāverint</i> .

IMPERFECT.

<i>amārem</i> ,	<i>amārēmus</i> ,
<i>amārēs</i> ,	<i>amārētis</i> ,
<i>amāret</i> ,	<i>amārent</i> .

PLUPERFECT.

<i>amāvissēm</i> ,	<i>amāvissēmus</i> ,
<i>amāvissēs</i> ,	<i>amāvissētis</i> ,
<i>amāvisset</i> .	<i>amāvissent</i> .

Imperative.

Singular.

Present, *amā*, *love thou.*

Plural.

amāte, *love ye.**Future*, *amātō*, *thou shalt love.**amātōte*, *ye shall love.**amātō*, *he shall love.**amanītō*, *they shall love.**Infinitive.**Pres.*, *amāre*, *to love.**Perf.*, *amāvisse*, *to have loved.**Fut.*, *amātūrus esse*, *to be about to love.**Participle.**Pres.*, *amāns*, *loving.**Fut.*, *amātūrus*, *about to love.**Gerund.**Gen.*, *amandī*, *of loving.**Acc.*, *amandum*, *loving.**Dat.*, *amandō*, *for loving.**Abl.*, *amandō*, *by loving.**Supine.**Ace.*, *amātūm*, *to love.**Abl.*, *amātū*, *to love, be loved.*

FIRST CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Amor, *I am loved.*—*Stem*, *āma*.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

*Pres. Ind.**āmōr*,*Pres. Inf.**āmārī*,*Perf. Ind.**āmātūs sūm.*

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

*I am loved.**Singular.*

ămōr,
ămār̄s or r̄č,
ămātūr.

Plural.

ămāmūr,
ămām̄nī,
ămantūr.

IMPERFECT.

I was loved.

ămābār,
ămābāris or r̄č,
ămābātūr.

ămābāmūr,
ămābām̄nī,
ămābāntūr.

FUTURE.

I shall or will be loved.

ămābōr,
ămābēr̄s or r̄č,
ămābētūr.

ămābēmūr,
ămābēm̄nī,
ămābēntūr.

PERFECT.

I have been or was loved.

ămātūs sūm,
ămātūs ēs,
ămātūs est.

ămātī sūmūs,
ămātī est̄s,
ămātī sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

I had been loved.

ămātūs ērām,
ămātūs ērās,
ămātūs ērāt.

ămātī ērāmūs,
ămātī ērāt̄s,
ămātī ērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been loved.

ămātūs ērō¹,
ămātūs ēr̄s,
ămātūs ēr̄t.

ămātī ēr̄mūs
ămātī ēr̄t̄s,
ămātī ērunt.

¹ *Fui, fuisti, etc.,* are sometimes used for *sum, es, etc.*; thus *amātūs fui* for *amātūs sum*. So *fuēram, fuēras, etc.*, for *ēram, ēras, etc.*; also *fuēro, fuēris, etc.*, for *ēro, ēris, etc.*

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

I may be loved.

ămĕr,	ămĕmĕr,
ămĕrĕs or rĕ,	ămĕmĕnī,
ămĕtūr.	ămentūr.

IMPERFECT.

I might, would or should be loved.

ămărĕr,	ămărēmĕr,
ămărērĕs or rĕ,	ămărēmĕnī,
ămărētūr.	ămărentūr,

PERFECT.

I may have been loved.

ămătūs sĕm, ¹	ămătī sîmĕs,
ămătūs sîs,	ămătī sîlĕs,
ămătūs sîl.	ămătī sint.

PLUPERFECT.

I might, would or should have been loved.

ămătūs essĕm, ¹	ămătī essĕmĕs,
ămătūs essĕs,	ămătī essĕtĕs,
ămătūs essĕl.	ămătī essent.

*Imperative.*PRES., ămărĕ, *be thou loved.*FUT., ămătōr, *thou shalt be loved.*ămătōr, *he shall be loved.*ămămĕnī, *be ye loved.*ămantōr, *they shall be loved.**Infinitive.*PRES., ămărī, *to be loved.*PERF., ămătūs ĕssē, *to have been loved.*FUT., ămătūm īrī, *to be about to be**loved.**Participle.*PERF.² ămătūs, *having been loved.*GER.³ ămandūs, *to be loved, deserving
to be loved.*

¹ *Fuĕrim, fuĕris, etc.*, are sometimes used for *sim, sis, etc.* So also *fuissem, fuisseſ, etc.*, for *essem, esſes, etc.*

² The Latin has no present passive nor perfect active participle.

³ GER.—Gerundive.

First Conjugation.

1. Learn the present, imperfect and future indicative, and the present imperative and infinitive, active and passive, of *amo*.

VOCABULARY. 10.

Āmo, 1, āvi, ātum	love.
Dūm, adv.	while, as long as, until.
Ergōta, æ	ergot.
Euonymus, ī	burning bush. (<i>? n d e l c e e</i>)
Fīdus, a, um	faithful, trusty.
Glycyrrhīza, æ	liquorice.
Hæmatoxylon, ī	logwood.
Krameria, æ	krameria.
Laudo, 1, āvi, ātum	praise.
Leptandra, æ	leptandron.
Lassus, a, um	tired, weary.
Nullus, a, um	no, none, not any.
Porto, 1, āvi, ātum	carry.
Pigēr, a, um	lazy.
Quassia, æ	quassia.
Recrēo, 1, āvi, ātum	refresh.
Sāno, 1, āvi, ātum	heal, cure.
Somnus, ī	sleep.
Taraxācum, ī	dandelion.
Vīgilo, 1, āvi, ātum	watch.

EXERCISE. 21.

1. Sano, sanābam, sanābo, sanābor, sanābar, sanor. 2. Sanas, sanāris, sanat, sanātur, sanātis, sananimi, samantur. 3. Sanābor, sanābo, sanābis, sanaberis, sanabitis, sanabimini, sanabuntur. 4. Sanābat, sanabāris, sanabātur, sanabāmur, sanabamini, sanābant. 5. Sanāre, sanāri, sanavisce, sanātus esse. 6. Sana, sanārc, sanāte, sanamini.

7. Medici morbos multos medicīnis sanant. 8. Puer æger taraxaci extracto sanabātur. 9. Puer nullus extracta quassiæ et leptandræ amat. 10. Agricola lassus poculis magnis cerevisiae recreabātur. 11. Malti extractum fluidum ab agricolā non amā-

N. B.—Beginning with *Exercise 21*, only the *long penults* which cannot be determined by the general rules of quantity will hereafter be marked. Penults *not* marked *long* are *short*, unless long by general rules. See 5. Learn and apply these rules.

tur. 12. Quis hæmatoxyli extractum portābit? 13. Hæmatoxyli extractum, et extracta euonymī et ergōtæ a servo medici portabuntur. 14. Glyeirrhīzæ extractum a pueris laudabātur et amabātur. 15. Est-ne krameriae extractum bonum medicamentum? 16. A medio perīto laudabātur. 17. Puer æger agricolæ euonymi extracto sanabātur. 18. Servus fidus vigilābat dum somnus gratus dominum defessum revereat. 19. Dominus noster somno nullo recreabitur. 20. Nonne nautæ claudi filius leptandræ et taraxaei extracta amat? 21. Extraeta herbārum amarārum a pueris numquam amabuntur.

EXERCISE. 22.

1. He eures; he is eured; they cure; they are eured. 2. He will praise; he will be praised; they will praise; you will be praised. 3. They loved; they were being loved. 4. We shall heal; you will be healed. 5. You will earry; they will not be carried. 6. To be eured; to have been eured; eure thou; be ye eured.
7. The wearied farmer will be refreshed by a cup of eold water. 8. The faithful servant will bring water for the weary master. 9. The sick boy is wathching while the skillful physician is mixing the medicine. 10. Extracts of leptandron and dandelion will not enre the sick pupil. 11. Will the syrup of squills refresh a lazy seholar? 12. The master will give syrup of ipecae to the bad boy, but extract of liquorice to the good little girl. 13. The lazy pupils will be refreshed by the bitter extracts of quassia and euonymus. 14. The extract of logwood was earried by the faithful servant. 15. The master's siek daughter will be refreshed by sleep, while the servant wathches and prepares the medicine.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Ubi est medicus perītus? 2. Nonne est iu officinā? 3. Quis æger est? 4. Quid remedium ægrōto das? 5. Nonne extractum taraxaci pnerum sanābit? 6. Quot quiniae pilulas ægrōtus capit? 7. Quot grana cinchōnae genero medicus dabat? 8. Num quinque grana ægrum sanābunt? 9. Num puellæ misere extractum quassiae medicis dabat? 10. Amat-ne puella medicamentum amārum?

CHAPTER VIII.

45. FIRST CONJUGATION—CONTINUED.

1. LEARN the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect indicative, and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of *amo*.

46. The compound tenses are formed by combining forms of the verb *sum* with the perfect passive participle. The participle agrees in gender and number with the subject: *puella sanata est*, the girl has been healed; *pueri sanati sunt*, the boys have been healed.

47. The possessive pronouns for *my*, *thy*, *your*, *our*, *his*, *her*, *its* and *their* are usually omitted in Latin, unless their expression is required for the sake of emphasis or clearness.

EXERCISE. 23.

1. Sanavi, sanaveram, sanavero, sanatus sum, sanatus eram, sanatus ero. 2. Sanavisti, sanatus est, sanavimus, sanati estis, sanaverunt. 3. Amavero, amatus eris, amaverit, amati erimus, amaverint. 4. Sanaveram, sanatus eras, sanaverat, sanati eramus, sanaverant. 5. Amatote, amato, amanto, sanatus esse, sanatum iri, sanari.

6. Ager aratus erit, agrieola agrum araverat, ager ab agrieola aratus est. 7. Carolus, mediei puer malus, vinum amabat. 8. Vina multa medicamentario in officinā erant,—antimonii vinum, eolchiei vinum, ipeaeuanhæ vinum, opii vinum, rhei vinum, aromaticum vinum. 9. Carolus vina potavit, et æger fuit. 10. Medicus doctus voeatus est, et puero dedit multa medicamenta amara. 11. Nullum vinum a Carolo nunc amatur: vinum non gustabit. 12. Arehagathus Græcus erat primus chirurgus Romæ (at Rome). 13. Lanius a Românis appellatus est, quia multa membra seebat. 14. Discipulus piger in scholâ amabat non pensum recitare, sed gummi masticeare. 15. Hora sexta fuit, et magister severus pueros defessos penso duro liberavit. 16. Chirurgus peritus pueri miseri oculos teneros ferro aeuto sanabit.

EXERCISE. 24.

1. He will have ploughed ; he has been cured ; he had been surpassed ; he has recited. 2. He has been set free ; he will have changed ; they had been liberated. 3. The gum had been chewed ; the pills had been swallowed. 4. The surgeon will have been surpassed by the physician. 5. The broken limb will have been amputated by the Greek surgeon 6. The Greek surgeon was surpassed by the Roman. 7. The bad servant was drinking the wine, while his master was reading aloud. 8. What wine did he drink ? 9. Did he drink aromatic wine ? 10. No ; he made a mistake and drank the wines of rhubarb and ipecac. 11. The master changed the medicine, and gave a drachm of antimony and some¹ syrup of squills and garlic. 12. The poor servant does not like wine now. 13. Swallow the quinine pills, my boy, and I will give you (*tibi*) some¹ gum and liquorice. 14. While the weary farmer was ploughing the field, the lazy servant was drinking wine. 15. He tasted the wine of antimony, but did not drink it. 16. He likes beer, but not medicated wines. 17. Wines of ipecac and colchicum are liked by no one. 18. The wines of ipecac and antimony are emetics. 19. Surgeon, cut off the broken arm of the poor sailor.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Ubi est Germanicus medicus ? 2. Quod extractum in officinā parat ? 3. Quot misturas heri parābat ? 4. Gustāvit-ne misturas ? 5. Quis amat extracta gentianæ et quassiae gustarc ? 6. Nonne medicus quiniæ et aconiti pilulas devorare amat ? 7. Num puella pulchra gummi masticat ? 8. Est-ne gummi Arabicum an tolutānum ?

¹ Not to be translated.

CHAPTER IX.

THIRD DECLENSION.

48. THE stem ends in a consonant or in *i*.

49. Consonant stems are named, according to their final letter, *mute stems, liquid stems, sibilant stems*.

50. MUTE STEMS.

Sulphās, <i>u.</i> ,	calx, <i>m.</i> ,	lex, <i>f.</i> ,	adeps, <i>m and f.</i> ,	ěněma, <i>n.</i> ,
<i>Sulphate,</i>	<i>lime,</i>	<i>law,</i>	<i>fat,</i>	<i>injection.</i>
<i>Stem, sulphat.</i>	<i>st., calc.</i>	<i>st., leg.</i>	<i>st., adep.</i>	<i>st., eněmat.</i>

Singular.

N. V., sulphās,	calx,	lcx,	adeps,	eněma.
G., sulphātis,	calcis,	legis,	adipis,	enemātis.
D., sulphāti,	calci,	legi,	adipi,	enemāti.
Ac., sulphātem,	calcem,	legem,	adipem,	eněma.
Ab., sulphāte,	calce,	lege,	adipe,	enemāte.

Plural.

N. V., sulphātes,	leges,	adipes,	enemāta.
G., sulphātum,	legum,	adipum,	enemātum.
D., sulphātibus,	legibus,	adipibus,	enematibus.
Ac., sulphātes,	lcges,	adipes,	enemāta.
Ab., sulphātibus,	legibus,	adipibus,	enematibus.

51. TERMINATIONS.

*Masculine and Feminine.**Neuter.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. V., <i>s</i>	ēs	—	<i>a</i>
G., <i>is</i>	um	is	um
D., <i>i</i>	ibus	i	ibus
Ac., <i>em</i>	ēs	—	<i>a</i>
Ab., <i>e</i>	ibus	e	ibus

52. Consonant stems may usually be found by dropping the termination of the genitive singular. Decline *sināpis, cortex, nux, cataplasma*. Decline together *cortex asper, nux amāra, caput glabrum*.

VOCABULARY. 11.

Acētas, ātis, <i>m</i>	. . . . .	<i>acetate.</i>
Acerbus, a, um	. . . . .	<i>sour.</i>
Adeps, īpis, <i>m and m</i>	. . . . .	<i>fat, lard.</i>
Aleoholīcus, a, um	. . . . .	<i>alcoholic.</i>
Applico 1, āvi, ātum	. . . . .	<i>apply, attach.</i>
Berbēris, īdis, <i>f</i>	. . . . .	<i>barberry tree.</i>
Calx, cis, <i>f</i>	. . . . .	<i>lime.</i>
Canthāris īdis, <i>f</i>	. . . . .	<i>cantharis, Spanish fly.</i>
Cortex, īcis, <i>m</i>	. . . . .	<i>bark, rind, cork.</i>
Cōmes, ītis, <i>m and f</i>	. . . . .	<i>companion, comrade.</i>
Cataplasma, ātis, <i>n</i>	. . . . .	<i>poultice.</i>
Carbōnas, ātis, <i>m</i>	. . . . .	<i>carbonate.</i>
Cāpūt, ītis, <i>n</i>	. . . . .	<i>head.</i>
Ēnēma, ātis, <i>n</i>	. . . . .	<i>injection.</i>
Excīto 1, āvi, ātum	. . . . .	<i>excite, call forth, raise up.</i>
Gläber, a, um	. . . . .	<i>smooth, bare, bald.</i>
Lēx, lēgis, <i>f</i>	. . . . .	<i>law.</i>
Lāpis, īdis, <i>m</i>	. . . . .	<i>stone.</i>
Lcvo 1, āvi, ātum	. . . . .	<i>lighten, relieve.</i>
Fortis, e, 3	. . . . .	<i>brave, bold.</i>
Mīles, ītis 3, <i>m</i>	. . . . .	<i>soldier.</i>
Macero 1, āvi, ātum	. . . . .	<i>macerate, steep, soften in liquor.</i>
Līnum, ī, <i>n</i>	. . . . .	<i>flax.</i>
Si plācet	. . . . .	<i>if you please.</i>
Pulvēro 1, āvi, ātum	. . . . .	<i>pulverize, reduce to powder.</i>
Soda, æ, <i>f</i>	. . . . .	<i>soda.</i>
Sulphas, ātis, <i>m</i>	. . . . .	<i>sulphate.</i>
Sināpis, is, <i>f</i>	. . . . .	<i>mustard.</i>
Sōcius, ī, <i>m</i>	. . . . .	<i>partner, associate.</i>
Virgūla, a	. . . . .	<i>whip, switch.</i>

EXERCISE. 25.

Medicamentarii socius militi clando lini cataplasma vendit. 2. Medicus vesicatorium magnum in capite glabro militis cantharidis chartā excitaverat. 3. Caput militis miseri cataplasmatibus lini et ulmi levabātur. 4. In officinā medici tres chartae medicātæ sunt,—cantharidis charta, potassii nitrātis charta, sināpis charta. 5. Vesicatoria duo in membris militis aegri duobus chartis medicā-

tis excitabantur. 6. Adeps carbonāte potassii medicātus militi a medio perīto parātus erat. 7. Quot acetātes a servo medici parāti erant? 8. Servus in officinā plumbi acetātem, potassii acetātem purum et impūrum, ammoniæ acetātem, zinei acetātem paraverat. 9. Miles fortis corticem Peruviānum pulverābit et comiti aegro dabit. 10. Cortex Peruviānus militi aegro a comite datus est. 11. Comes miser militis fortis cinchōnæ pilulis sanātus est. 12. Cantharidis cerātum a medio parātum, et pueri aegri stomacho applicātum erat. 13. Sināpis emplastrum vesicatorium magnum excitāvit. 14. Servus piger domini vinum acerbum eras non potābit. 15. Cerāta, et emplastra, et cataplasma non grata sunt.

EXERCISE. 26.

1. Boy, is the dootor in his offiee? 2. No; but here (hue) he comes. 3. Doctor, have you prepared the poultices and plasters? 4. Prepare, if you please, a mustard poultice for the lame soldier, and a flaxseed poultice for his faithful comrade. 5. Will the mustard poultice raise a blister? 6. Will the Spanish-fly plaster raise a blister on the brave soldier's bald head? 7. Yes. 8. It will almost (fere) raise a blister on a stone. 9. Boy, where are the aeetates of lead, zinc, potash and ammonia? 10. They were in the office yesterday. 11. Did you give the carbonate of soda and the sulphate of magnesia to the farmer's son? 12. Charles, have you pulverized the drugs and tasted the bitter mixture? 13. Yes, and it almost raised a blister on my tongue.

Questions to be answered in Latin.

1. Quid in officinā hodie paravisti, Carole? 2. Dedistine sināpis emplastrum militi? 3. Quis glucōsam in saecharo misceat? 4. Num medieamentarius aquam vino miseat? 5. Quid militem agrum levābit? 6. Applicabōne braehio claudio militis ulmi cataplasma? 7. Quid pigro discipulo applicābo? 8. Applicabōne virgulam?

VOCABULARY. 12.

Abācus, ī, M	<i>shelf, counter, table, bench.</i>
Catharticus, a, um	<i>cathartic.</i>
Colocynththis, idis, F	<i>colocynththis, bitter apple.</i>
Digitālis, is, F	<i>digitalis, fox-glove.</i>
Diligenter, adv.	<i>diligently.</i>
Dūrus, a, um	<i>hardy, tough, rugged.</i>
Īris, idis, F	<i>iris.</i>
Hydrastis, is, F	<i>hydrastis, golden seal.</i>
Laboro 1, āvi, ātum	<i>labor, work.</i>
Lētifer, a, um	<i>deadly, death-bearing.</i>
Juglans, andis, F	<i>butternut.</i>
Nux, nucis, F	<i>nut.</i>
Nux-vomica, æ, F	<i>nux-vomica.</i>
Pars, partis, F	<i>part.</i>
Physostigma, atis, N	<i>physostigma (Calabar bean).</i>
Percōlo 1, āvi, ātum	<i>strain.</i>
Penītus, adv.	<i>internally, thoroughly.</i>
Rādix, īcis, F	<i>root.</i>
Stātim, adv.	<i>immediately, at once.</i>
Tracto 1, āvi, ātum,	<i>handle.</i>

EXERCISE. 27.

1. Medicamentarius et socius in officinā medicamenta inspectantos. 2. Carolus et Joannus hodie appellabuntur. 3. Carole, ubi est colocynthidis extractum compositum, et alcoholicum berberidis extractum? 4. Nonne sunt in abāco? Colocynthidem heri macerāvi, et extractum parāvi. 5. Comes militis fuit æger, et dēdi grāna deceem. 6. Dediti agrōto deceem grana! Quinque sunt satis! Purgavistis miserum penitus,—est-ne vivus? 7. Vivus est, et hoc venit: “Mediee, est-ne extractum colocynthidis cathartica medicīna? Deceem grana non satis sunt.” 8. Joanne, militi duro enema sulphātis, magnesiæ, olei olivæ da statim,—vir bonus levābitur. 9. Dedit-ne pecuniam? 10. Ubi sunt pilulæ digitālis, juglandis, iridis? Nonne parātæ sunt? 11. Puer piger non amat laborāre, sed eras diligenter laborābit. 12. Radīcis corticem macerābit et colocynthidem pulverābit, alcoholicum berberidis extractum et fluidum hydrastis extractum percolābit. 13. Joanne,

quot physostigmatis grana ægrōto dabo? 14. Quot *grana!* letiferum vcnēnum est! Octāva pars unūs grani satis est: Letifera venēna eum (with) magnā curā tracta. 15. Paravistine abstraetum, extractum, fluididum extraetum, tinctūram nueis-vomieæ? 16. Socius nucis-vomicæ pilulas parābat. 17. Nueis-vomieæ tinetūra mediei a filio macerāta, et percolāta, et parāta est.

EXERCISE. 28.

1. The extraet of physostigma is a deadly poison, Charles; handle (it) with great care.
2. Give the patient one-eighth of a grain.
3. The unlearned physician gave the patient five grains of the extraet of digitalis.
4. The poor fellow (miser) was almost killed by the poison.
5. A skillful physician was immediately called.
6. The skillful physician relieved the sick man by means of an emetic.
7. Did not the friends of the patient kill the wretched doctor who (*qui*) gave the poison?
8. No; he lived in America, not in China.
9. How many grains of the extract of walnut shall I give?
10. Give a strong man fifteen grains, and a small boy three.
11. The iris pills are on the counter ready for the boy.
12. Pulverize the dry roots of eolehicum and steep in four cups of pure water, and strain the extract carefully.
13. The boy was cured by the fluid extract of hydrastis.
14. A part of the compound extraet of coloeynthis had been steeped and strained.
15. The physician's servant had labored diligently.
16. The son of the hardy farmer had been relieved by a few white walnut pills.
17. Skillful druggists handle poisons with great care.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Nonne medieus ægrōto pilulas iridis dabat?
2. Ubi est nucis vomieæ extractum?
3. Nonne in abāeo alto est?
4. Quis eoloeynthis extractum eompositum percolāvit?
5. Nonne a servo medicamentarii percolātum est?
6. Num puer piger radīees iridis pulvēbat?
7. Potabat-ne puer digitālis extraetum?
8. Nonne æger statim fuit?
9. Quis puerum levāvit?
10. Dabat-ne misero vomitorium?
11. Num venēnum eras potābit?

CHAPTER X.

53. SECOND CONJUGATION: *E* VERBS.

ACTIVE VOICE.—MONEO, I ADVISE.

Verb Stem, mon, moni; Present Stem, monē.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.

moneō,

Pres. Inf.

monēre,

Perf. Ind.

monūī,

Supine.

monūtum.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

I advise.

SINGULAR.

moneō,
monēs,
monet.

PLURAL.

monēmus,
monētis,
monent.

IMPERFECT.

*I was advising, or I advised.*monēbam,
monēbas,
monēbat.monēbāmus,
monēbātis
monēbant.

FUTURE.

*I shall or will advise.*monēbō,
monēbis,
monēbit.monēbimus,
monēbitis,
monēbunt.

PERFECT.

*I have advised, or I advised.*monūī,
monūistī,
monūīl.monūimūs,
monūistis,
monūērunt, or ēre.

PLUPERFECT.

*I had advised.*monueram,
monuerās,
monuerat.monuerāmus,
monuerātis,
monuerant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have advised.

monuerō,		monuerīmus,
monuerīs,		monuerītis,
monuerit.		monuerint.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
moneām,		moneāmus,
moneās,		moneātis,
moneat.		moneant.

IMPERFECT.

monērem,		monērēmus,
monērēs,		monērētis,
monēret.		monērent.

PERFECT.

monuerim,		monuerīmus,
monuerīs,		monuerītis.
monuerit.		monuerint.

PLUPERFECT.

monuissēm,		monuissēmus,
monuissēs,		monuissētis,
monuisset.		monuissent.

Imperative.

PRES. monē, advise thou ;		monēte, advise ye.
FUT. monētō, thou shalt advise,		monētōle, ye shall advise,
monētō, he shall advise ;		monētō, they shall advise.

Infinitive.

PRES. monēre, . . . . .	. . . . . to advise.
PERF. monuisse	to have advised.
FUT. monitūrus esse	to be about to advise.

Participle.

PRES. monēns . . . . .	. . . . . advising.
FUT. monitūrus	about to advise.

Gerund.

GEN. monendī . . . . .	. . . . . of advising.
DAT. monendō	for advising.

Acc. monendum advising.
 ABL. monendō by advising.

Supine.

Acc. monitum to advise.
 ABL. monitū to advise, be advised.

PASSIVE VOICE.

208. Moneor, *I am advised*.—STEM, *mōne*.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>
<i>mōneōr,</i>	<i>mōnērī,</i>	<i>mōnītūs sūm.</i>

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am advised.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>mōneōr,</i>	<i>mōnēmūr,</i>
<i>mōnērīs or rē,</i>	<i>mōnēmīnī,</i>
<i>mōnētūr.</i>	<i>mōnēntūr.</i>

IMPERFECT.

I was advised.

<i>mōnēbōr,</i>	<i>mōnēbāmūr,</i>
<i>mōnēbārīs, or rē,</i>	<i>mōnēbāmīnī,</i>
<i>mōnēbātūr.</i>	<i>mōnēbāntūr.</i>

FUTURE

I shall or will be advised.

<i>mōnēbōr,</i>	<i>mōnēbēmūr,</i>
<i>mōnēbērīs, or rē,</i>	<i>mōnēbēmīnī,</i>
<i>mōnēbētūr.</i>	<i>mōnēbēntūr.</i>

PERFECT.

I have been or was advised.

<i>mōnītūs sūm,</i>	<i>mōnītī sūmīs,</i>
<i>mōnītūs ēs,</i>	<i>mōnītī estīs,</i>
<i>mōnītūs est.</i>	<i>mōnītī sunt.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

I had been advised

<i>mōnītūs ērām,</i>	<i>mōnītī ērāmīs,</i>
<i>mōnītūs ērās,</i>	<i>mōnītī ērātīs,</i>
<i>mōnītūs erāt.</i>	<i>mōnītī ērānt.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been advised.

mōnītūs ērō,		mōnītū ērimūs,
mōnītūs ērīs,		mōnītū ērīlīs,
mōnītūs ērūt.		mōnītū ērunt.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
mōneār,		mōneāmūr,
mōneārīs, or rē,		mōneāmīnī,
mōneātūr,		mōneantūr,

IMPERFECT.

mōnērēr,		mōnērēmūr
mōnērērīs, or rē,		mōnērēmīnī,
mōnērētūr.		mōnērentūr.

PERFECT.

mōnītūs sīm,		mōnītū sīmūs,
mōnītūs sīs,		mōnītū sītīs,
mōnītūs sīt.		mōnītū sint.

PLUPERFECT.

mōnītūs essēm,		mōnītī essēmūs,
mōnītūs essēs,		mōnītī essēlīs,
mōnītūs essēt,		mōnītī essent.

Imperative.

PRES. mōnērē, be thou advised ;		mōnēmīnī, be ye advised.
FUT. mōnētōr, thou shalt be advised.		

mōnētōr, he shall be advised.

		mōnētōr, they shall be advised.
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Infinitive.

PRES. mōnērī to be advised.

PERF. mōnītūs essē to have been advised.

FUT. mōnītūm īrī to be about to be advised.

Participle.

PERF. mōnītūs advised.

GER. mōnēndūs . . . to be advised, deserving to be advised.

CHAPTER XI.

54. SECOND CONJUGATION.

1. LEARN the present, imperfect and future indicative, and present imperative and infinitive, active and passive, of *moneo*.

VOCABULARY. 13.

Augeo, 2, auxī, auctum	<i>increase.</i>
Habeo, 2, -uī,-ītum	<i>have, hold.</i>
Exerceo, 2, -uī,-ītum	<i>exereise, train.</i>
Deleo, 2, delēvī, delētum	<i>destroy.</i>
Moneo, 2, -uī,-ītum	<i>advise.</i>
Teneo, 2, -uī, -tum	<i>hold, keep.</i>
Doceo, 2, -uī, -doctum	<i>teach.</i>

EXERCISE. 29.

1. Mones, monēris, monet, monemur, monētis, monentur. 2. Habent, habēbant, habētis, habebitis. 3. Exercēris, exercemini, exercecentur. 4. Exercebātur, exercebitur, exercebimini, exerceberis, exercebuntur. 5. Delēbis, delebitur, delebuntur, delēris, delētūr. 6. Monēre, monērī, mone, monēte, monemini. 7. Nonne tenēbit, exercebat-ne, habebo-ne? 8. Delebitur, exercebuntur, monebantur, habentur.

1. You are advising, you will advise, you were advised. 2. Advise thou, be thou advised, exercise ye, be ye exercised. 3. We are held, they hold, they were holding, you will be held. 4. They will destroy, they were destroying, I shall be destroyed, you will be destroyed. 5. Destroy thou, destroy ye, be ye destroyed, be thou destroyed. 6. Will he not be destroyed? will he advise? will you hold? 7. I was teaching, I was taught, you were teaching, you were being taught. 8. Increase thou, be ye increased, to increase, to be increased.

VOCABULARY. 14.

Bismuthum, ī n.	<i>bismuth.</i>
Debeo, 2, -uī, -ītum	<i>owe, be in debt, ought.</i>

Expressus a, um	<i>expressed.</i>
Hydrargyrum, ī, N.	<i>mercury.</i>
Febrisūga, æ, F.	<i>febrifuge.</i>
Misceo, 2, -ūi, mistum, mixtum . . .	<i>mix, mingle.</i>
Memoria, æ, F.	<i>memory.</i>
Macis, -idis, F.	<i>mace.</i>
Myristica, æ, F.	<i>nutmeg.</i>
Nitrum, ī, N.	<i>nitre.</i>
Nitras, -ātis, M.	<i>nitrate.</i>
Nitricus, a, um	<i>nitric.</i>
Numero, 1, -āvi, -ātum	<i>number.</i>
Si (conj.)	<i>if.</i>
Salīx, -īcis, F.	<i>willow.</i>
Salicīnum, ī, N.	<i>salicin (febrifuge).</i>
Studium, ī, N.	<i>study.</i>
Tot (adv.)	<i>so many.</i>

EXERCISE. 30.

1. Quid in medicamentarii officīna vidēbas? 2. Medicamenta multa vidēbam. 3. Habebat-ne nitrum et nitrātes multos? 4. Numerum nitrātum non memoriā teneo, quia non numerābam. 5. Videbas-ne nitrātem potassii, et plumbi nitrātem, et hydrargyri nitrātem, et bismuthi nitrātem, et ——? 6. Satis, satis; tot nitrātes nunquam vidēbam in ullā officiā. 7. Memoriam studio debes exereēre. 8. Medieus-ne myristieæ oleum expressum et maeidis oleum et flores habēbat? 9. Febrifuga, salicīnum, est salīeis foliōrum extraetum. 10. Si memoriam studio augēbis, nomina medicamentorum memoriā tenēbis. 11. Doetus medicamentarius hydrargyri nitrātem nomine signābat.

EXERCISE. 31.

1. Will a skillful druggist mix the nitrate of potassium and the nitrate of lead? 2. The oils of nutmeg and mace are both on the counter. If you ask¹ for oil of mace, the inexperienced druggist will often give (you) oil of nutmeg. 4. If you ask for nitre, he will give a nitrate. 5. He has never trained his memory by study. 6. He does not seem to remember the names of his

¹ The future tense must be used.

drugs. 7. Chloral, chloride, chlorine and chlorate are (badly) mixed in his memory. 8. He stays in the store, but he will never be a druggist. 9. Doctor, prepare, if you please, a few ounces of the extract of colocynthis. 10. Will he prepare the extract? No; he sells drugs; but he is no druggist.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quid est in phialā, puer?
2. Delebit-ne aqua fortis phialam?
3. Nonne aqua fortis digitos pueri pīgri mordēbit?
4. Quid dolōrem mulcēbit?
5. Habet-ne puer nitrim dulcem in phialā parvā?
6. Ubi sunt linimenta camphorae et belladonnæ?
7. Sunt-ne chlorātes etiam in abaco?
8. Masticabat-ne puer piger tabācum?
9. Quid puella pulchra masticābat?
10. Num medicamentarius puellis gummi vendit?

VOCABULARY. 15.

Bicarbōnas, -ātis, M.	. . . . .	bicarbonate.
Citras, -ātis, M.	. . . . .	citrate.
Chloras, -ātis, M.	. . . . .	chlorate.
Chloroformum, ī, N.	. . . . .	chloroform.
Dulcis, e	. . . . .	sweet.
Dōlor, -ōris, M.	. . . . .	pain.
Etīam, adv. and conjunc. (et + jam)	. .	also, even.
Incongrūus, a, -um	. . . . .	incongruous.
Linimentum, ī, N.	. . . . .	liniment.
Mulceo, 2, mulsi, mulsum	. . . . .	soothe, allay, quiet.
Medīco, 1, -āvī, -ātum	. . . . .	heal, cure.
Mordeo, 2, momordi, morsum	. . . . .	bite.
Nitris, -is, M.	. . . . .	nitre.
Ordo, -īnis, M.	. . . . .	row, line, order.
Phīala, ae, F.	. . . . .	phial or vial.
Sapo, -ōnis, M.	. . . . .	soap.
Subacētas, ātis, M.	. . . . .	subacetate.

EXERCISE. 32.

1. Medicus vetus medicamenta multa habēbat.
2. In abaco alto medicamenta nova vidēbam.
3. Cītrātes tres, nitrātes duos, plumbi subacetātem, potassii chlorātem, in officīnā hodie vidēbam.
4. Phīale medicamentōrum nominib⁹ signatæ erant.
5. Cītrātem

ferri, citrātem vīni, citrātem quiniæ in phialis habēbat. 6. In ordine longo nitrātes ferri, hydrargyri, potassii, plumbi, bismuthi, sodii bicarbonātem et alia medicamenta multa erant. 7. Medici filius imperitus phialam tenēbat, et acidum nitricum digitos mordēbat. 8. Cataplasma lini dolōrem mulcēbat. 9. Num linimenta sināpis, eanthalidis, eamphoræ, vel ammoniæ dolōrem mulcēbunt? 10. Habet-ne medieus etiam linimenta sapōnis, calcis, chloroformi, belladonnae?

EXERCISE. 33.

1. What have you in the vials on the shelf, doctor? 2. I have liniments of mustard, Spanish fly, eamphor, ammonia, chloroform, belladonna, soap and lime. 3. Nitrie acid bit the boy's third finger. 4. What will soothe the pain? 5. An inexperieneed boy ought not to mix medicines. 6. He will destroy many costly medicines by his incongruous mixtures. 7. Ought he to mix the nitrates of potassium and mercury? 8. Will he mix the oil of sweet orange and the tincture of ippeeac? 9. And will he drink the mixture? 10. Will peppermint essence soothe his stomach-aehe? 11. Extracts, essences, tinctures, liniments, nitrates, citrates, carbonates, chlorates and many other medicines will be prepared by the skillful druggist. 12. The lazy son of the unskillful drug-gist will destroy many eostly drugs. 13. He will burn his fingers with nitrie aeid, and try to allay the smart with Spanish-fly liniment.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quid in phialā est? 2. Quod aliud nomen est acido nitrieo?
3. Nonne est aqua fortis? 4. Habet-ne puer aquam fortein in phialā?
5. Nonne digitos pueri pigri mordēbit?
6. Quid dolōrem mulcēbit?
7. Habet-ne in phialā parvā nitrim dulcem?
8. Ubi sunt linimenta camphoræ et belladonnae?
9. Sunt-ne chloras potassii et bicarbōnas sodii in abaco?
10. Masticat-ne puer piger immundum tabācum?
11. Quid pnella pulchra mastieābat?
12. Num medicamentarius vendit gummi puellis? Fere incredibile vidētur!

CHAPTER XII.

55. SECOND CONJUGATION—CONTINUED.

1. LEARN the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect indicative, and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of *moneo*.

2. *Rule of Syntax*.—Separation is expressed by the ablative with *a*, *ab*, *dē*, *ē*, *ex*, in connection with verbs compounded with these prepositions, or by the ablative alone with simple verbs meaning *to set free*, *deprive* or *want*: *Ab urbe abibat*, he departed from the city; *de provinciā decessit*, he withdrew from the province; *ex civitate excessit*, he departed from the state; *vir aeger medicina caret*, the sick man wants medicine; *vir aeger cibo privatus est*, the sick man has been deprived of food; *nos curā liberabit*, he will free us from care.

VOCABULARY. 16.

Arceo, 2, -uī -itum	keep off.
A, ab, prep. w. abl.	away from, by.
Bitartras, -ātis, M.	bitartrate.
Careo, 2, -uī, -itum	want, lael
Cibus, ī, M.	food.
Cascarilla, æ, F	cascarilla.
Mēus, a, um	my, mine.
Moveo, 2, mōvī, mōtum	move.
Nunquam, adv.	never.
Præbeo, 2, -uī, -itum	furnish, offer, hold forth.
Privo, 1, -āvī, -ātum	deprive.
Pyrophosphas, -ātis, M.	pyrophosphate.
Rūmex, -icis, M. or F.	yellow dock.
Suus, -a, -um	his, their.
Sulphuricus, -a, -um	sulphuric.
Tonieus, -a, -um	tonic.
Tonicum, -ī, N.	a tonic.
Tuus, -a, -um	your, their.
Tartras, -ātis, M.	tartrate.

EXERCISE. 34.

1. Monuī, monuēram, monuēro, monuīmus, monuerāmus, monuērimus. 2. Monuisti, monuistis, monueras, monuerātis, monuēris,

monueritis. 3. Monuerunt, monuere, monuerint, monuerant. 4. Monitus est, moniti estis, moniti eratis, moniti eritis. 5. Monui, monitus es, monuit, moniti sumus, monuistis, moniti erant. 6. Monuisse, monitus esse, monerc, moneri.

7. Quinina malariam a viro ægro arcuit. 8. Vir æger tonico caruerat. 9. Cibo et aqua privatus erat. 10. Cur medicus non ægro ferri phosphatis pilulas præbuerat? 11. Tonica medicamenta multa medico sunt. 12. Miser vir agrötus, acido nitrico, acido sulphurico, argenti nitrato, bismuthi subnitrato, cascarillæ, cinchonæ, gentianæ, piperinæ, quassiæ, quiniæ, salicino et aliis tonicis multis, a malo medico privatus est. 13. Agricola filio ægro rumicis extractum fluidum præbuit. 14. Tartras ammoniae et bismuthi ab abaco motus erat. 15. Mi puer, ægro viro quassiæ fluidi extracti poculum parvum præbe. 16. Quis potassi bitartratem a loco moverat?

EXERCISE. 35.

1. I was moved, I had moved, I shall have been moved. 2. You had moved, we had been moved, you will have been advised. 3. You had been offered, he had offered, they will have offered. 4. I had lacked food and medicine. 5. The sick man had wanted a cascarilla tonic. 6. The cream of tartar had been moved from its place. 7. The druggist had moved the tartrate of bismuth from the counter. 8. The patient had been deprived of food and medicine, and wanted water. 9. Quassia is a good tonic, and will keep off malaria. 10. My good friend, how many prescriptions have you? 11. Prepare three, if you please, for my sick friend, the surgeon. 12. What is the first prescription? 13. "Take (recip) an ounce of sulphate of magnesia, ten drops of diluted sulphuric acid, a drachm of the syrup of rose and an ounce of the fluid extract of peppermint. Mix." 14. The second is: "Take an ounce of the fluid extract of quassia and a drachm of the tincture of gentian. Mix." 15. What is the third? "Take twenty ounces of the compound extract of sarsaparilla and a scruple of the iodide of potassium."

To be Answered in Latin.

1. Ubi est bismuthi tartras?
2. Num vir æger cibo privatus est?
3. Quis puellæ ægræ sarsaparillæ extractum fluidum præbuerat?
4. Quando hydrargyri pilulam ægro præbēbas?
5. Ubi est pyrophosphas ferri?
6. Quid malariam ab ægro arcēbit?
7. Nonne malaria quiniæ pilulis arcēbitur?
8. Quot pilulas cinchonæ ægro præbēbo?
9. Nonne tonica multa morbum arcēbunt?
10. Est-ne rumicis extractum tonicum bonum?
11. Amaræ-ne pilulae pigrum puerum sanābunt?

CHAPTER XIII.

56. THIRD DECLENSION—CONTINUED.

LIQUID STEMS.

Singular.

Liquor, M. <i>liquor.</i>	Päter, M. <i>father.</i>	Lotion, F. <i>wash.</i>	Sēmen, N. <i>seed.</i>
St., liquor—.	St., patr—.	St., lotion—.	St., semin—.
N. V., liquor,	pater,	lotion,	semen,
G., liquōris,	patris,	lotiōnis,	seminis,
D., liquōrī,	patrī,	lotiōnī,	semīnī,
Ae., liquōrem,	patrem,	lotiōnem,	semen,
Ab., liquōre.	patre.	lotiōne.	semīne.

Plural.

N. V., liquōres,	patres,	lotiōnes,	semina,
G., liquōrum,	patrum,	lotiōnum,	seminum,
D., liquoribus,	patribus,	lotiōnibus,	seminibus,
Ae., liquōres,	patres,	lotiōnes,	semina,
Ab., liquoribus.	patribus.	lotiōnibus.	seminibus.

TERMINATIONS.

*Masculine and Feminine.**Neuter.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. V., —	ēs,	—	a.
G., is,	um,	is,	um.

D., ī,	ibus,	ī,	ibus.
Ac., em,	ēs,	—	a.
Ab., e.	ibus,	e,	ibus.

57. *Rule of Syntax.*—*Time when* is expressed by the ablative without a preposition; *time within which*, by the ablative alone, or by the ablative with *in*.

EXERCISE. 36.

1. Puer impiger phialas eentum aethere et aleohōle horis sex implēvit.
2. Pes elaudi nautæ valde dolet.
3. Medicus benignus ehloroformo et aethere dolōrem heri levavit.
4. Levimenta dolōris multa in offieinā habet.
5. Ægrōtus primā horā, ulmī eataplasma tentābat; seeundā, glyeerīti emplastrum applicābat; tertiā, glycerii lotiōne pedem lavābat; quartā, glyeerii unguento earēbat; et tamen non valuit.
6. Dolor horā nonā ehloroformo levātus est.
7. Cor et jeeur ægri miseri valde dolent.
8. Mediee bone, valebit-ne vir æger? Sēdes morbi in eorde est,—nunquam valebit.
10. Fel et jeeur etiam viri miseri ægrōtant.
11. Medicus bonus liquōres ferri et quinīnæ, ferri nitrātis, magnesii eitrātis, pepsīni, sodii arsenītis, potassii arsenītis, et alios liquōres multos, habet; sed nulla medieamenta ægrōtum sanābunt.
12. Magistri filius morbo hieme tentātus est.
13. Initio veris valēbat.

EXERCISE. 37.

1. Celsus was the name of a famous Roman physieian.
2. The farmer's son beeame siek at the beginning of winter.
3. Many remedies were tried by his parents.
4. The violenee of the disease was lightened by no lotions, emulsions or medieated liquors.
5. The eup was filled with aleohol by the physician's servant.
6. The servant's little blaek boy has the stomaehe-aehe.
7. A few drops of the oil of peppermint will relieve the sharp pain.
8. Cerate of glyeerine will not cure a pain in the heart.
9. The heart and liver of the wretched man were in great pain.¹
10. The skillful physician relieved the poor patient at day-break with ehloroform.

¹ Valde dolebant.

11. Albumen is said to be a natural emulsion. 12. Glyeerite of the yolk of egg will heal the boy's wounded arm.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Implevit-ne puer phialas alcōhole? 2. Ubi eoriandri semina sunt? 3. Quis cinehōnæ pilulas ab abaeo remōvit? 4. Quo modo vales hodie, amīce? 5. Præbuisti-ne ægro viro albuminis emulsiōnem? 6. Rogavit-ne glycerium? 7. Nonne medicamenta in abaco movisti? 8. Cur phialas lotiōne glyeerij non implevisti? 9. Es-ne æger, an piger, mi puer?

CHAPTER XIV.

58. THIRD DECLENSION—CONTINUED.

1. SIBILANT STEMS.

Flōs, m.	Tūs, n.	Ōpūs, n.	Corpūs, n.
<i>Flower,</i>	<i>incense,</i>	<i>work,</i>	<i>body.</i>
<i>St., flōs,</i>	<i>St., tūs,</i>	<i>St., opes,</i>	<i>St., corpos.</i>

Singular.

N. V., flōs,	tūs,	opus,	corpus.
G., flōris,	tūris,	operis,	corporis.
D., flōrī,	tūrī,	operi,	corpori.
Ae., flōrem,	tūs,	opus,	corpus.
Ab., flōre,	tūre,	opere,	corpore.

Plural.

N. V., flōres,	tūra,	opera,	corpora.
G., flōrum,	tūrum,	operum,	corporum.
D., flōribus,	tūribus,	operibus,	corporibus.
Ae., flōres,	tūra,	opera.	corpora.
Ab., flōribus,	turibus,	operibus,	corporibus.

59. ADJECTIVE.

Vetus, Old.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>
N. V., Vetus,	vetus,

G., <i>veteris</i> ,	<i>veteris</i> ,	<i>veterum</i> ,	<i>veterum.</i>
D., <i>veterī</i> ,	<i>veterī</i> ,	<i>veteribus</i> ,	<i>veteribus.</i>
Ae., <i>veterem</i> ,	<i>vetus</i> ,	<i>veteres</i> ,	<i>vetera.</i>
Ab., <i>veterē</i> ,	<i>veterē</i> ,	<i>veteribus</i> ,	<i>veteribus.</i>

60. These were originally sibilant stems; but the *s* was changed to *r* when standing between two vowels.

61. *Rule of Syntax*.—Manner is often expressed by the ablative with *cum*; but *cum* is usually omitted when the ablative is modified by an adjective, and sometimes when not thus modified: *Cum virtute vixit*, he lived virtuously; *Summā vi proelium commisērunt*, they joined battle with the greatest violence; *Injuriā agit*, he is acting unjustly.

VOCABULARY. 17.

Cūm, prep. w. abl.	with.
Corpus, ūris, N.	body.
Conjeetūra, æ, F.	guess, conjecture.
Certus, a, um	certain, fixed, definite.
Contīneo, 2, uī, tentum	contain.
Dīlīgens, entis, adj.	attentive, careful.
Empīrieus, ī, M.	empiric, quack.
Flōs, ūris, M.	flower.
Formūla, æ, F.	formula, form, rule.
Fleo, 2, flēvi, fletum (intr. and trans.)	weep, bewail.
Gēnūs, ēris, N.	kind, sort, race.
Lībra, æ, F.	pound, balance.
Měrēo, 2, uī, ītum (tr.)	deserve, merit.
Mensūra, æ, F.	measure.
Öpūs, ēris, N.	work.
Pensum, ī, N.	lesson, task.
Přpēr, ēris, N.	pepper.
Prūnus, ī, F.	plum-tree.
Prūnum, ī, N.	plum, prune.
Přpērīna, æ, F.	resinous extract of pepper.
Resīnōsus, a, um	resinous.
Penso, 1, āvī, ātum, tr.,	weigh.
Serupūlum, ī, N.	scruple.
Trūtīna, æ, F.	balanec.

EXERCISE. 38.

1. Medieī perīti medicamenta cum curā magnā parant. 2. Empiriei medicamenta conjecturā parant. 3. Nil eum curā pensant. 4. Medicamentarius diligens pulveris omne genus in officīna habuit. 5. In pharmaeopœiā Americānā novenī pulveres officināles sunt. Quot, mi discipule, memoriā tenes? 7. Omnes memoriā teneo,—antimoniālem pulverem, aromatium pulverem, glycyrrhīzæ pulverem, —et—et,—rhei compositum pulverem,—et—in pulveribus hærco. 8. Parvus puer memoriā tenēbit, quia quartā horā heri recitābat. 9. Pulveres ceteros uomina, mi puer parve. 10. Ceteri sunt eretæ compositus pulvis, effervescentia eompositus pulvis, ipecacuanhæ et opii pulvis, jalapæ compositus pulvis, morphīnæ compositus pulvis. 11. Bene! præmium magnum meres. 12. Flores aurantii dulcis, et pauca pruna exsiccata, et glycyrrhīzæ extraetum habēbis. 13. Piperīna est piperis extraetum resinōsum. 14. Puer piger flebat, quod magister pensum longum et durum dabat. 15. Pigro breve pensum visum est longum, quod studere non amābat.

EXERCISE. 39.

1. The little boy deserves a reward, because he remembered all the officinal powders. 2. The American Pharmacopœia contains formulas for nine officinal powders.¹ 3. The careful druggist prepares all medicines by weight² and measure. 4. The quaek prepares all doses by guess. 5. Medicines are never carefully mixed by the quaek. 6. The careful student deserved the master's praise. 7. He labored with great diligence, and filled, in two hours, a hundred phials with chloroform. 8. He shall have (some) liquorice and half a pound of dried prunes and some gum. 9. The Pharmacopœia contains formulas for medicines of every kind. 10. Piperina is a resinous extract of pepper. 11. The prescription calls for (postulat) a drachm of the powder of jalap, a scruple of the powder of saffron, twenty grains of the chloride of mercury and some simple syrup. 12. Prepare the prescription quickly, doctor, the patient is very sick.

¹ Use the genitive.² Trutina.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quis medicamenta pensat?
2. Quis medicamenta magna cum curā parat?
3. Laborat-ne empiricus cum curā?
4. Quod genus medicamenti in phialā habes?
5. Habes-ne taraxici extractum fluidum in poculo?
6. Dedisti-ne vulnerāto viro chloroformum?
7. Levatus-ne est ægri dolor chloroformo?
8. Quot phialas scillæ syrupo horis duōbis implēbas?
9. Cur alcohōlcm ab abaco removisti?
10. Nonne in suo loco alcohol erat?
11. Ubi est phiala parva?
12. Num omnes phialas delcvisti?

CHAPTER XV.

62. THIRD DECLENSION—CONTINUED.

1. STEMS IN I.

Nubes, F.,	Tussis, F.,	Febris, F.,	Ignis, M.,	Urbs, F.
<i>Cloud,</i>	<i>cough,</i>	<i>fever,</i>	<i>fire,</i>	<i>city.</i>
<i>St., nubi,</i>	<i>St., tussi,</i>	<i>St., febri,</i>	<i>St., igni,</i>	<i>St., urbi.</i>

Singular.

N. V., nubes,	tussis,	febris,	ignis,	urbs.
G., nubis,	tussis,	febris,	ignis,	urbis.
D., nubī,	tussī,	febrī,	ignī,	urbī.
Ac., nubem,	tussim,	febrim, em,	iguem,	urbem.
Ab., nube,	tussī,	febrī, e,	ignī, e,	urbe.

Plural.

N. V., nubes,	tussēs,	febrēs,	ignes,	urbēs.
G., nubium,	tussium,	febrium,	igrium,	urbium.
D., nubibus,	tussibus,	febribus,	ignibus,	urbibus.
Ac., nubes,	tussēs, īs,	febrēs, īs,	ignēs, īs,	urbēs.
Ab., nubibus,	tussibus,	febribus,	ignibus,	urbibus.

Māre, N., ānimal, N., calcar, N.

Sea, animal, spur.

St., mari, St., animali, St., calcāri.

Terminations.

MASC. FEM.

Singular.

N. V., mare, animal, calcar, īs, ēs, ēs.

G., maris,	animālis,	calcāris,	is,	ium.
D., marī,	animālī,	calcārī,	ī,	ibus.
Ac., mare,	animal,	calcar,	em, im,	ēs, īs.
Ab., marī,	animāli,	calcārī,	e, ī,	ibus.

Plural.

NEUTER.

N. V., maria,	animālia,	calcāria,	e or —	ia.
G., mariūm,	animāliūm,	calcāriūm,	is,	ium.
D., maribūs,	animālibūs,	calcāribūs,	ī,	ibus.
Ac., marīa,	animālia,	calcāria,	e or —	ia.
Ab., maribūs,	animālibūs,	calcāribūs,	ī,	ibus.

63. ADJECTIVES.

Ācer, sharp, keen, sour. St., ācri.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. V., ācr̄,	āris,	ācre,	ācr̄ēs,	ācr̄ēs,	ācria.
G., ācr̄is,	ācr̄is,	ācr̄is,	ācriūm,	ācriūm,	ācriūm.
D., ācr̄ī,	ācr̄ī,	ācr̄ī,	ācribus,	ācribus,	ācribus.
Ac., ācrem,	ācrem,	ācre,	ācr̄ēs,	ācr̄ēs,	ācria.
Ab., ācr̄ī,	ācr̄ī,	ācr̄ī,	ācribus,	ācribus,	ācribus.

Mitis,—mild, gentle. St., mitī.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Masc. and Fem.	Neut.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
N. V., mītis,	mīte,	mītēs,	mītīa.
G., mītis,	mītis,	mītiūm,	mītiūm.
D., mītī,	mītī,	mītībus,	mītībus.
Ac., mītem,	mīte,	mītēs,	mītīa.
Ab., mītī,	mītī,	mītībus,	mītībus.

Memor,—mindful. St., memorī.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Masc. and Fem.	Neut.	Masc. and Fem.
N. V., měmōr,	měmōr,	měmorēs. ¹
G., měmōris,	měmōris,	měmorūm.
D., měmōrī,	měmorī,	měmoribūs.
Ac., měmōrem,	měmor,	měmorēs. īs.
Ab., měmōrī,	měmorī,	měmoribūs.

¹ It has no neuter plural.

64. Observe,—

- (1) That the *i* of the stem is sometimes lost, and sometimes changed to *e*. It appears in the terminations *im*, *is* (ae. plur.), *i* (abl. sing.), *ia* and *ium*.
- (2) That the ablative singular has in some nouns *i*, in some *e*, and in some *i* or *e*; in adjectives, always *i*.
- (3) That the genitive plural has *ium*, and the nominative and aeeusative plural neuter *ia*.
- (4) That *memor* has *um* in the genitive plural, masculine and feminine.

65. To stems in *i* belong,—

- (1) Nouns in *is* and *ēs* not inereasing¹ in the genitive.
- (2) Neuters in *e*, *al* and *ar*.
- (3) Adjectives of two terminations.
- (4) Adjectives of the third declension of three terminations.

66. Adjectives declined like *ācer* are ealled adjectives of three terminations; those declined like *mitis*, adjectives of two terminations; while those declined like *vetus* and *memor* are ealled adjectives of one termination.

67. *Rule of Syntax.*—Verbs of *making*, *choosing*, *calling*, *regarding*, *showing*, and the like, admit two aeeusatives of the same person or thing: *Hamilcarem imperātōrem fēcērunt*, they made Hamilear commander; *Ancum rēgem populus creāvit*, the people elected Aneus king; *summum cōsilium appellāvērunt senatum*, they ealled their highest eouncil senate.

VOCABULARY. 18.

Āter, -a, -um	black, sad, gloomy.
Ācer, -is, -e	keen, sharp, eager.
Ānimāl, -is, n.	animal.
Bīlis, -is, f.	bile.
De, prep. w. abl.	concerning, about.
Dosis, -is, f.	dose.
Existīmo, 1, -avi, -atum (tr.)	think, estime.
Febris, -is, f.	fever.

¹ A word is said to increase in the genitive when this case has more syllables than the nominative.

Frāter, -is, M.	brother.
Foras, adv.	out of doors, out.
Ignis, -is, M.	fire.
Inter, prep., w. acc.	among, between.
Līs, -itis, F.	strife, contention.
Lēvis, e	light, nimble.
Morrhua, æ, F.	morrhua (fish).
Mītis, e	mild, gentle.
Nox, noctis, F.	night.
Nobīlis, e	noble.
Pānis, is, M.	bread.
Pulmonālis, e	pulmonary.
Pulmo, -ōnis, M.	lungs.
Potens, -entis, adj.	powerful, potent.
Per, prep., w. acc.	through, by means of.
Sītis, -is, F.	thirst.
Soror, -ōris, F.	sister.
Subinde, adv.	from time to time, now and then.
Tussis, -is, F.	cough.
Tracheālis, e	tracheal.
Tristitīa æ, F	sadness, melancholy.
Torpeo, ērc, intr.	to be torpid, inactive.
Vēhemens, -cntis, adj.	vehement, violent.
Venter, -tris, M.	belly, pouch, stomach.

EXERCISE. 40.

1. Sorōri militis mala tussis erat. 2. De genere tussis erat magna lis inter medieos. 3. Vetus medieus tussim appellābat phthisim pulmonālem. 4. Juvenis medieus morbum appellābat tracheālem tussim. 5. Indus medieus tussim nominābat stomaehālem. 6. Vetus medicus olei morrhuae præscriptum dedit. 7. Dosis fuit due drachmæ fluidæ olei morrhuae. 8. Juvenis medieus puellæ miseræ medieum vapōrem dedit. 9. Indus medicus dedit præscriptum allii et scillæ syrapi. 10. Dosis Indi medici fuit "magnum cochleāre syrapi subinde." 11. Jam misera puella fere mortua erat, quum sanus frater omnia medicamenta foras jactāvit, et mox soror valuit. 12. Puer levem febrem nocte habet. 13. Quum febris adest, magnam sitim habet, et acerem capitisi dolōrem 14. Omnia membra in acri dolōre sunt. 15. Ignis febris

in omnibus ossibus esse videtur.¹ 16. Non leve et mite remedium ægrōtum nunc sanabit. 17. Nunc, o medici nobiles, acria remedia adhibete. 18. Innumerabilia fere sunt genera febrium. 19. Diligens discipulus quinque sexve genera nominabit: *febres biliosas, tabidas, congestivas, convulsivas, nervosas, periodicas, pestilentiales.*

EXERCISE. 41.

1. Not many kinds of animals have fevers.
2. Black bile was thought by the Greeks to be the cause of melancholy.
3. There was a sharp contention among the physicians concerning the kind of fever.
4. The old quack called all fevers malaria.
5. He cures malaria with pills of “blue mass” and quinine.
6. The girl had a bad bronchial cough.
7. The old doctor cured the cough with a few doses of cod-liver oil.
8. The seat of the cough was in the trachea.
9. Give the patient now and then a large spoonful of the syrup of garlic.
10. The poor patient was thought to have a light fever at night.
11. A nervous fever greatly increased the patient’s thirst and cough.
12. The sick man has the headache, a pain in the stomach, and a violent fever.
13. Peppermint essence and bread pills will not lighten the patient’s pain.
14. Sharp pains demand powerful remedies.
15. The ignorant physician calls every fever malaria.
16. If a boy has the headache, if his liver is torpid, if he has a pain in the stomach, malaria is the cause.
17. Give the boy four grains of quinine, and he will be well.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quis magnas doses dat?
2. Est-ne atra bilis signum insaniae?
3. Nonne magnum certamen inter medicos de genere febris erat?
4. Nonne omnes medici de tussi pueræ concurvant?
5. Quis morbum pueri nervosam febrem appellat?
6. Quis morbum pestilentialē febreū appellat?
7. Est-ne febris biliosa letalis?
8. Torpet-ne jecur militis veteris?
9. Est-ne extraetum taraxiei tor-

¹ Seems.

pidi jecoris bonum remedium? 10. Si jecur tuum torpēbit, nonne empiricus morbum malariam appellābit? 11. Nonne malariam appellābit fere omnis morbi causam? De malariā insānus est.

CHAPTER XVI.

68. THIRD DECLENSION—CONTINUED.

69. *Mixed Stems*.—Usually classed as stems in *i*. Nouns in *s* and *x* generally preceded by a consonant:

Urbs, *F.*,
city,

Nox, *F.*,
night,

Lis, *F.*,
strife.

*Singular.**Terminations.*

N. V., urbs,

nox,

līs.

s

G., urbīs,

noctīs,

lītīs.

is

D., urbī,

noctī,

lītī.

i

Ac., urbēm,

noctēm,

lītēm.

em

Ab., urbe,

noctē,

lītē.

e

Plural.

N. V., urbēs,

noctēs,

lītēs.

ēs

G. urbīum,

noctūm,

lītēs.

īum

D. urbībus,

noctībus,

lītīum.

ībus

Ac. urbes,

noctēs,

lītēs.

ēs

Ab. urbībus,

noctībus,

lītībus.

ībus

70. ADJECTIVES.

Felix, happy; *prudens*, sagacious.

SINGULAR.

M. and F.

Neut.

N. V. *fēlix*,

fēlix,

prudēns,

prudēns,

G. *fēlīcis*,

fēlīcis,

prudentis,

prudentis,

D. *fēlīci*,

fēlīci,

prudentī,

prudentī,

Ac. *fēlīcem*,

fēlix,

prudentem,

prudens,

Ab. *fēlīci*, *e*.

fēlīci, *e*.

prudentī, *e*.

prudentī, *e*.

PLURAL.

N. V. <i>fēlicēs</i> ,	<i>fēlicia</i> ,	prudentēs,	prudentia,
G. <i>fēlicium</i> ,	<i>fēlicium</i> ,	prudentium,	prudentium,
D. <i>fēlicibus</i> ,	<i>fēlicibus</i> ,	prudentibus,	prudentibus,
Ac. <i>fēlicēs</i> ,	<i>fēlicēs</i> , <i>ia</i>	prudentēs,	prudentia,
Ab. <i>fēlicibus</i> .	<i>fēlicibus</i> .	prudentibus.	prudentibus.

71. PARTICIPLE.

Amans, loving.

SINGULAR.

<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. V. <i>amaus</i> ,	<i>amans</i> ,
G. <i>amantis</i> ,	<i>amantis</i> ,
D. <i>amantī</i> ,	<i>amantī</i> ,
Ac. <i>amantem</i> ,	<i>amans</i> ,
Ab. <i>amante, ī</i> .	<i>amante, ī</i> .

PLURAL.

<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. V. <i>amantēs</i> ,	<i>amantia</i> ,
G. <i>amantium</i> ,	<i>amantium</i> ,
D. <i>amantibūs</i> ,	<i>amantibūs</i> ,
Ac. <i>amantēs</i> ,	<i>amantia</i> ,
Ab. <i>amantibūs</i> .	<i>amantibūs</i> .

72. Rules of Gender:

(1) Nouns ending in *ō*, *or*, *ōs*, *er*, *es* (gen. *īdis*, *ītis*) are masculine.

(2) Nouns ending in *ās*, *ēs* not increasing in the genitive, *is*, *x* and *s* following a consonant, are feminine.

(3) Nouns ending in *a*, *e*, *i*, *y*, *c*, *l*, *n*, *t*, *ar*, *ur* and *us* are neuter. The exceptions to these rules the student should learn as he advances.

73. Decline together, *nox atra*, dark night; *vitis tenax*, clinging vine; *medicus prudens*, sagacious physician.

74.

VOCABULARY. 19.

Bulbus, -ī, m.	<i>bulb.</i>
Bulliens, -entis (adj.)	<i>boiling.</i>
Cruditas, -ātis, f.	<i>dyspepsia, indigestion.</i>
Crebr, -a, -um	<i>frequent.</i>
Expecto (1), -āvi, -ātum	<i>expeet, wait for.</i>
Forsan (adv.)	<i>perhaps.</i>
Fastidiōsus, -a, -um	<i>dainty, fastidious.</i>
Hilāris, -e	<i>cheerful, jovial, merry.</i>
Inquit	<i>said he, says he (used in quotations).</i>
Lupulīna, -æ, f.	<i>lupulin (a production existing in the hop).</i>

Mane (indcl.), n.	<i>morning.</i>
Maxime (adv.)	<i>greatly, in the highest degree.</i>
Omnīno (ad.)	<i>entirely, altogether, (with a neg.) at all.</i>
Nonnunquam (adv.)	<i>sometimes.</i>
Mutatio, -ōnis, f.	<i>change.</i>
Prudens, -entis (adj.)	<i>sagacious, prudent, knowing.</i>
Prohibeo (2), -uī, -itum	<i>hinder.</i>
Sedeo (2), sedi, sessum (intr.) . . .	<i>sit.</i>
Submoveo (2), movi, motum (tr.) .	<i>remove, drive away.</i>
Sic (adv.)	<i>so, thus.</i>
Tot (adj., indcl.)	<i>so many.</i>

EXERCISE. 42.

1. Medicus prudens in officinā sedēbat. 2. Amīeus dyspepticus, tristis vir, intrābat. 3. Quomodo vales hodie, mi amīce vetus, inquit hilaris medicus. 4. Non valeo omnīno ; misera est valetūdo mea ; cruditas stomachum semper mordet ; quid eruditātem meam sanābit ? 5. Multa eruditātis remedia sunt ; nulla autem semper sanābunt. Cruditas tua forsitan insanābalis est. 6. Sie exspectābam,—mors mox aderit ; nunc despēro ! 7. Aequum animum habe, mi amīce ; salutāre præscriptum dabo. 8. “ R¹—carbōnis pulveris medium cochleāre mane et nocte post cibum.” 9. Si simplex præscriptum eruditātem non levābit, aliud tenta. 10. Centum præcripta eruditātis jam tentāvi, et non adjuvant. 11. “ R—bis-muthi subnitrātis unciam unam, pepsīni pulveris grana deeem, olei menthæ piperātæ guttas viginti, saechari uneias duas : Misee et in vitro eonserva : Dosis, eochleāre parvum post eibum.” 12. Gratiam habeo, mi amīce vetus, non autem eruditātem adjuvābit, nunquam amīeum infelīcem iterum vidēbis :—vale. 13. Dyspepticus fere omnia remedia tentat. 14. Hodie extracta fluida buchu,² lupulīnæ, calumbæ, gentiānæ, quassiæ, lappæ, geranii, chīmaphilæ, uvæ ursi, et alia extracta potat plenis poculis. 15. Cras pilulas aloes, aloes et ferri, aloes et myrrhæ, ferri iodīdi, galbānæ, rhei, et ceteras devorābit. 16. Medicamenta dyspepticos raro adjuvant ; semper autem dyspeptiei adjuvant medicamentarios.

¹ Abbreviation for “ recipe,” “ take.” ² Buchu is indecl. ; it here stands for the genitive.

EXERCISE. 43.

1. The dyspeptic is nearly always gloomy. 2. He ought to have a cheerful physician. 3. A sagacious physician will advise gentle exercise in the open air. 4. Do you expect me (me) to be without medicine? 5. Gentle exercise will sometimes cure even a dyspeptic. 6. I tried light exercise yesterday; but it did not cure me. 7. You have tried drugs, too; but drugs did not cure you. 8. You have tried extracts of gentian, dandelion, capsicum, rumex, lappa, quassia, and tinctures of hops, quinine, cinchona, physostigma, ginger and the whole army of pills. 9. Did any or all remove the pain? 10. Why not now try a simple remedy,—exercise in the pure air? 11. Frequent change of remedies hinders healing. 12. The dry colchicum bulbs were steeped in boiling water. 13. A few cups of wine will be mingled with the extract. 14. Medicated wines are pleasing to a dainty patient. 15. Alcohol, beer and sharp wine had ruined the old soldier's stomach.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quid aquā bulliente maceras?
2. Maceras-ne colchici radicem?
3. Quis cruditatem malam habet?
4. Cur sapiens medicus remedium salutare non adhibet?
5. Est-ne cruditas insanabilis morbus?
6. Quot genera medicamentorum tentavit dyspepticus?
7. Non-ne tot remedia stomachum delibunt?
8. Quomodo vales hodie, mi amice?
9. Cur de valetudine rogas?
- Es-ne medicus?

VOCABULARY. 20.

Antea, adv. before.

Anīsum, -i, n., anise.

Bene, adv. well.

Ceterus, -a, -um, adj. the other, the rest (usually in the plural).

Calendula, -æ, f. wild marigold.

Cubēba, -æ, f. cubeb.

Copia, -æ, f. supply, abundance.

Chiragra, -æ, f. gout in the hand.

Chlorum, -i, n. chlorine.

Elaterium, -i, n.	. . . . .	<i>wild cucumber, elaterium.</i>
E, ex, prep., w. abl.	. . . . .	<i>out of, from.</i>
Emptor, -is, m.	. . . . .	<i>buyer, purchaser.</i>
En, interj.	. . . . .	<i>lo! see! look there!</i>
Gelsemium, -ī, n.	. . . . .	<i>yellow jessamine.</i>
Inspeeto, 1, -avī, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>inspect, gaze at.</i>
Iodium, ī, n.	. . . . .	<i>iodine.</i>
Lingua, -æ, f.	. . . . .	<i>tongue.</i>
Limon, -ōnis, f.	. . . . .	<i>lemon.</i>
Lactophosphas, -ātis, m.	. . . . .	<i>lactophosphate.</i>
Lactūea, -æ, f.	. . . . .	<i>lettuce.</i>
Lactucarium, -ī, n.	. . . . .	<i>lettuce opium.</i>
Ordino, 1, -avi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>arrange.</i>
Lætus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>glad.</i>
Mundus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>neat, clean.</i>
Nodōsus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>knotty, full of knots.</i>
Pix, picis, f.	. . . . .	<i>pitch.</i>
Podagra, -æ, f.	. . . . .	<i>gout in the foot.</i>
Quoque, adv.	. . . . .	<i>also, too (after the word it emphasizes).</i>
Reeens, -entis, adj.	. . . . .	<i>fresh, recent.</i>
Repleo, 2, -ēvī, -ētum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>replenish, fill again.</i>
Sto, 1, steti, statum, intr.	. . . . .	<i>stand.</i>
Varietas, -ātis, f.	. . . . .	<i>variety.</i>
Talis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	<i>such.</i>
Unquam, adv.	. . . . .	<i>ever.</i>

EXERCISE. 44.

1. Juvenis medicamentarius novam officinam recentibus medicamentis replévit. 2. Ordines longi ampullārum vitreārum in abacis stant. 3. Dominus medicamenta inspectans et ordinans est superbus et beatus vir. 4. Adornāvit officinam, et nunc multos emptōres expectat. 5. Emptor intrat, et syrups rogat. 6. Rogabas-ne syrups? Vide, inspecta, gusta, si placet. 7. En aurantii florū syrups, caleii lactophosphatis syrups, ferri, quinīnæ et strychnīnæ phosphatum syrups, lactucarii syrups, limōnis syrups, picis liquidæ syrups, rosæ syrups, rhei aromaticus syrups, et alii syrups in longo ordine! Non-ne sunt pulchri? 8. Tinctūras quoque inspecta. Omnis tinctūra est recens, eximia, singularis. 9. Tinctūras arnicæ florū, benzoīni, calendulæ, cubēbæ,

digitālis, gelsemii, iodii; omnes tinctūras officināles habeo. Quam pulehrae sunt! 10. Troehiseos meos quoque gusta, et da puer. Non-ne boni sunt? 11. Omnia genera troehiseōrum officinalium in ampullis vitreis sunt. 12. Non-ne menthæ piperātæ et zingiberis troehisei linguam mordent, mi puer parve? Reeentes et aeres sunt. 13. Medicātas aquas quoque gusta. Ex ampullā pota. Unquam-ne tales aquas antea gustavisti? 14. Aquas ammoniæ, amygdalæ, anīsi, aurantii florū, ehlori, menthæ piperātæ, menthæ vīridis, rosæ,—omne genus medicatārum aquārum præbēbo. 15. Satis hodie, mi amīee. Officīna tua perpulehra est. Alio tempore cet-era medicamenta inspeetābo. Vale.

EXERCISE. 45.

1. You have a very pretty drug-store, my friend. 2. It is not large, but neat and well-arranged. 3. You have also a large variety of fresh drugs. 4. I like to see (*video libenter*) a well-arranged drug-store. 5. What have you in the glass bottles on the high shelf? 6. Four bottles hold tinctures of arniea, eubebs, lemon and iodine; three contain fluid extracts of dandelion, stillingia and veratrum. 7. The rest of my fluid extraets are on the second shelf. 8. I have on my shelves all the officinal preparations of the "Ameriean Pharmaeopœia." 9. Many preparations are not often asked for; but a good store ought to have (them) all. 10. There are two offieial oleates,—the oleate of mereury and the oleate of veratrine. 11. Neither has been asked for in my store within two years. 12. We have also three kinds of official medicated papers; but we seldom furnish one to a customer. 13. The Pharmaeopœia eontains only one trituration,—*elaterīni triturātio*. 14. No one seems to want so powerful a purgative.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Est-ne medicamentario copia medicamentōrum?
2. Habet-ne cubēbæ et calendulæ extracta fluida?
3. Quis ehiragram nodōsam habet?
4. Non-ne est ehiragra morbus dolorōsus?
5. Ubi sedes

morbi est? Non-ne est in digitis? 6. Num podagram quoque miles vetus habet? 7. Quod remedium chiragram et podagram sanabit? 8. Non-ne salicylicum acidum podagræ novum et bonum remedium est? 9. Est-ne dosis magna? Decem grana dosis est.

75. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Anthemis*, from the Greek *antheo*, flower.
2. *Laetophphas*, from *lae*, milk, and *phosphas*, phosphate.
3. *Laetūca*, from *lae*, milk, so called from its milky juice.
4. *Hedeoma*, from the Greek *hedus*, agreeable, pleasant,—pennyroyal.
5. *Morphīna*, from *Morpheus*, the god of sleep.
6. *Tonieum*, from *tonus*, tone, vigor.
7. *Troehiseus*, from the Greek *troehos*, a wheel, so called from the shape.

CHAPTER XVII.

76. THIRD CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Rego, I rule.—Stem, reg.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
r̄ego,	r̄egēr̄e,	rexī,	rectūm.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

I rule.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
r̄ego,		r̄eḡimus,
r̄egis,		r̄eḡit̄is,
r̄egit.		r̄egunt.

IMPERFECT.

I was ruling.

r̄ḡbam,	r̄ḡbāmus,
r̄ḡbas,	r̄ḡbātis,
r̄ḡbat.	r̄ḡbant.

FUTURE.

I shall or will rule.

r̄gam,	r̄ḡemus,
r̄ges,	r̄ḡetis,
r̄get.	r̄gent.

PERFECT.

I ruled or have ruled.

rexī,	rexīmus,
rexistī,	rexistis,
rexit.	rexērunt or ēre.

PLUPERFECT.

I had ruled.

rexēram,	rexērāmus,
rexēras,	rexērātis,
rexērat.	rexērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have ruled.

rexēro,	rexērīmus,
rexēris,	rexērītis,
rexērit.	rexērint.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
r̄gam,	r̄gāmus,
r̄gas,	r̄gātis,
r̄gat.	r̄gant.

IMPERFECT.

r̄ḡrem,	r̄ḡrēmus,
r̄ḡres,	r̄ḡrētis,
r̄ḡret.	r̄ḡrērent.

PERFECT.

<i>rexērim,</i>		<i>rexērimus,</i>
<i>rexēris,</i>		<i>rexēritis,</i>
<i>rexērit.</i>		<i>rexērint.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

<i>rexissem,</i>		<i>rexissēmus,</i>
<i>rexisses,</i>		<i>rexissētis,</i>
<i>rexisset.</i>		<i>rexissent.</i>

Imperative.

<i>PRES. rege, rule thou;</i>		<i>rēgīte, rule ye.</i>
<i>FUT. rēgīto, thou shalt rule,</i>		<i>rēgītōte, ye shall rule,</i>

rēgīto he shall rule.

Infinitive.

<i>PRES. rēgīre</i>	<i>to rule.</i>
<i>PERF. rexisse</i>	<i>to have ruled.</i>
<i>FUT. rectūrus esse,</i>	<i>to be about to rule.</i>

Participle.

<i>PRES. rēgens</i>	<i>ruling.</i>
<i>FUT. rectūrus</i>	<i>about to rule.</i>

Gerund.

<i>GEN. rēgendī</i>	<i>of ruling.</i>
<i>DAT. rēgendō</i>	<i>for ruling.</i>
<i>ACC. rēgendūm</i>	<i>ruling.</i>
<i>ABL. rēgendō</i>	<i>by ruling.</i>

Supine.

<i>ACC. rectūm</i>	<i>to rule.</i>
<i>ABL. rectū</i>	<i>to rule, be ruled,</i>

PASSIVE VOICE.—REGOR, I AM RULED.

Verb Stem, reg; Present Stem, rege.

PRINCIPAL PARTS

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>
<i>regor,</i>	<i>regī,</i>	<i>rēctus sum.</i>

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am ruled.

SINGULAR.

regor,
regeris, or re,
regitur.

PLURAL.

regimur,
regimini,
reguntur.

IMPERFECT.

I was ruled.

regēbar;
regēbāris, or re,
regēbātur.

regēbāmur,
regēbāmini,
regēbāntur.

FUTURE.

I shall or will be ruled.

regar,
regēris, or re,
regētūr.

regēmūr,
regēmīni,
regēntūr.

PERFECT.

I have been ruled, or I was ruled.

rēctus sum,
rēctus es,
rēctus est.

rēctī sumus,
rēctī estis,
rēctī sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

I had been ruled.

rēctus eram,
rēctus eras,
rēctus erat.

rēctī erāmus,
rēctī erātis,
rēctī erant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been ruled.

rēctus ero,
rēctus eris,
rēctus erit.

rēctī erimus,
rēctī eritis,
rēctī erunt.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.

regar,
regāris, or re,
regātūr.

PLURAL.

regāmūr,
regāmīni,
regāntūr.

IMPERFECT.

<i>regerer,</i>	<i>regerēmur,</i>
<i>regerēris, or re,</i>	<i>regerēmini,</i>
<i>regerētur.</i>	<i>regerentur.</i>

PERFECT.

<i>rēctus sim,</i>	<i>rēctī sīmus,</i>
<i>rēctus sis,</i>	<i>rēctī sītis,</i>
<i>rēctus sit.</i>	<i>rēctī sint.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

<i>rēctus essem,</i>	<i>rēctī esseūmus,</i>
<i>rēctus esses,</i>	<i>rēctī esseētis,</i>
<i>rēctus esset.</i>	<i>rēctī essent.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. *regere, be thou ruled,* | *rcgimini, be ye ruled.*

FUT. *regitor, thou shalt be ruled.* | *reguntor, they shall be ruled.*

Infinitive.

PRES. *regī to be ruled.*

PERF. *rēctus esse to have been ruled.*

FUT. *rēctum īrī to be about to be ruled.*

Participle.

PERF. *rēctus ruled.*

GER. *regendus to be ruled, deserving to be ruled.*

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

77. LEARN the present, imperfect and future indicative, and present imperative and infinitive, active and passive of *rego*.

VOCABULARY. 21.

<i>Achillēa, -ae, f.</i>	<i>. yarrow.</i>
<i>Absinthium, -i, n.</i>	<i>. wormwood.</i>
<i>Actaea, -ae, f.</i>	<i>. actaea, eohosh.</i>

Alnus, -i, F.	. . . . .	alder.
Alctris, -idis, F.	. . . . .	star-grass.
Butyrum, -i	. . . . .	butter.
Caffea, -æ, F.	. . . . .	coffee.
Cocaīna, -æ, F	. . . . .	cocaine.
Cresco, 3, crevi, -ētum, intr.	. . . . .	grow.
Dico, 3, -xī, -tum, tr.	. . . . .	say.
Duco, 3, -xī, -tum, tr.	. . . . .	lead.
Emo, 3, ēmī, -ptum, tr.	. . . . .	buy.
Pono, 3, posuī, -itum, tr.	. . . . .	place, put.
Psora, -æ, F.	. . . . .	itch.
Rego, 3, -xī, -tum, tr.	. . . . .	rule.
Reddo, 3, redidi, -ītum, tr.	. . . . .	give back, return, yield.
Sumo, 3, sumpsī, sumptum, tr.	. . . . .	take, take up.
Senex, senis, M.	. . . . .	old man.
Thea, -æ, F.	. . . . .	tea.
Vendo, 3, vendidi, -itum	. . . . .	sell.
Vinco, 3, vici, victum	. . . . .	conquer.

EXERCISE. 46.

1. Regis, regēbas, reges. 2. Regor, regēbar, regar. 3. Regitis, regebātis, regētis. 4. Regimur, regiminī, regēmur, regebamini. 5. Emo, emitis, emunt. 6. Sumit, sumitur, sumēbat, sumebātur, sument, sumentur. 7. Vineitur, vinees, vineēbas, vineuntur, vinecebantur, vineentur. 8. Dueam, dueēbas, ducis, dueor, dueēris, dueuntur. 9. Rege, regere, regite, regimi. 10. Regere, regi.

1. We rule, we were ruling, we shall rule. 2. You are ruled, you were ruled, you will be ruled. 3. I am ruling, thou wert ruled, he shall be ruled. 4. They rule, they are ruled, they were ruling, they will rule. 5. Rule thou, be thou ruled, rule ye, be ye ruled. 6. I buy, he will take, they were conquered, they will buy, they were taking. 7. Buy, take, lead, conquer. 8. To take, to lead, to be taken, to be led.

1. Amīci nostri eafseam, theam, saccharum emunt. 2. Caffea ab amīcis emētur. 3. Bromidum et boras a medicis emebantur. 4. Quinia et cinchonidia aegrōto ementur. 5. Agricola castorei grana decem sumet. 6. A paupere milite panis et butyrum eme-

bantur. 7. Quis cocaineam sumit? 8. Cur medicus arsenicum, atropinam, aconitnam, digitalem, et alia venena aceria emit? 9. Medicamentarii filius senis absinthii oleum et achilleae extractum vendebat. 10. Duo genera actaeæ in officinā habet,—actæam racemōsam et actæam spicatam. 11. Radix actaeæ appellata est cimicifuga. 12. Cimicifugæ decoctio psoram sanabit. 13. Infusio adianti tussim molestam sœpe solvet. 14. Aletridis decoctio valde amarum tonicum est.

EXERCISE. 47.

1. The old farmer is buying the oil of wormwood and the extract of yarrow. 2. He asked for a small bottle of the decoction of cimicifuga. 3. The extract of aletris is very bitter. 4. He will buy the extract of aletris as a tonic for his sick son. 5. He will also buy tea and sugar and coffee. 6. Cocaine is the extract of cocoa. 7. The intermittent fever is sometimes cured with the fluid extract of alder. 8. White cohosh grows in the woods. 9. The ointment of chrysarobin is said to cure the psora. 10. Datura stramonium is a common herb, growing in many parts of our country. 11. It yields four officinal preparations,—the extract of stramonium, the fluid extract of stramonium, tincture of stramonium and ointment of stramonium.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

- Embas-ne thecam et caffeam, Joanne?
- Ubi saccharum ponēbas?
- Quid in ampullis vitreis habes?
- Ubi cicuta, acre venenum, crescit?
- Quid febris intermittentis bonum remedium est?
- Nonne nonnunquam sanatur alni fluido extracto?
- Quis letifera venena tractat?
- Quod genus præparatiōnis medicinalis absinthium reddit?
- Est-ne utile febri extractum aletridis?
- Nonne actea nigra in silvis crescit?

CHAPTER XIX.

THIRD CONJUGATION—CONTINUED.

78. Learn the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect indicative and perfect infinitive, active and passive of *rego*.

EXERCISE. 48.

1. Rexit, rexerat, rexerit. 2. Rexērunt, rexerant, rexerint. 3. Rexit, rexerat, rexerit. 4. Rectum est, rectum erat, rectum erit. 5. Rexisti, rexeras, rexeris. 6. Rexistis, rexerātis, rexeritis. 7. Reximus, reeti sumus. 8. Rexi, rexeram, rexero. 9. Rexerant, recti erant. 10. Reeta est, reetus erat, recta erit.

1. I have ruled, I had ruled, I shall have ruled. 2. I have ruled, I have been ruled. 3. I had ruled, I had been ruled. 4. You will have ruled, you will have been ruled. 5. To have ruled, to have been ruled. 6. They had ruled, they had been ruled. 7. She has been ruled, she had been ruled. 8. Who has ruled? who will have been ruled? 9. It was ruled, it had been ruled, it will have been ruled. 10. You had been ruled, you had ruled.

1. Quis sumpsit? sumtum-ne erat? quid sumptum erit? 2. Duxit, duxisti, duxerat, duxeris. Emptum est, emit, emerat, emptum erit. 4. Vendidistī, venditum est, vendiderant, venditi erint. 5. Posuērunt, posuerant, posuerint. 6. Quis dixit? est-ne dietum? erit-ne dietum? 7. Dixisse, dietum esse. 8. Ubi posuerat? positum est in abaco. 9. Quis poeulum in abaco posuit? 10. Quis conii extractum sumpsit?

VOCABULARY. 22.

Acūtus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	aeute, sharp.
Agō, 3, egī, actum, tr.	. . . . .	lead, drive, do.
Compōno, 3, -sui, -itum, tr.	. . . . .	compound, make up.
Convalesco, 3, -uī, intr.	. . . . .	recover, gain strength.
Divido, 3, -sī, -īsum, tr.	. . . . .	divide.
Eupatorium, -i, n.	. . . . .	thoroughwort.
Fasciculus, -i, m.	. . . . .	small bundle, package.
Hedeoma, -æ, f.	. . . . .	pennyroyal.

Mulier, -is, f.	. . . . .	woman.
Neque, nec	. . . . .	nor.
Occupo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	occupy, be busy.
Os, oris, n.	. . . . .	mouth.
Paulum, -ī	. . . . .	a little.
Præscribo, 3, -ipsī, -tum, tr.	. . . . .	prescribe.
Puto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	think, suppose
Rheumatismus, -ī, m.	. . . . .	rheumatism.
Plerumque, adv.	. . . . .	usually.
Ulcerōsus, -a, -um	. . . . .	sore.
Vetus, -a, -um	. . . . .	old, oldish, rather old.

EXERCISE. 49.

1. Quomodo vales hodie, amīce care? 2. Quod genus præparatiōnis nunc compōnis? 3. Multa genera remediōrum compōno et in officinā vendo. 4. Nunc pilulas ferri iodīdi compōno. 5. Ferri redacti sexaginta grana, iodīdi octogintā grāna, glycyrrhizae pulveris quinquaginta grāna, acaciæ pulveris duodecim grana, aquæ unciam, balsami tolutāui grana decem, aetheris unciam compōno et bene misceo. 6. Mistūram in pilulas centum dividam. 7. Hēri quinīæ sulphātis grana vigintī, acidi citriē paulum, ferri et ammoniæ citrātis drachmam unam, sacchari syrupi unciam fluidam nuam, aquæ puræ uncias fluidas quinque ægro amīco præscripsī. 8. Præscriptum est quinīæ et ferri tonicum. 9. Si æger tonicum potābit mane et nocte, mox valēbit. 10. Primo vere amīcus noster, nauta claudus, acūto rheumatismo tentātus est. 11. Juvenis medicus multa¹ præscripserat æger autem non convaluit. 12. Quid tu (you) præscripsisti? 13. Opii doses paucas, et quinīæ sulphātis, et sulphuricum acidum dilūtum præscripsī, et paucis hōris convalescēbat. 14. Est-ne juvenis medicus empiricus? 15. Sic non dico, ni amīce, nec puto. Est bonus vir, et perītus erit. 16. Sic spero.

EXERCISE. 49.

1. Had the druggist made up the prescription of quinine and iron? 2. No; he had been occupied with other prescriptions.

¹ Neuter plural,—many things, many remedies.

3. He had made up four preparations of morphia,—acetate of morphia, sulphate of morphia, citrate of morphia and muriate of morphia. 4. An old lady had bought a few small packages of sage, thoroughwort, wormwood and pennyroyal. 5. A decoction of sage is supposed to cure a sore mouth. 6. It is also thought by old women to be a good emmenagogue. 7. The officinal preparation of thoroughwort is called the fluid extract of eupatorium. 8. It is also known by the common name of *boneset*. 9. A volatile, pungent oil is distilled from pennyroyal. 10. The physician had prescribed for the patient fifteen grains of xanthoxylum. 11. The common name of xanthoxylum is prickly ash. 12. The blue mass¹ had been divided by the druggist into a hundred pills. 13. The skillful physician cured the old soldier's rheumatism with a few doses of salicylic acid.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Habet-ne miles vetus acūtum rheumatismum? 2. Tentavit-ne multa remedia? 3. Quid perītus medicus ægro præscripsit? 4. Non-ne acidum salicylicum dolōrem levābit? 5. Est-ne hedeomæ oleum volatile? 6. Quomodo dicis *mistletoe* Latīne? 7. Est-ne viscum Latīnum nomen? 8. Quid *fennel* appellas Latīne? 9. Non-ne est nomen *anthemis*? 10. Cur sic appellātur? 11. Non-ne quod abundantiam florū habet?

VOCABULARY. 23.

Aprīcus, -a, -um, adj.	.	.	.	.	.	.	sunny.
Commūnis, -e, adj.	.	.	.	.	.	.	common.
Cohors, -tis, f.	.	.	.	.	.	.	cohort.
Diu, adv.	.	.	.	.	.	.	a long time, a long while.
Frustra, adv.	.	.	.	.	.	.	in vain.
Interim, adv.	.	.	.	.	.	.	meanwhile.
Ingravesco, 3, intr.,	.	.	.	.	.	.	grow heavy, become worse.
Irātus, -a, -um, adj.	.	.	.	.	.	.	angry.
Locus, -i, m.	.	.	.	.	.	.	place.
Marrubium, -i, n.	.	.	.	.	.	.	horehound.
Nimiūm, adv.	.	.	.	.	.	.	too much, too.

¹ Massa hydrargyri.

Potius, adv., compr. deg. of *potis*, *rather.*
 Sententia, -æ, f. *sentiment, thought, opinion.*
 Traho, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr. *drag, draw.*
 Usurpo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *use, usurp.*
 Valetudinarius, -a, -um *sickly, infirm.*

EXERCISE. 50.

1. Joannus, agricolæ filius, valetudinarius fuerat.
2. Non peræger¹ erat, et tamen non valēbat.
3. Lente in horto et locis aprīcis ægrōtum corpus trahēbat.
4. Pater amans filio pilulas quiniæ, cinchonæ, hydrargyri emerat.
5. Multa decocta rumicis, lappæ, eupatorii, xanthoxyli etiam paraverat.
6. Medicus quoque tintūras columbæ, cornī, chirātæ, pruni, et alia tonica frustra præscriperat.
7. Nihil pueri morbum submoverat.
8. Interim Joannus non convalescēbat, potius autem ingravescēbat.
9. Magnum inter medicos erat certāmen de genere morbi.
10. Vetus medicus more suo morbum malariam appellābat.
11. "Certe," respondet juvenis medicus, "sic semper dicis; omnem morbum appellas malariam."
12. Si puer parvus ventris dolōrem, si puella capitis dolōrem, si vetula anus dolōrem in membris habet, malaria est causa.
13. Diagnosis tua malariam semper indicat.
14. Explica malariam, si placet."
16. Tum vetus medicus, valde irātus, sic respondit.
17. "Caput tuum nimium magnum est; omnia continet.
18. Si nomen morbi est longum et difficile semper usurpas.
19. Si puer psoram eommūnem habet, appellas morbum *autalgiam pruriginōsam*.
20. Si habet ventris dolōrem, sapienter appellas *hypogastrī algiam*."
21. Sic medici jurgābant:—Joannus interim medicamenta foras jactaverat, et mox convalescēbat.

EXERCISE. 51.

1. The young physician loves to use very long and difficult words.
2. The volatile oils of lemon, bergamot, spearmint, rosemary, horehound, coriander and cloves are always called by their Latin names.
3. He never calls for oil of bay, wintergreen oil, the oil of allspice, etc.; but oleum myrciae, oleum gaultheriae, oleum

¹"Per" prefixed to an adjective has the intensive force of "very."

pimentæ, et eetera. 4. He seems to cure a difficult disease if it has a long, Latin name. 5. To cure the ague with a common remedy is easy enough. 6. But to cure febrim quotidiānam sulphate cinchōnæ seems difficult. 7. In the opinion of the old physician, the cause of nearly every disease is *malaria*. 8. If you are attacked by any sort of fever, by rheumatism or gout; 9. If you have a pain in the head, stomach, limbs, or in any part of the body, *malaria* is the cause. 10. Is the boy sickly, and does he drag around a feeble body? 11. Give the little boy sulphate of quinine, and drive out the *malaria*. 12. Our friend has been attacked by *malaria*, and is growing worse daily (in diem). 13. The physician will prescribe extracts of aletris, taraxicum, gentian and other strong tonics. 14. The old docto[r] is the bitter foe of *malaria*.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Nonne omnem morbum malariam putat?
2. Nonne æger convalescit?
3. Num febris intermittens ingravescit?
4. Nonne amīcus valēbit?
5. Nonne juvenis medicus longa nomina morborum usurpāt?
6. Ubi est valetudinarius amīcus?
7. Nonne extracta fluida eupatorii et alni adjuvābunt?
8. Sumpsit-ne quinīnæ sulphātem?
9. Habet-ne febrim quotidiānam?
10. Quid febrim intermittentem sanābit?

79.

For Translation. 52.

Bubus¹ medicamentum. Præscriptum Catōnis eensōris Romāni.

Si morbum bovum metues, sanis dato² salis mieas tres, folia laurea tria, porri libras tres, ulpici spicas tres, alii spicas tres, turis grana tria, herbæ sabīnæ plantas tres, rutæ folia tria, vitis albæ caules tres, fabulos albos tres, earbōnes vivos tres, vini sextarios tres. Miscēto bene. Is³ jejūnus sict⁴ qui⁵ dabit. Potiōnem in partes tres dividito,⁶ et unam partem quotidie dato.

¹ Dative. ² Imper. sec. per. sing.,—thou shalt give, or give.

³ Is, pronoun—he. ⁴ Shall be. ⁵ Qui, relative pronoun—who.

⁶ In the imper.—divide.

80. *Præscriptum Catonis ad panem faciendum.*¹

Panem depsticium² sie facito.³ Manus (hands) mortariumquē⁴ bene lavāto. Farīnam in mortarium indito, aquam paulatim addito, subigitque pulchre. Ubi bene subegeris, defingito, coquitoque sub testu.⁵

81. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Diagnosis*, from the Greek *dia*, through, and *gnosis*, knowledge,—a through knowledge or distinction.

2. *Eupatorium*, called after Mithridates Eupator, who is supposed to have used it as a medicine,—boneset.

3. *Hypogastralgia*, from the Greek *upo*, under, *gaster*, stomach, and *algos*, pain—under-the-stomach-pain; belly-ache.

4. *Luxum*, from *luxare*, to put out of place—a dislocation.

5. *Malaria*, from *malus*, bad, and *aer*, air,—bad air.

6. *Psora*, from Greek *psoo*, I rub.

7. *Pruriginōsus*, from *prurire*, to itch.

8. *Salvia*, from *salvēre*, to be sound; so called from its reputed healing qualities.

VOCABULARY. 24.

Absum, -esse, -fuī be away, absent.

Adjūtor, -is, m. assistant.

Anglice, adv. in English.

Brassica, -æ, F. cabbage.

Contundo, 3, -ūdi -ūsum, tr. bruise.

Contūsus, -a, -um, per. part. bruised.

Dives, -itis, adj. rich.

Exigo, 3, -ēgi, -actum exact, demand.

Fractūra, -æ, f. fracture.

Fasciculus, -i, m. bundle, package.

Fœniculum, -i, n. fennel.

Horribilis, -e, adj. horrible, dreadful.

Legō, 3, -ēgi, -etum tr. read.

Luxum, -i, n. dislocation.

Latīne, adv. in Latin.

¹ Ad panem faciendum—for making bread. ² Kneaded. ³ Make.

⁴ Que, conj., connecting manus and mortarium—and. ⁵ In an earthen vessel.

Nummus, -ī, M.	money, coin.
Nonnunquam, adv.	sometimes.
Opus, -eris, N.	work.
Præparatio, -ōnis, F.	a preparing, preparation.
Pavito, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr.	tremble for fear, fear greatly.
Postea, adv.	hereafter.
Purgo, 1, āvi, ātum, tr.	cleanse, purge.
Proprius, -a, -um, adj.	peculiar, special.
Serpentaria, -æ, F.	serpentaria, snake-root.
Similiter, adv.	similarly, in like manner.
Ulcus, -eris, N.	sore, ulcer.

EXERCISE. 53.

1. Quot præscripta vendidisti dum aberam, mi puer? 2. Medicus vetus duo præscripta misit, et juvenis medicus, tria. 3. Anus vetula fasciculos paucos salviæ, serpentariæ, mcnthæ piperatæ, calami, fœniculi emit. 4. Ferri quoque præparatiōnes paucas vendidi. 5. Bene est, mi puer; nummos-ne autem enumerabant? 6. Certe; nummos ab emptoribus semper exigo. Bcne est iterum; bonus adjutor es, et nonnunquam eris dives. 8. Ubi autem quinque præscripta sunt? Unum præparavi. Formula est:

R.—Syr. Papav. alb.	3 ii.
Aquæ fontis	3 vi.
Ft. mistūra.	

10. "Opus tuum inspectabo," legens, "Recipe syrapi papaveris albi drachmas duas; aquæ fontis uncias sex. Fiat mistūra." 11. O puer, horribilis est error tuus! Aquam fortē in phialam indidisti, non aquam fontis. 12. Erravisti-ne similiter in aliis præscriptis? 13. "Non puto, vide autem," respondit puer pavitans. 14. Recipe balsami copaibæ drachmas tres, misturæ acaciae drachmas sex, liquoris potassæ drachmam unam, syrapi aurantii unciam dimidiam, aquæ distillatae uncias quatuor. Misce. 15. Bene præparatum est, inquit dominus, cum magnā curā inspectans. 16. Aliud inspectabo:

R.—Liquoris ammoniæ acetatis, unciam.
Aquæ antimoniælis, guttas quindecim.
Syrapi papaveris albi, drachmam.
Misce.

16. Cetera præscripta alio tempore inspeetābo. Postea præscripta in abaco pone, et me expecta.

EXERCISE. 54.

1. Cato, the old Roman eensor, was a rugged farmer. 2. His book on farming (*de rebus rustieis*) contains many preseriptiōes for diseases. 3. He eured nearly every disease with eabbage. 4. Bruised eabbage will thoroughly cleanse old sores and heal wounds immedately. 5. For a fracture or dislocation bind on bruised raw cabbage, and soon it will be well (*sanum fiet*). 6. The physician wrote in the prescription *aqua fontis*; but the careless boy read *aqua fortis*. 7. He had put *aqua fortis* in the phial for the sick girl. 8. Will you ever make a similar mistake? 9. I will give a prescription in English, and do you write it in Latin. 10. Take a grain of red oxide of mereury, a third part of a grain of opium, a drop of the oil of cloves. 11. Take one drachm of dried earbonate of soda, four scruples of hard soap, twenty drops of the oil of juniper, and a little (of) ginger syrup.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quis fuit Cato? 2. Dedit-ne Cato præscripta morbis? 3. Quid fuit proprium remedium morbōrum? 4. Non-ne brassicam salutārem fere omni generi morbi putāvit? 5. Quomodo uleera vetera purgābat? 6. Quomodo uleera sanābat? 7. Non-ne mediei debent Catōnem legere? 8. Non-ne sunt remedia Catōnis mira? 9. Quid de remediis Catōnis putas?

CHAPTER XX.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

81. ADJECTIVES in Latin, as in English, change their terminations to express different degrees of quality: *altus, altior, altissimus*.

82. They may also be compared, as in English, by means of

adverbs. The adverbs used in Latin are *magis*, more; *maxime*, most; *magis altus*, *maxime altus*, higher, highest.

83. Adjectives are regularly compared by adding to the stem of the positive the endings :

COMPARATIVE.

<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
ior.	ior.	ius.

SUPERLATIVE.

<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
issimus.	issima.	issimum.

Altus, *altior*, *altissimus*, high, higher, highest; *levis*, *levior*, *levissimus*, light, lighter, lightest.

84. Adjectives in *er* have regular comparatives, but add *rimus* to form the superlative: *acer*, *acrior*, *acerrimus*, sharp, sharper, sharpest. *Vetus* has *veterrimus*.

85. Six in *ilis* have regular comparatives, but add *limus* to the stem to form the superlative; *Facilis*, *difficilis*, easy, difficult; *similis*, *dissimilis*, like, unlike; *gracilis*, *humilis*, slender, low; *facilis*, -*e*, easy; *facilior*, *facilius*, *facillimus*, -*a*, -*um*.

86.

Irregular Comparison.

bonus, -a, -um,	melior, -ius,	optimus, -a, -um,	good, etc.
malus, -a, -um,	pejor, -ius,	pessimus, -a, -um,	bad, etc.
magnus, -a, -um,	major, -us,	maximus, -a, -um,	great, etc.
multus, -a, -um,	—, plus,	plurimus, -a, -um,	much, etc.
vetus,	vetustior, -ius,	veterrimus, -a, -um,	old, etc.

87.

Declension of the Comparative.

SINGULAR.

<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. V. <i>altior</i> ,	<i>altius</i> ,
G. <i>altiōris</i> ,	<i>altiōris</i> ,
D. <i>altiōri</i> ,	<i>altiōri</i> ,
Ac. <i>altiōrem</i> ,	<i>altius</i> ,
Ab. <i>altiōre</i> , - <i>i</i> .	<i>altiōre</i> , - <i>i</i> .

PLURAL.

<i>M. and F.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
	<i>altiōres</i> ,
	<i>altiōrum</i> ,
	<i>altiōribus</i> ,
	<i>altiōra</i> ,
	<i>altiōribus</i> .

Compare and decline in the comparative, *dulcis*, -*e*, sweet; *amarus*, -*a*, -*um*, bitter; *audax*, *ācis*, bold; *piger*, *pigra*, *pigrum*, lazy; *felix*, -*īcis*, lucky; *sapiens*, *entis*, wise.

88. Rule of Syntax.—The comparative degree is followed by the

ablative when *quam* (than) is omitted ; as, quid est amarius quam quinīna ? or, quid est amarius quinīnā ? What is more bitter than quinine ?

VOCABULARY. 25.

Auris, -is, F.	. . . . .	<i>ear.</i>
Chronicus, -a, -um	. . . . .	<i>chronic.</i>
Lædo, 3, læsī, læsum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>hurt, injure.</i>
Lignum, ī, N.	. . . . .	<i>wood.</i>
Minimum, -ī, N.	. . . . .	<i>minim.</i>
Mitis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	<i>mild.</i>
Multo, adv.	. . . . .	<i>by much, much.</i>
Præsens, -entis, adj.	. . . . .	<i>present, active.</i>
Quam, adv., in compar.	. . . . .	<i>as, than.</i>
Quinidīna, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>quinidine.</i>
Remittens, -entis, adj.	. . . . .	<i>remittent.</i>
Repletus, -a, -um, adj.-part.	. . . . .	<i>filled, crowded with</i> (followed by abl.)
Solidus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>solid.</i>
Valeriānas, -ātis, M.	. . . . .	<i>valerianate.</i>
Vegetabilis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	<i>vegetable.</i>

EXERCISE. 55.

1. Nova officīna tua, medice, multo pulchrior quam vetus est.
2. Major etiam, et replēta medicamentis est. 3. Nonne est facilis et jueundius in pulchriōre officīnā laborāre ? 4. Vidētur fæilius esse, et plura medicamenta vendo. 5. Numeris emptōrum in dies (every day) crescit. 6. Vetus medieus multa tonica nunc quotidie præscribit,—*malaria* ingravescit. 7. Hodie extracta fluida calumbæ, chirātæ, eupatorii, gentiānæ, et quassiæ præscripsit, omnia amāra (bitters) simplieia. 8. Calumba est mitissima omnium amarōrum simpliciūm. 9. Quassia est remedium præstantissimum. 10. Quassia est lignum Pierænæ excelsæ, arbōris crescentis in insulā Jamaicā. 11. Medicamentarius tres præparatiōnes quassiæ officināles habet, tinctūram, extractum, fluidum extractum. 12. Dosis est viginti gttæ ad drachmam tinetūræ, granum unum ad tria grana extracti, minima quinque ad drachmam dimidiā fluidi extracti. 13. Medieus malariam quinīnā, cinchōnā, et aliis potentissimis remediis pugnat.

EXERCISE. 56.

1. There are many vegetable tonics.
2. Quassia is the most active of the simple bitters.
3. The officinal preparations of chirata are the fluid extract and tincture.
4. Solid extracts of chirata are also prepared.
5. The usual dose is one or two grains, but physicians sometimes give much larger doses.
6. Our friend, the old doctor, gives the largest doses.
7. He is said to have given the tough old sailor thirty grains of quinine in one dose.
8. Quassia is more bitter than gentian.
9. Quinine and cinchona will cure intermittent fever.
10. Which (utra) is the better remedy?
11. The usual dose of cinchona is much larger than of quinine.
12. Has a dose of forty grains of quinine ever been given to a patient?
13. Will not so large a dose injure sight¹ and hearing?
14. There are three officinal preparations of quinine—sulphate, bisulphate and valerianate.
15. Arsenic is said to be the best remedy for chronic malaria.
16. The dose of quinidinæ sulphas is larger than a dose of quinine.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quid amarissimum tonicum?
2. Quid est mitissimum?
3. Est-ne præsentius tonicum quam quinia?
4. Est-ne arsenicum melius remedium malariae eupatorio?
5. Non-ne debet dosis cinchonæ major quam quinīnæ esse?
6. Num febris intermittens pejor febri remittente est?
7. Quis pejorem febrem quam magistri puer habuit?
8. Quis amico medico pulchriorem officinam habet?
9. Non-ne est nova officina multo pulchrior veteri?

FOR TRANSLATION.

89. *Oleum Cacao, vel Butyrum Cacao.*

Cacao leniter torre, a corticibus libera, contundē, sacco cannabino include, aquæ bullientis vapore imprægna, et op̄e torcularis, cuius² laminæ in aquā fervidā calcfactæ sint,³ expime. Oleum sebum, loco calido aut sub aquā fervidā liquatum, post refrigerationem a sedimento impūro separa.

¹ Eyes and ears, oculos et aures.

² Cujus laminæ, whose plates.

³ Calefactæ sint, have been heated.

90. *Pasta Gummōsa.*

Recipe gummi Mimōsæ electi, libras duas, sacchari albissimi libras duas, et solve in aquæ communis libris octo. Cola, et liquōrem subsidendo¹ ac defecando purifica, et in lcbētem cupreum purissimum infunde, et leni calōre ad mellis spissitudinem evapōra, spatulā ligneā continue agitans. Lebēte² ab igne remōto, agita sedulo ac celeriter, ut albescat.³ Tum lebētem iterum igni lenissimo admove, et admisce albumina ovōrum recentium cum⁴ aquæ florū aurantii uncīis duābus in spumam densam redacta⁵ numero quindecim, et agita, donec massæ aliquantulum exemptum spatulā non amplius defluat.⁶ Tandem effunde in capsulas papyraceas, bene obtege, et in loco calido caute exsicca. In taleōlas scinde, et loco sicco serva. Sit albissima, levis, haud tenax.

CHAPTER XXI.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

91. Most adverbs are derived from adjectives, and are dependent upon them for their comparison. The comparative is the accusative neuter singular of the adjective, and the superlative changes the ending *us* of the adjective into *ē*:

Altus,	altior,	altissimus,	<i>high,</i>
Alte,	altius,	altissime,	<i>highly,</i>
Prudens,	prudentior,	prudentissimus,	<i>prudent,</i>
Prudenter,	prudentius,	prudentissimē,	<i>prudently.</i>

92. When the adjective is irregular, the adverb has the same irregularity:

Bonus,	melior,	optimus,	<i>good,</i>
Bene,	melius,	optimē,	<i>well,</i>
Malus,	pējor,	pessimus,	<i>bad,</i>
Male,	pējus,	pessimē,	<i>badly.</i>

¹ By settling and draining.

⁴ "Cum" governs the ablative "uncīis dua-

² Having removed the kettle from the fire.

"bus," with two ounces.

³ That it may grow white.

⁵ From "redigo," reduced, beaten to.

⁶ Will not drop off.

93. When the adjective is defective, the adverb is generally defective :

—	dēterior,	dēterrīmus,	worse,
—	dēterius,	dēterrīmē,	worse,
Novus,	—	novissimus,	new,
Nove,	—	novissimē,	newly.

94. A few not derived from adjectives are compared :

Diu,	diutius,	diutissime,	for a long time,
Sæpe,	sæpius,	sæpissime,	often,
Satis,	satius,	—	sufficiently,
Nuper,	—	nuperrime,	recently.

95. Most adverbs not derived from adjectives, as also those from adjectives incapable of comparison, are not compared : *hic*, here ; *nunc*, now ; *vulgariter*, commonly.

96. Superlatives in *o* or *um* are used in a few adverbs : *primo*, *primum*, *potissimum*.

VOCABULARY. 26.

Abhinc, adv.	. . . . .	. . . . .	since, ago.
Adhuc, adv.	. . . . .	. . . . .	yet, as yet.
Attendo, 3, -di, -tum, tr.	. . . . .	. . . . .	stretch, attend, heed.
Fideliter, adv.	. . . . .	. . . . .	faithfully.
Ita, adv.	. . . . .	. . . . .	so, thus.
Igitur, conj.	. . . . .	. . . . .	therefore, then.
Minerālis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	. . . . .	mineral, metallic.
Nuper, adv.	. . . . .	. . . . .	recently, lately.
Olim, adv.	. . . . .	. . . . .	formerly.
Pergo, 3, perrexī, perrectum, intr.	. . . . .	. . . . .	proceed, go.
Repeto, 3, -ii, -itum	. . . . .	. . . . .	seek again, repeat.
Rimōsus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. . . . .	full of cracks, leaky.
Saltem, adv.	. . . . .	. . . . .	at least, at all events.
Tam, adv.	. . . . .	. . . . .	so.

EXERCISE. 57.

1. Olim fuit medieusclarissimus.
2. Discipulum in officinā fideliter docēbat.
3. Discipulus autem non amābat diligenter studēre.
4. Medicus multa ex discipulo de medicamentis saepē quærēbat.
5. Quondam puero pensum dedit de tonicis mineral-

ibus, et postea sic quærebat. 6. Quid de præparationibus ferri
hodie didicisti, mi puer? 7. Fere omnia didici. 8. Itane? Lætus
audio.¹ Bonus animus est tuus: Quot solidæ ferri præparatiōnes
sunt? Responde celeriter. 9. Numerum exactum memoriā non
teneo; nomina autem possum (I can) repetere. 10. Nomina me-
moriā tenes, sed non numerum; mirum est; perge igitur. 11.
Ferrum reductum, ferrī hypophosphis, ferrī iodidum saccharātum,
ferrī phosphas, ferrī pyrophosphas, ferrī sulphas, ferrī sul,—sul—.
12. "Cur hæres? Perge." 13. Cetera nomina nunc memoriā non
teneo. 14. Non-ne tenes memoriā ferri sulphatē exsiccatum, et
ferrī sulphatē præcipitātum, et ferrī carbonātē saccharātum?
15. Non-ne præparatiōnes ferri nuperrimē didicisti? 16. Certe,
omnes hodie didicī, et paucis momentis abhinc repetēbam.² 17.
Nunc memoriā teneo cetera: sunt ferrī chloridum, ferrī citras,
ferrī laetas, ferrī oxālas, ferrī valeriānas.

EXERCISE. 58.

1. How many liquid preparations of iron are there? 2. I learned the number yesterday, but do not remember to-day. 3. Ah, my boy, your tongue seems much longer than your memory. 4. Now I remember; there are five,—tinctorie of chloride of iron, tinctorie of acetate of iron, the syrups of iodide and bromide of iron, and wine of the citrate of iron. 5. Have you named (them) all? 6. I think so. 7. You think so! But why not study until you remember? 8. I will not have so lazy a boy in my office. 9. There are nine officinal liquid preparations of iron, and you remember only five! 10. Now, diligently attend, and I will name the other four. 11. The remaining four are liquors,—liquors of chloride, of nitrate, of tersulphate and subsulphate of iron. 12. Will you remember the names? 13. Now, my boy, do not put my words in leaky ears, or you will never be a good druggist. 14. A good druggist ought to be quick and attentive, and not lazy.

¹ "Lætus audio," I am glad to hear it ² "Paucis—abhinc," a few moments ago.

CHAPTER XXII.

97. FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Audio, I hear.—Stem, audi.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

*Pres. Ind.**audiō,**Pres. Inf.**audīrē,**Perf. Ind.**audīvī,**Supine.**audītūm.**Indicative Mood.*

PRESENT TENSE.

I hear.

SINGULAR.

*audio,**audis,**audit.*

PLURAL.

*audīmus,**audītis,**audiunt.*

IMPERFECT.

*I was hearing.**audiēbam,**audiēbas,**audiēbat.**audiēbāmus,**audiēbātis,**audiēbant.*

FUTURE.

*I shall or will hear.**audiam,**audies,**audiet.**audiēmus,**audiētis**audient.*

PERFECT.

*I heard or have heard.**audīvi,**audīvisti,**audīvit.**audīvīmus,**audīvistis,**audīvērunt, or ēre.*

PLUPERFECT.

*I had heard.**audīvēram,**audīvēras,**audīverat.**audīvērāmus,**audīvērātis,**audīvērant.*

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have heard.

<i>audīvēro,</i>		<i>audīvērimus,</i>
<i>audīvēris,</i>		<i>audīvēritis,</i>
<i>audīvērit.</i>		<i>audīvērint.</i>

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR		PLURAL.
<i>audiām,</i>		<i>audiāmus,</i>
<i>audiās,</i>		<i>audiātis,</i>
<i>audiāt.</i>		<i>audiānt.</i>

IMPERFECT.

<i>audīrem,</i>		<i>audīrēmus,</i>
<i>audīres,</i>		<i>audīrētis,</i>
<i>audīret.</i>		<i>audīrent.</i>

PERFECT.

<i>audīvērim.</i>		<i>audīvēriūs,</i>
<i>audīveris,</i>		<i>audīvēritis,</i>
<i>audīvērit.</i>		<i>audīvērint.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

<i>audīvissem,</i>		<i>audīvissēmus,</i>
<i>audīvisses,</i>		<i>audīvissētis,</i>
<i>audīvisset.</i>		<i>audīvissent.</i>

Imperative.

PRES. <i>audi,</i> hear thou,		<i>audiēte,</i> hear ye.
FUT. <i>audiōto,</i> thou shalt hear,		<i>audiōtōte,</i> ye shall hear,

audiōto, he shall hear. audiunto, they shall hear.

Infinitive.

PRES. <i>audīre</i>	<i>to hear.</i>
PERF. <i>audīvisse</i>	<i>to have heard.</i>
FUT. <i>audiōtūrus esse</i>	<i>to be about to hear.</i>

Participle.

PRES. <i>audiens</i>	<i>hearing.</i>
FUT. <i>auditūrus</i>	<i>about to hear.</i>

Gerund.

GEN. audiēndī	of hearing.
DAT. audiēndo	for hearing.
ACC. audiēndūm	hearing.
ABL. audiēndo	by hearing.

Supine.

ACC. audītūm	to hear.
ABL. audītū	to hear, be heard.

PASSIVE VOICE.—AUDIOR, I AM HEARD.

Verb Stem and Present Stem, audī.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Perf. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
audior,	audīrī,	audītus sum.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

I am heard.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
audior,	audīmūr,
audīris, or re,	audīmīni,
audiūtur.	audiūntur.

IMPERFECT.

I was heard.

audiēbar,	audiēbāmūr,
audiēbāris, or re,	audiēbāmīni,
audiēbātur.	audiēbāntur.

FUTURE.

I shall or will be heard.

audiār,	audiēmūr,
audiēris, or re,	audiēmīni,
audiētur.	audiēntur.

PERFECT.

I have been heard, or I was heard.

audiētus sum,	audiētī sumus,
audiētus es,	audiētī estis,
audiētus est.	audiētī sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

I had been heard.

<i>audītus eram,</i>		<i>audītī erāmus,</i>
<i>audītus eras,</i>		<i>audītī erātis,</i>
<i>audītus erat.</i>		<i>audītī erant.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall or will have been heard.

<i>audītus ero,</i>		<i>audītī erimus,</i>
<i>audītus eris,</i>		<i>audītī eritis,</i>
<i>audītus erit.</i>		<i>audītī erunt.</i>

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.

<i>audiār,</i>		<i>audiāmūr,</i>
<i>audiāris, or re,</i>		<i>audiāmī,</i>
<i>audiātūr.</i>		<i>audiāntūr.</i>

PLURAL.

<i>audīrer,</i>		<i>audīrēmūr,</i>
<i>audīrēris, or re,</i>		<i>audīrēmī,</i>
<i>audīrētūr.</i>		<i>audīrēntūr.</i>

IMPERFECT.

<i>audītus sim,</i>		<i>audītī sīmūs,</i>
<i>audītus sis,</i>		<i>audītī sīlīs,</i>
<i>audītus sit.</i>		<i>audītī sīnt.</i>

<i>audītī sīmūs,</i>	
<i>audītī sīlīs,</i>	
<i>audītī sīnt.</i>	

PERFECT.

<i>audītus essem,</i>		<i>audītī essēmūs,</i>
<i>audītus esses,</i>		<i>audītī essētīs,</i>
<i>audītus esset.</i>		<i>audītī essent.</i>

<i>audītī essēmūs,</i>	
<i>audītī essētīs,</i>	
<i>audītī essent.</i>	

*Imperative.*PRES. *audīre, be thou heard.*FUT. *audītor, thou shalt be heard,*
*audītor, he shall be heard.**audiāmūr, be ye heard.**audiāntūr, they shall be heard.**Infinitive.*PRES. *audīrī to be heard.*PERF. *audītus esse to have been heard.*FUT. *audītum īrī to be about to be heard.*

Participle.

PERF. *auditus heard.*

GER. *audiendus to be heard, deserving to be heard.*

CHAPTER XXIII.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

98. LEARN the present, imperfect and future indicative, and present imperative and infinitive, active and passive, of *audio*.

EXERCISE. 59.

1. *Audio, audiēbam, audiam.* 2. *Audit, audiēbat, audiet.* 3. *Audītur, audiebātur, audiētur.* 4. *Audi, audīre.* 5. *Audīmur, audiebāmur, audiēmur.* 6. *Audīre, audīri.* 7. *Audītis, audiebātis, audiētis.* 8. *Audis, audīris.* 9. *Audiunt, audiuntur.* 10. *Audient, audiuntur.*

1. Thou hearest, thou wast hearing, thou wilt hear. 2. I hear, I am heard. 3. He is hearing, he was hearing, he will hear. 4. To be heard, to hear. 5. We were hearing, we were (being) heard. 6. We hear, we heard, we shall hear. 7. They will hear, they will be heard. 8. You heard, you were heard. 9. Hear ye, be ye heard. 10. I hear, I heard, I shall hear.

EXERCISE. 60.

Punio, punish; mollio, soothe, soften; scio, know, know how.

1. *Puniēbam, molliēbam, seiēbam.* 2. *Mollītur, punītur, scītur.* 3. *Puniet, molliet, seiet.* 4. *Puni, punīte, punimini.* 5. *Mollīetur, puniētur, seiētur.* 6. *Non-ne scimus? nou-ne punīmur? non-ne seiuntur?* 7. *Puniam-ne seiēt-ne? mollietur-ne?* 8. *Molliēbant, puniebamini, scient.* 9. *Non seiunt, non punit, non molliēmus.* 10. *Punies, seiām, molliēris.*

1. He was punishing, he was soothing, he was knowing. 2. They will be punished, they will be soothed, they will be known. 3. Be thou punished, soothe (thou), know. 4. I know, he soothes,

we are punishing. 5. Are you not being punished? will he not be soothed? will it not be known? 6. They are being punished, thou wilt be soothed. 7. We punish, we were knowing, they will soothe. 8. Were you being punished? will it be known? will he be soothed? 9. I shall not soften, they will not be punished. 10. I punished, know thou, they soften.

VOCABULARY. 27.

<i>Æstivus</i> , -a, -um	<i>summer, of the summer.</i>
<i>Asiaticus</i> , -a, -um,	<i>Asiatic.</i>
<i>Anæstheticus</i> , -a, -um	<i>anæsthetic.</i>
<i>Cholera</i> , -æ	<i>cholera.</i>
<i>Cohibeo</i> , 2, -ui, -itum,	<i>check, restrain.</i>
<i>Catarrhus</i> , ī	<i>catarrh.</i>
<i>Congestio</i> , ōnis	<i>congestion.</i>
<i>Finio</i> , 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum,	<i>end, finish.</i>
<i>Invenio</i> , 4, -ēni, -ntum	<i>find, invent, come upon.</i>
<i>Irritatio</i> , -ōnis	<i>irritation.</i>
<i>Nuper</i> , adv.	<i>recently, lately.</i>
<i>Nescio</i> , 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum	<i>know not, ignorant of.</i>
<i>Nondum</i> , adv.	<i>not yet.</i>
<i>Malignus</i> , -a, -um	<i>malignant.</i>
<i>Punio</i> , 4, -ivi, -ii, ītum	<i>punish.</i>
<i>Reperio</i> , 4, -erī, -tum	<i>find (by searching).</i>
<i>Relevo</i> , 1, -āvi, -ātum	<i>relieve.</i>
<i>Venio</i> , 4, vēni, ventum	<i>come.</i>
<i>Vincio</i> , 4, -xi, -netum	<i>bind.</i>

EXERCISE. 61.

- Medicamentarius peritus in officinam venit.
- Ferē omnia genera medicamentōrum seit, et in officinā habet.
- Medicus doctus aegerrimo viro medicamenta emit.
- Si non rectum et potentissimum remedium celeriter reperiet, mors subita mox aegri vitam finiet.
- Ægrōtus cholerae Asiaticam habet.
- Medicus aegerrimo magnam hydrargyri submuriātis dosam statim dabit. Si magna dosis hydrargyri chloridi mitis dolorem non mollet, opii quoque doses magnas dabit.
- Pessimum autem cholerae genus remedium nullum cohibēbit, vel vinciet.
- Mors sola dolorem ægrōto finiet.
- Quum mors atra appropinquābit, tum periti

mediei et medicamentarii omnia remedia potentissima frustra tentabunt. 11. Certum malignæ cholerae remedium nondum repertum est. 12. Vetus amicus, Indus medicus, talc remedium jactat, nemo aliis autem seit.

EXERCISE. 62.

1. Physicians find many new remedies for old diseases. 2. The skillful druggist ought to know and keep¹ in his store all the new remedies. 3. Ought he not to keep the old remedies also? 4. Is not cocaine one of the more recent drugs? 5. Yes. 6. It is a local anaesthetic, very recently discovered. 7. The medicinal preparation is the hydrochlorate of cocaine. 8. What diseases will it relieve or cure? 9. It will soothe the irritation and relieve the congestion of nasal catarrh and hay fever. 10. The wine of cocaine, or the fluid extract of erythroxylon, is also a nerve stimulant and stomach tonic.

To be Answered in Latin.

1. Seit-ne Indus medicus remedium cholerae Asiaticæ? 2. Ubi remedia morborum invenit? 3. Nonne in agris remedia reperit? 4. Nonne est Indus medius saepe empiricus. 5. Appellat-ne fere omnem morbum malariam? 6. Cur sic morbum appellat? 7. Nonne est quod nescit verum nomen? 8. Scis-ne officinalem præparatiōnem cocaine? 9. Est-ne anaesthetium locale?

99.

Suggestive Derivations.

- 1. *Anæstheticus*, from Greek words *a*, primitive, meaning not, and *aisthanomai*, I feel—tending to take away or prevent feeling.
- 2. *Aurantium*, from *aurum*, gold; so called from the color.
- 3. *Catarrhus*, from Greek words *kata*, downwards, and *reο*, I flow.
- 4. *Emeticum*, from the Greek *emeo*, I vomit.
- 5. *Emplastrum*, from the Greek *emplasso*, I spread upon.
- 6. *Gaultheria*, called after Dr. Gaulther, of Quebec—wintergreen.

¹ Habeo.

7. *Lavandula*, from *lavāre*, to wash; so called from being used in baths.

8. *Letifer*, from *letum*, death, and *ferre*, to bear—death-bearing.

CHAPTER XXIV.

FOURTH CONJUGATION—CONTINUED.

100. LEARN the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect indicative, and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of *audio*.

EXERCISE. 63.

1. Audīvi, audiveram, audivero. 2. Audītus est, audītus erat, audītus erit. 3. Audiveram, audivimus, audiverimus. 4. Audiverant, auditi erant. 5. Audivistī, audiveras, audiveris. 6. Audīvisse, audītus esse. 7. Audīverātis, auditi crātis. 8. Audīvit, audiverat, audiverit.

1. Thou hast heard, thou hadst heard, thou wilt have heard.
2. They have been heard, they had been heard, they will have been heard.
3. I have heard, I have been heard.
4. To have been heard, to have heard.
5. We have heard, we had heard, we shall have heard.
6. We have been heard, we had been heard, we shall have been heard.
7. You have heard, you have been heard.
8. He had heard, he had been heard.

VOCABULARY. 27.

Ahēnus, -a, -um brazen.

Antīquns, -a, -um, adj. (also noun) old, ancient.

Aperio, 4, -ui, -tum, tr. lay open, disclose.

Chemicus, -a, -um, adj. (also noun) chemical, chemist.

Carmen, -inis, n. song, charm.

Eruđio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr. . . instruct.

Gigno, 3, genui, -itum, tr. . . . beget, bear, spring forth.

Incanto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. . . . sing, chant, charm.

Nutrio, 4, -īvi, -ītum, tr. . . . nourish, nurture.

Nosco, 3, nōvi, nōtum, tr. . . . get acquainted with, learn, per. tr., know.

Protego, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>protect.</i>
Periculōsus, -a, -um	. . . . .	<i>dangerous.</i>
Tracto, 1, -āvi, -ātum	. . . . .	<i>handle, deal with.</i>
Usitātus, -a, -um	. . . . .	<i>usual, customary.</i>
Vestio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr.	. . .	<i>clothe.</i>
Veneficus, -ī	. . . . .	<i>poisoner.</i>
Vennenōsus, -a, -um	. . . . .	<i>poisonous.</i>

EXERCISE. 64.

1. Medicus regis nōcte ad Fabricium venit. 2. Fabricius medicum vinxit et ad Pyrrhum misit. 3. Dux Romānus domino servi dolum aperuit. 4. Medicus Pyrrhi scivit homines interficere venēno. 5. Multa venēni genera rarererat, et tentāverat. 6. Multa venēna terrā genita¹ antiquissimis temporibus nota sunt. 7. Mineralia venēna non tam bene nota erant. 8. Hannibal dicitur venēnum in annulo semper habuisse. 9. Habuit-ne in annulo extractum letālis hyoscyami, vel aconīti, vel alius accrimi alicujus² venēni? 10. Quod venēnum Nero juveni fratri dedit? 11. Interficere venēno inter Romānos usitatum crimen erat. 12. Veneficus non sāpe a Romānis puniebātur.

EXERCISE. 65.

1. Nero did not punish, but nourished poisoners. 2. Poisoners were very useful to the cruel emperor. 3. He, therefore, kept many in his hall, and instructed them³ in their³ wicked art. 4. They learned to kill enemies with the quickest poisons. 5. They had often handled the deadly nightshade, hemlock and aconite. 6. He had found such men useful, and did not like to be without useful friends. 7. Medēa, the most skillful sorceress⁴ of the ancients, had discovered many vegetable poisons. 8. She had not yet heard much of acid and mineral poisons. 9. Chemists had not yet discovered nitric, sulphuric and oxalic acids, nor the chloride of antimony, carbonate of lead and nitrite of mercury. 10. The deadly hemlock, hellebore, nux vomica, opium and many other

¹ "Venēna—genita," vegetable poisons—poisons produced by the earth.

² Genitive of "aliquis"—some. ³ Omit. ⁴ Veneficia.

active poisons had been discovered by the sorceress. 11. They used to seek herbs by moonlight,¹ and cut them² with a brazen sickle. 12. They also used to repeat a charm while they were preparing the poisons. 13. The charm was often regarded more dangerous than the poison.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quæ fuit Medēa?
2. Quis Medēam artēi veneficām docuit?
3. Ubi venēna repererat?
4. Interfecit-ne Medēa fratrem venēno?
5. Quis Medēam artibus veneficis erudiverat?
6. Quo-modo Pyrrhus de dolo servi audīvit?
7. Quid medico regis Fabricius dixit?
8. Nonne servum vinxit, et ad dominum misit?
9. Quando vēnit Medicus Pyrrhī ad Fabricium?

CHAPTER XXV.

101. THIRD CONJUGATION.—VERBS IN *IO*.

102. A FEW verbs of the Third Conjugation form the present indicative in *io*, *ior*, like verbs of the Fourth Conjugation. They are inflected with the endings of the Fourth wherever those endings have two successive vowels.

103. *Conjugation of Capio.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

Capio, I take.—Stem, cāp.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.

cāpiō^č,

Pres. Inf.

cāpērē,

Perf. Ind.

cēpī,

Supine.

captūm.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

cāpio, cāpis, cāpit.

PLURAL.

cāpīmus, cāptīs, cāpiunt.

¹ Lunā lucente.

² Omit.

IMPERFECT.

căpiēbam, -iēbas, -iēbat. | căpiēbāmus, -iēbātis, -iēbant.

FUTURE.

căpiam, -ies, -iet. | căpiēmus, -iētis, -ient.

PERFECT.

cēpī, -isti, -it. | cēpīmus, -istis, -ērunt or -ēre.

PLUPERFECT.

cēpēram, -ēras, -ērat. | cēpērāmus, -ērātis, -ērant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

cēpēro, -ēris, -ērit. | cēpērīmus, -ērītis, -ērint.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

căpiam, -ias, -iat. | căpiāmus, -iātis, -iant.

IMPERFECT.

căpērem, -ēres, -ēret. | căpērēmus, -ērētis, -ērent.

PERFECT.

cēpērim, -ēris, -ērit. | cēpērīmus, -ērītis, -ērint.

PLUPERFECT.

cēpissem, -isses, -isset. | cēpissēmus, -issētis, -issent.

Imperative.

SINGULAR.

PRES., căpe.

FUT., căpīto,
căpīto.

PLURAL.

căpīte.

căpītōte,
căpiunto.

*Infinitive.**Participle.*

PRES., căpēre.

PRES., căpiens.

PERF., cēpisse,

FUT., captūrus esse.

*Gerund.**Supinē.*

GEN., căpiendi.

DAT., căpiendo.

ACC., căpiendum.

ABL., căpiendo.

PASSIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.
capior.

Pres. Inf.
capi.

Perf. Ind.
captus sum.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.
capior, caperis, capitur.

PLURAL.
capimur, capimini, capiuntur.

IMPERFECT.

capiēbar, -iēbāris, -iēbātur. | capiēbāmur, -iēbāmini, -iēbāntur.

FUTURE.

capiar, -iēris, -iētur. | capiēmur, -iēmini, -ientur.

PERFECT.

captus sum, es, est. | capti sumus, estis, sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

captus eram, eras, erat. | capti erāmus, crātis, erant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

captus ero, eris, erit. | capti crīmus, eritis, erunt.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.
capiar, -iāris, -iātur. | capiāmur, -iāmini, -iantur.

IMPERFECT.

caperer, -erēris, -erētur. | caperēmur, -erēmini, -erentur.

PERFECT.

captus sim, sis, sit. | capti sīmus, sītis, sint.

PLUPERFECT.

captus essem, esses, esset. | capti essēmus, essētis, essent.

Imperative.

PRES., capere.

FUT., capitor,
capitor,

capimini.

capiuntor.

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
PRES., capi.	PERF., captus.
PERF., captus esse.	FUT., capiendus.
FUT., captum īri.	

CHAPTER XXVI.

104. Learn all the tenses of the indicative, the present imperative, and the present and perfect infinitive, active and passive, of *capio*.

EXERCISE. 65.

1. Capiunt, capiēbant. 2. Capior, capiēbar, capiar. 3. Capi-
mur, capiebāmur, capiēmur. 4. Capis, caperis. 5. Cepi, captus
sum. 6. Capimus, ceperāmus, ceperimus. 7. Capta sunt, capta
erant, capta erunt. 8. Cape, capere. 9. Capere, capi. 10. Cep-
isse, captus esse.

1. We are taking, we were taking, we shall be taking. 2. Take,
be taken. 3. Thou art taking, thou wast taking, thou wilt take. 4
You have taken, you had taken, you will have taken. 5. It is
taken, it was taken, it will be taken. 6. I was taking, I was taken.
7. To take, to have taken. 8. To be taken, to have been taken.
9. It has been taken, it had been taken, it will have been taken.
10. We have taken, we have been taken.

VOCABULARY. 28.

Administratio, -ōnis, f. . . . *practice, administration.*
 Arcesso, 3, -īvi, -ītum, tr. . . . *summon, send for.*
 Aliquando, adv. *sometimes.*
 Concipio, 3, -ēpi, -eptum, tr., *conceive, contract, take.*
 Conjicio, 3, -jēci, -ectum, tr. . . *throw together, cast, fling.*
 Conjicere in vincula *to imprison.*
 Difficilis, -e, adj. *difficult.*
 Facio, 3, fēci, factum, tr. . . *make, do.*
 Interrogo, 1, āvi, ātum, tr. . . *question, examine.*
 Interscio, 3, -fēci, -fectum, tr., *kill, slay.*
 Inspicio, 3, -exi, spectum, tr. *look into, inspect.*
 Jacio, 3, jēci, jactum, tr. . . *throw.*
 Nocens, -entis, adj. *harmful, destructive.*

Nemo, -inis, M. and F. *no one.*
 Pax, pacis, F. *peace.*
 Procul, adv. *far, at a distance.*
 Repugnans, -antis, part.-adj., *incompatible.*
 Requiesco, 3, ēvi, ētum, intr., *rest, repose.*
 Stultus, -a, -um, adj. *foolish, a fool* (denotes only a momentary error).
 Stolidus, -a, -um, adj. *stupid, dull, blockhead* (denotes a character).
 Scelestus, -a, -um, adj. *vicious, wicked, cursed.*
 Subito, adv. *suddenly.*
 Ut, adv. *how, as, just as.*

EXERCISE. 66.

1. Medice, ut æger amīcus noster, vetus agricola, valet? 2. Requiescit in pace,—empiricus miserum interfēcit. 3. Empiricus miserum interfēcit! Quomodo fecit? 4. Nonne amīci agricolæ scelestum empīricum capient et interficient? 5. Non sic facient, quod empiricus est medicus, et secundum legem interficit. 6. Nemo medico injuriam faciet; medici persōna sacra est. 7. Choleram Asiaticam agricola subito concēpit, et medicum arcesīvit. 8. Empiricus indoctus forte audivit, et statim venit. 9. Primum ægro dedit quindecim graua hydrargyri chloridi mitis. 10. Deinde, quod dolor vehemens fuit, opii dosam magnam dedit. 11. Æger autem celeriter ingravescēbat, et jam haud procul a morte fuit. 12. Stolidus empiricus iterum notas morbi inspiciēbat. 13. "Sanguis ægri impurissimus est," inquit stolidus; "magnā dose iodidi potasii eget; convalescat statim, quum sanguis purificātus est." 14. Sic dicens misero agricolæ iodidī potasii viginti grana dedit. 15. Mistūra medicamentōrum in stomacho facta¹ est rubrum iodidum hydrargyri, ægrum fere statim interfēcit; et tamen scelestus empiricus vivit?

EXERCISE. 67.

1. Our old friend, the sturdy farmer, was killed by a stupid quack. 2. What! a quack killed our friend! 3. How was it done? Did he kill him with a sword? 4. No, he killed our good friend with medicine, according to law. 5. The quack is a doctor, you know, and kills men by law.² 6. Not knowing the nature

¹ "Facta est,"—became.² Per leges.

of his drugs, he mixes incompatible medicines, and sometimes kills men. 7. The mixture of medicines in the stomach of our friend became corrosive sublimate, a most deadly poison. 8. There ought to be inscribed on his tombstone: "Killed by a quack." 9. The wretch¹ ought to be imprisoned at once. 10. I know, but the stupid fellow is a doctor, and kills according to law. 11. Will not our legislators change the law, and punish such men?

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. *Quis est empiricus?*
2. *Quid scit empiricus de medicinā?*
3. *Sunt-ne multi empirici?*
4. *Sciunt-ne empirici medicamenta recte miscere?*
5. *Nonne nonnunquam letiferas misturas parant?*
6. *Est-ne hydrargyri chloridum mite periculōsum?*
7. *Si addes iodidum potassi, nonne erit mistura periculōsa?*
8. *Talis-ne mistura unquam ab empirico data est?*
9. *Scis-ne empiricum?*
10. *Eris-ne unquam empiricus?*

Before advancing farther, the pupil is advised to review carefully the four conjugations.

CHAPTER XXVII.

105.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

106. THE stem ends in *u*.

107. *Rule of Gender.*—Nouns in *us* are masculine, and those in *u* are neuter.

108. But the following nouns and a few others are feminine: *acus*, needle; *domus*, house; *Idus* (plur.), Ides; *manus*, hand; *tribus*, tribe.

Spiritus, M., spirit.

Genu, N., knee.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

N. V. *spiritus*,

spiritūs,

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

genū,

genua,

G. *spiritūs*,

spirituum,

genūs,

genuum,

¹ Miser.

D. spiritui (<i>ū</i>),	spiritibus,	genū,	genibus,
Ac. spiritum,	spiritūs,	genū,	genua,
Ab. spiritū.	spiritibus.	genū.	genibus.

109.

Terminations.

N. V. us	ūs	ū	ua
G. ūs	uum	ūs	uum
D. ūū (<i>ū</i>)	ibus (<i>ubus</i>)	ū	ibus (<i>ubus</i>)
Ac. um,	ūs	ū	ua
Ab. ū	ibus (<i>ubus</i>)	ū	ibus (<i>ubus</i>).

110. The fourth declension is a modification of the Third. Thus, *spiritus* is for *spirituīs*, *spiritum* for *spirituēm*, *spiritu* for *spiritue*, etc.

111. *Artus*, joint; *partus*, birth; *tribus*, tribe; sometimes *portus*, harbor; *veru*, a spit; also dissyllables in *eus* have the termination *ubus* in the dative and ablative plural.

112. Decline together *spiritus alcoholicus*, *genu meum*, *manus mea*.

VOCABULARY. 29.

Adventus, -us, M.	. . . . .	coming, arrival.
Bibo, 3, bibi, bibitum, tr.	. . . . .	drink.
Cerasus, -i F.	. . . . .	cherry-tree.
Desisto, 3, -stiti, -stium, intr.	. . . . .	cease, leave off.
Fructus, -us, M.	. . . . .	fruit.
Frumentum, -i, N.	. . . . .	corn, grain.
Gallicus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	Gallic, French.
Haustus, -us, M.	. . . . .	drink, draught.
Impono, 3, -posui, -positum, tr.	. . . . .	put in, place in or upon.
Impiger, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	diligent, active.
Pingo, 3, pinxi, pictum, tr.	. . . . .	paint.
Potus, -us, M.	. . . . .	a drink.
Pistillum, -i, N.	. . . . .	pestle
Rogātus, -us, M.	. . . . .	request, inquiry, desire.

EXERCISE. 68.

1. Dominus et puer in officinā sunt, medicamenta inspectantes.
2. Mi puer, quid ante adventum menū mane vendidisti? 3. Miles vetus rubro magnum potum spiritus frumenti potāvit, et ampullam magnam spiritus vini Gallici emit. 4. Erat-ne nasus mili-

tis veteris ruberrimus? 5. Certe ruberrimus érat; fruetus eerasí non rubrior est. 6. Nimium spiritum frumenti bibit. Vendidistinē alia medieamenta? 7. Paukas ampullas parvas spirituum camphoræ, et ætheris et ammoniæ et lavendulæ etiam vendidi. 8. Laetus audio,¹ mi puer! multa genera spirituum vendidisti;—bene feeisti; magnus medicamentarius aliquando eris. 9. Habemus-ne omnes spiritus officināles in abacis? 10. Nescio; quot omnīno sunt? 11. Nonne scis? Nomina et numera. 12. Puer ineipit magnā vōee:—“Spiritus ætheris, compositus spiritus ætheris, spiritus nitrōsi ætheris, ammoniæ aromaticus spiritus, anīsi spiritus, aurantii spiritus, camphoræ spiritus, chloroformi spiritus, cinnamōmi spiritus, frumenti spiritus, gaultheriæ spi—” 12. “Satis, puer, desiste; aut meum spiritum interficies; omnes spiritus officināles Pharmaeopœiæ sunt viginti; cras disces omnes. 13. Nune pistillum in mortario validā manu move. 14. Manibus nunc, non voee, labōra.”

EXERCISE. 69.

- Where are all of our flasks of whiskey and brandy, my boy?
- There were forty bottles on the high shelf.
- You have not sold (them) all, have you?
- Certainly, I have sold every bottle.
- When the malaria is bad there is a great desire for whiskey and other alcoholie spirits.
- I know it; the malaria is very bad now; fill all the bottles again immediately.
- Here comes the old soldier again, holding a bottle in his hand.
- We shall never sell the poor fellow whiskey or brandy again.
- He has painted his nose enough already.
- Did the old doctor send any prescriptions?
- Yes, he sent two or three.
- “Take ten drops of the tincture of castoreum, fifteen drops of the spirit of nitrie aether, six grains of the nitrate of potassa and an ounce of the water of allspice.”
- “Mix, make a draught, and give to the patient when the fever is troublesome.”
- “Give a seeond draught also early in the morning, with a little of the spirit of lemon.”

¹ Laetus audio—I am glad to hear it.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Quid nasum militis veteris rubrum facit? 2. Ubi spiritum
frumenti emit? 3. Num in officinā medicamentarii emit? 4.
Est-ne officīna in civitāte Kansensi? 5. Quis, nisi æger, et jussu
medici et jurejurando, emit spiritum frumentī in civitate Kan-
sensi? 6. Quid in manu dextrā habet miles? 7. Nonne est am-
pulla in lævā manu? 8. Est-ne spiritus odorātus in ampullā?
9. Quot olea in spiritu odorāto sunt? 10. Nonne quinque olea
sunt? Nomina olea, si placet.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

113. FIFTH DECLENSION.

114. THE STEM ENDS IN *ē*.

115. *Rule of Gender.*—Nouns of the fifth declension are feminine, except *dies*, day, which is commonly masculine in the singular, and always in the plural.

<i>Dies, day.</i>	<i>Res, thing, affair.</i>	<i>Terminations.</i>			
SING.	PLU.	SING.	PLU.	SING.	PLU.
N. V., diēs,	diēs,	rēs,	rēs,	ēs,	ēs,
G., diēī,	diērum,	rēī,	rērum,	ēī,	ērum,
D., diēī,	diēbus,	rēī,	rēbus,	ēī,	ēbus,
Ae., diem,	diēs,	rem,	rēs,	em,	ēs,
Ab., diē,	diēbus.	rē,	rēbus.	ē,	ēbus.

116. Only *dies* and *res* are complete in the plural. A few other nouns have the nominative and accusative plural.

117. Decline together *res publica*, state; in the singular, *bona fides*, good faith; *dies quintus*, fifth day.

VOCABULARY. 30.

Ars, artis, F.	. . . . .	art.
Fides, -ei, F.	. . . . .	faith, trust, confidence.
Abies, -ei, F.	. . . . .	fir-tree.

Humānus, -a, -um, adj.	human.
Nam, conj.	for.
Postquam, conj.	after, after that.
Amitto, 3, -misi, -missum, tr.	lose, let go, send away.
Ter, adv.	three times, thrice.
Celsus, -i, M.	Celsus, Roman physician.
Liber, -bri, M.	book.
Tenax, -acis, adj.	tenacious, holding fast.
Excelsus, -a, -um, adj.	high, tall.
Fallo, 3, fefelli, falsum, tr.	deceive, disappoint.
Statio, -onis, F.	a post, a station, guard.
Meridies, -ei, M.	noon.
Basis, -is, F.	base.

EXERCISE. 70.

1. *Omnium rerum humanarum spes est optima.* 2. *Nam spem*
sæpe habēmus postquam omnes res ceteras amisimus. 3. *Ars*
medici ægro viro fidem facit. 4. *Ægrōtus vir in dies convalescit.*
 5. *Febriculam ter in die habet.* 6. *Celsus, medicus clarissimus*
pæne in republicā Romānā, octo libros de medicinā scripsit. 7. *In*
nostrā rēpublicā quoque sunt multi medici clari, et multi empirici
mali. 8. *Pauca remedia ex abie habēmus.* 9. *Abies tenācem*
picem e cortice exsūdat. 10. *Abies excelsa emplastrum picis*
Burgundicæ, et emplastrum picis cum cantharide præbet. 11.
Abies Canadensis emplastrum picis Canadensis præbet.

EXERCISE. 71.

1. In all things be of good courage.¹ 2. Put entire confidence
 in your² physician. 3. A good physician will not often disappoint
 your expectations. 4. Your confidence will increase daily. 5.
 Like³ a brave soldier, he will be on guard⁴ day and night, and
 will ward off the return of disease. 6. Give the patient a draught
 of the extract of euonymus three times a day,—morning, noon
 and night. 7. The fir-tree furnishes three kinds of pitch plasters.
 8. Name the three kinds. 9. The Canada fir furnishes the basis
 for pitch plasters.

¹ *Bono animo.*² *Omit.*³ *Ut.*⁴ *In statione.*

118. *Rule of Syntax.*—The ablative of specification is used to denote that in respect to which anything is said to be done: as *claudus alterō pede*, lame in one foot; *moribus similes*, similar in character; *virtute praeēdunt*, they excel in courage; *numero ad duodecim*, about twelve in number.

CHAPTER XXIX.

119. SPECIAL PARADIGMS.

<i>Vis, F.</i>	<i>Deus, M.</i>	<i>Senex, N.</i>	<i>Jupiter.</i>
Force, strength.	God.	Old man.	Jupiter.

SINGULAR.

N. V. <i>vīs</i> ,	<i>deus</i> ,	<i>senex</i> ,	<i>Jupiter</i> ,
G. <i>vīs</i> ,	<i>deī</i> ,	<i>senis</i> ,	<i>Jovis</i> ,
D. <i>vī</i> ,	<i>deō</i> ,	<i>senī</i> ,	<i>Jovī</i> ,
Ae. <i>vim</i> ,	<i>deum</i> ,	<i>senem</i> ,	<i>Jovem</i> ,
Ab. <i>vī</i> .	<i>deō</i> .	<i>sene</i> .	<i>Jove</i> .

PLURAL.

N. V. <i>vīrēs</i>	<i>deī, diī, dī,</i>	<i>senēs,</i>
G. <i>vīrium</i> ,	<i>deōrum, deūm,</i>	<i>senum,</i>
D. <i>vīribus</i> ,	<i>deīs, diīs, dīs,</i>	<i>senibus,</i>
Ac. <i>vīrēs</i> ,	<i>deōs,</i>	<i>senēs,</i>
Ab. <i>vīribus</i> .	<i>deīs, diīs, dīs.</i>	<i>senibus.</i>

<i>Iter, N.</i>	<i>Bos, M. and F.</i>	<i>Domus, F.</i>
Way.	Ox, cow.	House.

SINGULAR.

N. V. <i>iter</i> ,	<i>bos</i> ,	<i>domus</i> ,
G. <i>itineris</i> ,	<i>bovis</i> ,	<i>domūs</i> ,
D. <i>itinerī</i> ,	<i>bovī</i> ,	<i>domūī, ū,</i>
Ac. <i>iter</i> ,	<i>bovem</i> ,	<i>domūm,</i>
Ab. <i>itinere</i> .	<i>bove.</i>	<i>domō, ū.</i>

PLURAL.

N. V. <i>itinera</i> ,	<i>bovēs</i> ,	<i>domūs</i> ,
G. <i>itinерum</i> ,	<i>bovum</i> , <i>boum</i> ,	<i>domuum</i> , <i>ōrum</i> ,
D. <i>itinерibus</i> ,	<i>bōbus</i> , <i>būbus</i> ,	<i>domibus</i> ,
Ac. <i>itinera</i> ,	<i>bovēs</i> ,	<i>domōs</i> , <i>ūs</i> ,
Ab. <i>itinерibus</i> .	<i>bōbus</i> , <i>būbus</i> .	<i>domibus</i> .

120. *Prescriptions for Translation.*

1. Recipe,—Guaiaci ligni rasī, unciam unam,
Sassafras radīcis, unciam dimidiam,
Aquæ distillatæ, libras duas.

Coque igne leni ad libram unam, sub finem coctiōnis¹ adde glycyrrhizæ
radicis contūsæ drachmas duas, et cola. Æger cochlearia tria ter die capiat.

2. Recipe,—Balsami copaibæ, drachmas tres,
Misturæ acaciae, drachmas sex,
Liquoris potassæ drachmam unam cum semisse,
Syrupi aurantii, unciam dimidiam,
Aquæ destillatæ, uncias quattuor cum semisse.

Misce. Æger capiat cochlearia duo vel tria quāque² quartā horā.

3. Recipe,—Antimonii potassi tartratis, granum dimidiam,
Aquæ puræ, unciam.

Misce, et ægro haustum statim da, et repete post horas duas, si ventriculus
emeticum non antea rejecerit, vel si alvus non laxata fuerit.

CHAPTER XXX.

121. PRONOUNS.

122. Pronouns may be divided into six classes:

- (1) Personal, *tu*, thou,
- (2) Possessive, *meus*, my,
- (3) Demonstrative, *hic*, this,
- (4) Relative, *qui*, who,
- (5) Interrogative, *quis*, who ?,
- (6) Indefinite, *aliquis*, some one.

¹ Sub finem coctiōnis—towards the end of the boiling.

² Quāque quartā horā—every fourth hour; time when.

123. *Personal Pronouns.*

PARADIGMS.

FIRST PERSON.

124. *Ego, I.*

SINGULAR.

N. <i>ego, I.</i>	
G. <i>meī, of me.</i>	
D. <i>mihi (mī), to, for me.</i>	
Ac. <i>mē, me.</i>	
Ab. (ā) <i>mē, by me.</i>	

PLURAL.

<i>nōs, we.</i>
<i>nostrum or nostrī, of us.</i>
<i>nōbīs, to, for us.</i>
<i>nōs, us.</i>
(ā) <i>nōbīs, by us.</i>

SECOND PERSON.

125. *Tu, thou.*

N. <i>V. tū, thou.</i>
G. <i>tuī, of thee.</i>
D. <i>tibī, to, for thee.</i>
Ac. <i>tē, thee.</i>
Ab. (ā) <i>tē, by thee.</i>

<i>vōs, you, ye.</i>
<i>vestrum or vestrī, of you.</i>
<i>vōbīs, to, for you.</i>
<i>vōs, you.</i>
(ā) <i>vōbīs, by you.</i>

THIRD PERSON. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN.

126. *Suī, of himself, etc.*

SINGULAR.

N. —
G. <i>suī, of himself, herself, itself.</i>
D. <i>sibi, to, for himself, etc.</i>
Ac. <i>sē (sēsē), himself, etc.</i>
Ab. (ā), <i>sē (sēsē), by himself, etc.</i>

PLURAL.

—
<i>suī of themselves.</i>
<i>sibi, to, for themselves.</i>
<i>sē (sēsē), themselves.</i>
(ā) <i>sē (sēsē), by themselves.</i>

127. For the personal pronoun of the third person the demonstrative *is, ea, id, he, she, it*, is generally used. But when reference is made in the oblique cases to the subject of the sentence, the reflexive personal, *suī*, is used; *Omnes homines se amant*, all men love themselves.

128. The nominatives of the personal pronouns are only used for emphasis or contrast: *Ego sum ægrōtus, tu vales*, I am sick, you are well.

129. "With me, with you," etc., are always expressed by *mecum*,

tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobiscum, the preposition *cum* being always appended to the ablative of the personal pronoun.

130. The personal pronouns of the first and second person are often used with a reflexive sense: *Tu te amas*, thou lovest thyself; *Ego mihi noceo*, I injure myself.

131. Possessive Adjective Pronouns.

132. From *personal pronouns* are formed the *possessives*:

Meus, -a, -um	my, mine.
Noster, -tra, -trum	our, ours.
Tuus, -a, -um	thy, thine.
Vester, -tra, -trum	your, yours.
Suus, -a, -um	his, hers, its, their.

133. Possessives are declined as adjectives of the first and second declensions; but *meus* has in the vocative singular masculine generally *mi*, sometimes *meus*, and in the genitive plural sometimes *meum* instead of *meorum*.

VOCABULARY. 31.

Aequo, adv.	equally, in same degree.
Ac, conj.	and; with comp., as, than.
Elixir, -iris, N.	elixir.
Injucundus, -a, -um, adj.	disagreeable, unpleasant.
Ludus, -i, M.	play, sport, game.
Os, -oris, N.	mouth, face.
Quasi, conj.	as if.
Reservo, 1, -avi, -atum, tr.	reserve.
Sed, conj.	but.
Signum, -i, N.	sign, mark, symptom.
Suavis, -e, adj.	pleasant, agreeable.
Sanus, -a, -um, adj.	sound, well.
Salus, -utis, F.	safety, health.

EXERCISE. 72.

1. Tu aegrōtus es, ego valeo. 2. Tu medicamenta amāra eapis, ego saccharum, nuees, et alias res dulces. 3. Tu pilulas gentiānæ, leptandræ, podophylli, et aloes extractum sumis; ego elixir aurantii, et cetera elixiria, et omnes confectiōnes suaves. 4. Nobis syr-

upos aurantii, amygdalæ, sarsaparillæ, rosæ,—omnes syrups bonos medicus præseribet; sed vobis syrups seillæ, allii, ipecacuanhæ,—omnes syrups injueundos. 5. Juvenis medicus nimium se laudat, quasi ipse ægrum virum sanum fecerat. 6. Vetus medicus non sæpe se laudat, sed semper artem suam et medieinam. 7. Empiricus miser quondam medieamentis suis se interféit. 8. Sine te, mi medice care, miserrimus sum. 9. Tu vales, medice, quod pilulas tuas nunquam aloes, asafoetidæ, antimonii, et eeterarum rerum eapis, sed nobis miseris præparas. 10. Tu naturalia vīna bibis, nobis vīna aloes, eolehici radicis, ferri, ferri eitratis, ipecacuanhæ, opii, rhei præseribis. 11. Nobis das omnes res amaras, tibi omnia bona reservas. 12. Tu medieamenta tua non eapis. 13. Sumus-ne ægrōti, quod medicamenta tua capimus? 14. Ego posthae non capiam tineturas belladonnae, eapsici, ehiratæ, einehōnæ, gelsemii, et extracta fluida taraxici, stillingiæ, serpentariæ, nueis vomicæ, et alia genera injueunda medieatārum præparatiōnum. 15. Tum ego, æque¹ ac tu, semper valēbo; te intelligo; me ludos non iterum facies.

EXERCISE. 73.

1. Your health is dear to you, mine to me. 2. You also, O boy, love liquorice; I see the sign on your face. 3. I like peppermint troches. 4. When sick,² we all take your quinine and iron pills, doctor. 5. Bitter medicines are acceptable³ to us when sick, but not pleasing.⁴ 6. The young doctor often praises himself. 7. Our physician prescribed for us three preparations of honey,—honey pure and simple, rose honey and clarified honey. 8. The prescriptions of the old physician are used by you, by me, by thee,—by us all. 9. With us you will be happy. 10. With you and without you, O doctor, we shall be equally happy. 11. Do you swallow your own pills; we have had enough.

Questions to be Answered in Latin.

1. Ego-ne pilulas asafoetidæ devorābo? 2. Quis cinchonæ pil-

¹ *Æque ac tu*, just the same as you; lit., I equally as you.

² When sick, ægroti.

³ Acceptable, gratus.

⁴ Pleasing, jucundus.

ulas dēvorābat? 3. Nonne tibi taraxici extractum præscriptum est? 4. Quis nobis syrupum scillæ præscripsit? 5. Nonne est medicus expertus vobiscum? 6. Num nimium se laudat? 7. Nonne nos desiderābis, medice? 8. Nonne nos pilulas tuas desiderabimus? 9. Portabis-ne pilulas tecum, amīce?

CHAPTER XXXI.

134. SUGGESTIVE DERIVATIONS.

1. *Calendula*, from *calendæ*, calends—the first day of the Roman month; so called from flowering every calend.
2. *Capsicum*, from the Greek *kapto*, I bite.
3. *Experimentum*, from *ex*, out of, *per*, through, and *ire*, to go—a going through and coming out.
4. *Extractum*, from *ex*, out, and *trahere*, to draw.
5. *Elixir*, probably from the Greek *elko*, I extract, or *alexo*, I aid.
6. *Gentiāna*, from *Gentius*, king of Illyria, who used some species of the plant medicinally.
7. *Sarsaparilla*, from the Spanish *zarsa*, briar, and *parilla*, a little vine.

135. Demonstrative Pronouns.

PARADIGMS. IS, IDEM, IPSE.

136. Is, that, this; also, he, she, it.

SINGULAR.

N. is,	ea,	id.	eī, iī,	eae,	ea.
G. ējus,	ējus,	ējus.	cōrum,	eārum,	cōrum.
D. eī,	eī,	eī.	eīs iīs,	eīs, iīs,	eīs, iīs.
Ae. eum,	eam,	id.	eōs,	eās,	ea.
Ab. eō,	eā.	eō.	eīs, iīs,	eīs, iīs,	eīs, iīs.

PLURAL.

137. *Idem, same.*

SINGULAR.

N. <i>idem</i> ,	<i>eadem</i> ,	<i>idem</i> .	{ <i>eīdem</i> , <i>iīdem</i> ,	<i>eādem</i> ,	<i>eādem</i> .
G. <i>ējusdem</i> ,	<i>ējusdem</i> ,	<i>ējusdem</i> .	<i>eōrundem</i> ,	<i>eārundum</i> ,	<i>eōrundum</i> .
D. <i>eīdem</i> ,	<i>eīdem</i> ,	<i>eīdem</i> .	{ <i>eīsdem</i> , <i>iīsdem</i> ,	<i>eīsdem</i> ,	<i>eīsdem</i> .
Ac. <i>eūndem</i> ,	<i>eāndem</i> ,	<i>idem</i> .	<i>eōsdem</i> ,	<i>eāsdem</i> ,	<i>eādem</i> .
Ab. <i>eōdem</i> ,	<i>eādem</i> ,	<i>eōdem</i>	{ <i>eīsdem</i> , <i>iīsdem</i> ,	<i>eīsdem</i> ,	<i>eīsdem</i> .

138. *Ipse (self, himself, etc.).*

SINGULAR.

N. <i>ipse</i> ,	<i>ipsa</i> ,	<i>ipsum</i> .	<i>ipsi</i>	<i>ipsæ</i>	<i>ipsa</i> .
G. <i>ipsīus</i> ,	<i>ipsīus</i> ,	<i>ipsīus</i> .	<i>ipsōrum</i> ,	<i>ipsārum</i> ,	<i>ipsōrum</i> .
D. <i>ipsī</i> ,	<i>ipsī</i> ,	<i>ipsī</i> .	<i>ipsīs</i> ,	<i>ipsīs</i> ,	<i>ipsīs</i> .
Ac. <i>ipsum</i> ,	<i>ipsam</i> ,	<i>ipsum</i> .	<i>ipsōs</i> ,	<i>ipsās</i> ,	<i>ipsa</i> .
Ab. <i>ipsō</i> ,	<i>ipsā</i> ,	<i>ipsō</i> .	<i>ipsīs</i> ,	<i>ipsīs</i> ,	<i>ipsīs</i> .

139. These pronouns, like adjectives, agree with nouns expressed or understood ; *idem* and *ipse* also with pronouns.

140. *Is* is very often used as a personal pronoun, meaning he, she, it, they ; also as the antecedent of *qui*, who : *es qui*, he who.

141. *Idem* is compounded of *is* and the suffix *dem*. *Idem* is for *isdem* ; *idem* for *iddem* ; *eūndem*, etc., for *eūndem*, etc. ; *eōrundem*, etc., for *eōrundem*, etc.

142. *Ipse*, self (intensive), is used to emphasize a noun or pronoun expressed or understood, and must be distinguished from *sē*, self (reflexive) :

(1) *Medicus ipse veniet*, the doctor himself (and not another) will come.

(2) *Medicum ipsum vidi*, I saw the doctor himself.

(3) *Medicus se culpat nimium*, the doctor blames himself too much.

(4) *Miles fratrem, dein sē ipsum interfecit*, the soldier killed his brother, then himself.

5. Decline together *is homo*, that man ; *ea gutta*, that drop ; *id*

extractum, that extract; *idem dies*, the same day; *eadem manus*, the same hand; *idem corpus*, the same body; *vir ipse*, the man himself.

VOCABULARY. 32.

Elicio, 3, -ui, -itum, tr.	<i>draw out, elicit.</i>
Eruditus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>learned, refined, civilized.</i>
Fontanus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of a fountain or spring.</i>
Infundo, 3, -fudi, -fusum, tr. . .	<i>pour in.</i>
Populus, ī, M.	<i>a people, nation.</i>
Pharmaeopœia, -æ, F.	<i>a standard for preparing medicines.</i>
Quidem, conj.	<i>indeed, even.</i>
Scriptor, -oris, M.	<i>writer.</i>
Scriptum, -i, N.	<i>a writing, written work.</i>
Thebæ, -ārum, F.	<i>Thebes in Africa.</i>
Vetus, -eris	{ <i>that has long existed: no longer young or new (op. to reens).</i>
Vetustus, -a, -um	{ <i>that goes back beyond the remembrance of those now living.</i>
Antiquus, -a, -um	{ <i>that once was; antiqui, the ancients (op. to novus).</i>

EXERCISE. 74.

1. Pharmaeopœia medieamentarii liber pretiosissimus est; formulas ejus diurnā nocturnāque manu traetat. 2. Librum fidum anīeum existimat; eum magis quam te amat. 3. Formulis ejus remedia multa præparat. 4. Formulæ eadem sapienti mēdicamentariō divitias præbent. 5. Formulæ semper eadem sunt, et, si qualitas medieamentorum est semper eadem, eosdem eventus præbēbunt. 6. Dominus ipse dies noetesque pharmaeopœiæ¹ dat; nonne adjutor ejus idem faere debet? 7. Si id non faciet nunquam bonus medieamentarius erit. 8. Est mihi formula scripta Latīne:

Aqua Asafætidæ.

“R.—Asafætidæ drachmas tres, infunde aquæ fontanæ quauitatem sufficientem, et destillatiōne elice uncias sex. Sit² turbida.”

9. Adjūtor medieamentarii eandem formulam sœpe vidit forsitan;

¹ In dative.² Let it be.

eam autem non intelligit, quod Latīne scripta est. 10. Idem quoque præscripta Latīna non facile legit.

EXERCISE. 75.

1. Celsus was a famous Roman writer on¹ medicine; have you read his writings, docto[r]? 2. I have not read them, but I have read part of the Ameriean Pharmedopœia. 3. What! never read Celsus, the most famous Roman writer on medieine? 4. No; I have never read his works, nor heard of¹ him even. 5. How many of his formulæ are in the Pharmedopœia? 6. I do not know that myself. 7. His formulæ were written in Roman books, not in ours. 8. But many of them have been put in our Pharmedopœia. 9. Then, perhaps, I have read a few of them without knowing it. 10. The formulæ for many preparations are very old, and are the same in all civilized nations.

FOR TRANSLATION.

Formulæ e Pharmedopœiā Germānā exerptæ:

1. *Extractum Cascarillæ.*

R.—Corticis cascarillæ minūtim contūsi libram unam; assunde aquæ eommūnis libras sedecim.

Decoque a[ll] remanentiam² librārum octo et cola. Residuum denuo cum³ aquæ conimūnis libris sedecim ad dimidium decoque, et repete decoctionem, quoties opus fuerit. Tum liquōres commixtos subsidendo⁴ et decanthatiōne depura, et evapōra ad remanentiam librārum quatuor, quas⁵ in balneo vapōris ad extracti absinthii spissitudinem redige. Serva bene.

2. *Pulvis Aromaticus.*

R.—Cinnamōni pulverāti uncias duas, cardamōni minōris excorticati⁶ pulverāti unciam unam, radīcis zingiberis, et piperis albi singulōrum pulveratōrum unciæ dimidium. Misce et in vase bene obturato serva.

3. *Syrupus Chamomille.*

R.—Florum chamomille vulgāris uneias quatuor. Infunde aquæ eommūnis ferventis quantum sufficit. Cola et in unciis viginti liquōris solve leni ealōre sacchari albissimi libras tres, ut fiat⁷ syrupus colōris subflavi et fusi.

¹ De. ² Med. Lat. ³ With governing libris. ⁴ By settling.

⁵ Which. ⁶ Free from bark. ⁷ Ut fiat syrupus, that the syrup may be.

CHAPTER XXXII.

143. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS—CONTINUED.

Paradigms: Hic, Iste, Ille.

144. *Hic, this, this of mine* (near the speaker) :

SINGULAR.

N., hic,	hæc,	hōc,	hī,	hæ,	hæc,
G., hūjus,	hūjus,	hūjus,	hōrum,	hārum,	hōrum,
D., huic,	huic,	huic,	hīs,	hīs,	hīs,
Ac., hunc,	hanc,	hōc,	hōs,	hās,	hæc,
Ab., hoc,	hāc,	hōc,	hīs,	hīs,	hīs.

145. *Iste, that, that of yours* (near the one addressed) :

N., iste,	ista,	istud,	istī,	istæ,	ista,
G., istīus,	istīus,	istīus,	istōrum,	istārum,	istōrum,
D., istī,	istī,	istī,	istīs,	istīs,	istīs,
Ac., istum,	istam,	istud,	istōs,	istās,	ista,
Ab., istō,	istā,	istō,	istīs,	istīs,	istīs.

146. *Ille, that* (remote from the speaker) :

N., illē,	illa,	illud,	illī,	illæ,	illa,
G., illīus,	illīus,	illīus,	illōrum,	illārum,	illōrum,
D., illī,	illī,	illī,	illīs,	illīs,	illīs,
Ac., illum,	illam,	illud,	illōs,	illās,	illa,
Ab., illō,	illā,	illō,	illīs,	illīs,	illīs.

147. *Hic* is used of that which is near the speaker in *place, time or thought*, and hence is called the demonstrative of the first person : *Hic liber*, this book (near me, or belonging to me).

148. *Iste* is used of that which has some relation to the person addressed, and hence is called the demonstrative of the second person : *Iste liber*, that book (near you, or belonging to you).

149. *Ille* is used of that which is relatively remote from the speaker or person addressed, in *place, time or thought*, and hence is called the demonstrative of the third person : *Ille liber*, that book (yonder).

150. *Hic* and *ille* are sometimes used in contrast: *Hic*, the latter; *ille*, the former.

151. *Is* sometimes approaches *hic* in meaning, and sometimes *ille*. Hence it is to be translated *this* or *that*, according to the connection.

VOCABULARY. 33.

Admisceo, 2, -ui, -mixtūm, -mistum	<i>mingle together, blend.</i>
Consto, 1, -stitti, -stātum, intr.	<i>make up of, consist of.</i>
Colūn, i, N.	<i>filter, strainer, pereulator.</i>
Cylindrātus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>cylindrical.</i>
Finis, -is, M.	<i>end, limit.</i>
Firme, adv.	<i>firmly.</i>
Huīecto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>moisten.</i>
Octarius, -i, M.	<i>pint.</i>
Premo, 3, pressi, pressum, tr.	<i>press.</i>
Sensim, adv.	<i>little by little, gradually.</i>
Studeo, 2, -ui, tr. (Ac. and Dat., seldom with Acc.).	{ <i>study, apply the mind</i> <i>to, be eager for.</i>
Serus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>late.</i>
Verus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>true.</i>
Vitreus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of glass.</i>

EXERCISE. 76.

1. Hic puer pharmacopœiæ diligenter studet, ille in libro dormit.
2. Ex iis pauca¹ quærēmus de tinetūris. 3. Didicistis-ne, pueri, adhuc omnia² de his duābus tinetūris in abaeo? Illud pars pensi hodiurni erat. 4. “Non omnia adhuc forsitan, quotidie autem diseo,” respondit discipulus diligens. 5. Lætus³ audio; scientiam autem tentābo. 6. Quomodo tinetūram in illa ampulla præparas?
7. Hoc modo aconīti tinetūra parātur. Formulam pharmaceopœi dabo, si memoriā tenēbo. 8. “R.—Aconīti pulveris uncias undēcim; tartarici acidi grana quadraginta; aleohōlis octarios duos.”
9. Recte adhuc; illae sunt partes.⁴ Quomodo autem admisces?
10. Pulverem aconīti humecta unciis fluidis sex aleohōlis, in quo⁵ acidum tartaricum antea solūtum erat, et per horas viginti quatuor

¹ Will ask a few questions.

³ I am glad to hear it.

² Omnia, all things, everything.

⁴ The ingredients.

⁵ In which.

macera. 11. Recte iterum; quid autem dcinde facis? Perge celeriter ad finem. 12. Dcinde in cylindrāto colo vitreo firme preme, et reliquum alcohōlem sensim infunde. 13. Hæc est tinctūra aconīti officinālis. 14. Rectum est tuum rcsponsum, mi puer. Recte illam tinctūram scis parārc. 15. Nunc tu, mi puer alter, quomodo belladonnæ tinctūram parābis. 16. Nullo modo parābo, nescio. 17. Quid! nescis? Est-nc verum? Nonne studes pharmacopœiæ? 18. Certe studeo, sed formulas omnes memorā non teneo. 19. Unam igitur tene, non omnes semel. Centum partium tinctūræ, quot partes belladonnæ sunt? Nescio. Quot partes alcohōlis dilūti sunt? Nescio. 20. Nescis-ne? O sere¹ studiōrum, defcessus es; domum perge celeriter, et caput repōne.

EXERCISE 77.

1. That boy does not know the formula for the tincture of belladonna; do you know it?.
2. Yes, I remember the formula well. I learned it yesterday.
3. Repeat it, then, correctly for that lazy fellow, while he attends diligently.
4. Take fifteen parts of the powder of belladonna leaves and eighty-five parts of diluted alcohol.
5. Moisten the powder with twenty parts of diluted alcohol, and macerate for twenty-four hours.
6. Then press it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and, little by little, pour upon it the remainder of the alcohol.
7. Good! That is a correct answer.
8. Do you know the ordinary dose of this tincture?
9. The ordinary dose is from thre to eight minims.
10. What do you know of² the tincture of arnica root?
11. I know the ingredients and the manner of preparing the tincture.
12. What does that boy near you know of them?
13. My boy, tell us the ingredients of the tincture of arnica root.
14. That tincture consists³ of ten parts of arnica root and ninety parts of diluted alcohol.
15. It is prepared in the same⁴ manner as the tincture of belladonna.
16. This is the officinal tincture of arnica root of the American Pharmacopœia.
17. The dose is from one to two fluid drachms.
- 18.

¹ Late at your studies; blockhead, dunce.² De.³ Constat ex decem partibus.⁴ Modō eodem quo—same manner as.

Well answered, my boy ; you are not as tired as that lazy fellow yonder.

FOR TRANSLATION.

Celsus de his quæ calefaciunt aut refrigerant.

At calefaciunt piper, sal, caro omnis jurulenta, allium, cepa, *ficus* arida, salsamentum, vinum, et quo¹ meracius est eo magis. Refrigerant olera, quōrum erudi caules assumuntur, ut intubus, et lactūca : item coriandrum, cucumis, elixa cucurbita, beta, mora, cerasa, māla austēra, pira fragilia, caro elixa, præcipueque acetum, sive cibus ex eo, sive potio assumitur.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

152. RELATIVE, INTERROGATIVE AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

PARADIGMS : QUI, QUIS, ALIQUIS.

153. *Relative : Qui, who, which, that.*

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
N., qui,	quæ,	quod,	qui,	quæ,	quæ,
G., cūjus,	cūjus,	cūjus,	quōrum,	quārum,	quōrum,
D., cui,	cui,	cui,	quibus,	quibus,	quibus,
Ac., quem,	quam,	quod,	quōs,	quās,	quæ,
Ab., quō,	quā,	quō,	quibus,	quibus,	quibus.

154. *Interrogative : Quis, who, which, what ?*

N., quis,	quæ,	quid,	qui,	quæ,	quæ.
G., cūjus,	cūjus,	cūjus,	quōrum,	quārum,	quōrum.
D., cui,	cui,	cui,	quibus,	quibus,	quibus.
Ac., quem,	quam,	quid,	quōs,	quās,	quæ,
Ab., quō,	quā,	quō,	quibus,	quibus,	quibus.

¹ The purer it is, the more heating it is; lit.—by what the purer, by that the more heating.

155. *Indefinite: Aliquis, some one, somē, any one.*

SINGULAR.

N. aliquis,	aliqua,	aliquid or quod.
G. alicūjus,	alicūjus,	alicūjus,
D. alicūī,	alicūī,	alicūī,
Ac. aliquem,	aliquam,	aliquid or quod,
Ab. aliquō,	aliquā,	aliquō.

PLURAL.

N. aliquī,	aliquæ,	aliqua,
G. aliquōrum,	aliquārum,	aliquōrum,
D. aliquibus,	aliquibus,	aliquibus,
Ac. aliquos,	aliquās,	aliqua,
Ab. aliquibus,	aliquibus,	aliquibus.

156. Observe the feminine nominative singular and the neuter nominative plural of *aliquis*, and compare them with the corresponding forms of *quis*.

157. *Aliquis* is used adjectively in the neuter form *aliquid*, and sometimes in the masculine and feminine forms. The same is true of *quidam* and *quisque*.

158. Besides the interrogative *quis* and its compounds, there is an interrogative adjective *qui* (which? what?), declined like the relative *qui*.

159. Besides *aliquis* the most important indefinites are *quidam*, *quædam*, *quiddam* or *quoddam*, certain one, certain; *quisquam* (fem. wanting), *qui&lquidam*, any one (no plural); *quisque*, *quæque*, *quidque* or *quodque*, each one, every.

160. *Quidam*, *quisquam* and *quisque* are declined like the simple pronouns. *Quidam* changes *m* to *n* before *d*—*quendam* *quorundam*, etc.

161. *Aliquis*, some one, any one (without emphasis); *quisquam*, any one at all (emphatic).

162. *Aliquis hoc dixit* means some one said this, but I don't know who; *quidam*, a certain man whom I know, but don't choose to name.

163. *Rule of Syntax*.—A relative pronoun agrees with its ante-

cedent in *gender* and *number*: *Medicus qui venit*, the doctor who came; *dosis quam dedit*, the dose that he gave; *medicamenta quæ emit*, the drugs which he bought.

164. *Rule of Syntax*.—The verb of which a relative pronoun is the subject agrees in *person* and *number* with the antecedent of the relative.

VOCABULARY. 34.

Attente, adv.	attentively.
Auris, -is, F.	ear.
Aliquis, indef. pro.	any one, any.
Angulus, -i, M.	corner.
Carum, ī, N.	caraway.
Catechu, indecl., N.	catechu.
Crassus, -a, -um, adj.	coarse, gross.
Coccus, i, F. and M.	cochineal.
Erigo, 3, -xī, -etum, tr.	erect, prick up.
Menstruum, -i, N.	a solvent.
Optime, adv.	best, right well.
Percolo, 1, āvi, ātum, tr.	percolate, strain.
Requiesco, 3, -ēvi, -etum, intr.	rest, repose.
Singuli, ōrum, a'lj.	single, separate, one at a time, each.
Semiuncia, æ, F.	half-ounce.

EXERCISE. 78.

- Ille puer, qui heri nihil de tinctūris sciēbat, requiēvit, et forsan rectius respondēbit hōdie. Sic spero certe.
- Pauca vero ex eo quærā similia eis quæ heri quæsīvi.
- Quæ est formula officinalis calumbæ tinctūræ?
- Calendula est menstruum,—“menstruum?” Dixine menstruum? Basis erat mihi¹ in animo dicere.
- Alcohol et aqua sunt menstruum.
- Quæ sunt partes hōrum singulōrum?
- Calendulæ decem partes, alcoholis quinquaginta quatuor, aquæ triginta sex.
- Alcohōlem et aquam misce, calendulæ pulverem crassum decem partibus hujus mistūræ humecta.
- Tum in colo vitro preme, et menstruum infunde.
- Rectam formulam habes:—memoria melior est quam heri.
- Nunc iterum responde.
- Quæ sunt partes pondere tinc-

Erat mihi in animō—I intended; lit.—it was in mind to me.

tūrē eardamōmi eompositæ? 13. Reeipe cardamōmi grana dueenta octoginta, einnamōmi grana dueenta oetōginta, cari grana eentum quadraginta, eoeei grana septuaginta, gleyerīni uneiam et semiuneiam, aleohōlis quantum sufficit. 14. Bene; memoria nunc est optima; quantum autem aleohōlis sufficit? 15. Istud eras tibi dicam.

EXERCISE. 79.

1. Name the ingredients in the tinetur of eapsicum. 2. I don't know them. 3. Is there any one present¹ who knows? 4. There is a certain boy present who remembers. 5. He is the same boy who told us yesterday about the tinetur of aeonite,—not that tired boy. 6. Yonder² boy in the corner knows. 7. Proceed, my boy, while the rest of us attentively listen. 8. Take five parts of the powder of capsicum, ninety parts of aleohol, and five parts of water. 9. Moisten the powder with three parts of the menstruum, pack in a similar vessel and pereolate in the same manner as³ we did the tinetur of belladonna. 10. Is there any one who will tell us the formula for the eom pound tinetur of eatechu? 11. What! does no one know? All are silent as fishes. 12. And yet this formula is not more difficult than the others. 13. Now, prick up your ears and attend, and I will tell you. 14. Take twelve parts of the powder of eateehu, eight parts of⁴ the powder of cinnamon, and eighty parts of diluted aleohol.

165. *Nugæ.*

Scena Prīma in Ludo Medieīnæ: Duo eondiscipuli juniōres, superbi et elāti ob titulum expeetātum, convenient in eampo, et sic inter se agunt. "Salve, medice," inquit alter. "Salve, medice," alter respondit. "Quomodo vales, hodie, medice?" "Bene valeo, medice." "Quomodo tu vales, mediee?" "Optime, medice." "Dies puleher, mediee." "Perpuleher, medice." "Vale, medice." "Vale, medice." Tum diseēdunt superbiōres quod desiderātum titulum saepe audivērunt.

¹ Adest-ne aliquis.² Ille puer.³ Eodem modo quo belladonnæ tincturam.

166. *Rule of Syntax.*—*Duration of time and extent of space* are expressed by the accusative: *Puer in scholā tres annos erat*, the boy was in school three years: *Nix quatuor pedes alta*, snow four feet deep.

VOCABULARY. 35.

At, conj. . . . .	. . . . .	but, but yet, but then.
Denique, adv. . . . .	. . . . .	finally, lastly.
Exhaurio, 4, -hausi, -haustum, tr. . . . .	. . . . .	draw out, exhaust.
Extraho, 3, -xi, -tum, tr. . . . .	. . . . .	draw forth, extract.
Infusio, -ōnis, F. . . . .	. . . . .	a pouring in, infusion.
Medicamentarius, -a, -um, adj. . . . .	. . . . .	pertaining to medicine.
Modice, adv. . . . .	. . . . .	moderately.
Perdo, 3, perdidi, perditum . . . . .	. . . . .	destroy, ruin.
Pæne, adv. . . . .	. . . . .	almost, nearly.
Rependo, 3, -di, -sum, tr. . . . .	. . . . .	weigh back, pay back, return.
Spissitas, -ātis, F. . . . .	. . . . .	thickness, consistency.

EXERCISE. 80.

1. Dominus et adjutor in officiā extraeta parant. 2. Domine, est-ne hæc recta formula extracti eoloeynthidis eompositi? 3. Repete, si plaeet, et tibi dicam. 4. Reeipe extraeti eoloeynthidis uncias octo, aloes uncias viginti quinque, eardamōmi pulveris tres uneias, resinæ seaunmonii pulveris uneias septem, sapōnis crassi pulveris uicias septem, aleohōlis uncias fluidas sex. 5. Nonne est longa formula? Pæne e memoriā effugerat. 6. Istud non est euræ mihi. Nunc celeriter secundum formulam para illud extraetum. 7. Cum magnā eurā autem perge; quod, si aliquid perdes, totum damnum rependes. 8. At formula hæc, domine, est longa et difficultis, et non longa experientia mea. 9. Nonne vero in scholā medicamentariā duos annos eras? Nihil-ne omnino in illā seholā di licisti? 10. Extraetum igitur para sine damno medicamentorum, vel ego aliquid ex te extrahim. 11. Dum tu illud extraetum paras, ego glycyrrhizæ extraetum purum parābo. 11. Hæc est formula: "Recipe glycyrrhizæ pulveris partes centum, aquæ ammoniæ partes quindecim, aquæ distillatæ trecentas partes." 12. Ammoniæ aquam eum trecentis partibus aquæ distillatæ misce.

13. Hæc mistūra est menstruum. Pulverem centum menstrui partibus humecta et horas viginti macera. 14. In cylindrāto colo vitrō modicē prēme, et infunde, primum, reliquum mēnstruum, deinde, aquam distillātam doncē glycyrrhīza exhausta est. 15. Denique aquāe balneo infusiōnem ad spissitātem massæ pilulārum evapōra.

EXERCISE. 81.

1. The formula for the compound fluid extract of sarsaparilla consists of seven things. 2. Four of these things are powders. 3. The quantity of each powder is this: of sarsaparilla, thirty-seven and a half ounces; of glycyrrhīzæ, six ounces; of sassafras, five ounces; of mezereum, one and a half ounces. 4. The remaining ingredients are three and one-fourth ounces of glycerine and a sufficient quantity of alcohol and water. 5. Mix one part of alcohol with two parts of water. 6. Mix the glycerine with seventeen ounces of alcohol and thirty ounces of water. 7. This mixture is the menstruum. 8. Moisten the powders with twenty ounces of this mixture, and pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator. 9. When the liquid begins to drop from the percolator, close the lower opening. 10. Macerate for forty-eight hours. 11. Then percolate, adding gradually, first, the remainder of the menstruum, and then the mixture of alcohol and water, until the powder is exhausted.

167. FOR TRANSLATION.

Cato de vi medicamentosā brassicæ.

Et primum scito, de omnibus brassicis nulla est illiusmodi medicamentosior. Ad¹ omnia vulnera et tumōres, eam contritam imponito. Hæc² omnia ulcera purgabit sanaque faciet sine dolōre. Eadem³ tumida⁴ concoquit,⁵ cæcum erumpit. Eadem³ vulnera

¹ For all wounds and swellings.² Hæc (brassica).³ It also; lit.—the same (brassica)⁴ Tumida (ulcera) when swollen.⁵ Ripens, brings to a head.

putida, canceresque purgābit, sanosque faciet; quod¹ medicamentum aliud facere non potest.² Verum priusquam id imponas, aquā calidā multā lavāto. Postea bis in die contritam imponito. Ea omnem putōrem adimet. In³ ea vulnera hujusmodi brassicam terito, sana faciet.

Optima est ad hujusmodi vulnus. Et si quod luxātum⁴ est, bis die aquā calidā fovēto, brassicam tritam opponito, cito sanum faciet. Si bis die apponitur dolōres aufēret.

Et si quid contūsum est, erumpet, si brassicam tritam apposueris, et sanum faciet.

Before learning the compounds of *sum*, review the paradigms of all the pronouns.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

168. COMPOUNDS OF SUM.

169. *Possum, posse, potui*—be able, can.

Possum is compounded of *potis*, able, and *sum*. *Potis* is everywhere shortened to *pot*; then *t* is changed to *s* before *s*, and *f* is dropped after *t*.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present Tense.—I am able, can, etc.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
possum,	possumus,	possim,	possimus,
potes,	potestis,	possis,	possitis,
potest.	possunt.	possit.	possint.

Imperfect.—I was able, could, etc.

poteram.	poterāmus.	possem.	posseimus.
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¹ Quod for id quod—that which. What is the real antecedent of *quod*?

² Potest—is able.

³ For these wounds.

⁴ If anything has been displaced; if there has been a dislocation.

Future.—I shall be able, etc.

potero. poterimus. |

Perfect.—I have been able, could, etc.

potuī. potuimus. | potuerim. potuerimus.

Pluperfect.—I had been able, could have, etc.

potueram. potuerāmus. | potuissem. potuissēmus.

Future Perfect.—I shall have been able, etc.

potuero. potuerimus. |

INFINITIVE.

Present. *Perfect.*

posse, to be able. | potuisse, to have been able.

170. *Prōsum, prōdesse, prōfui*—benefit.

Prōsum is compounded of *prō*, *prōd*, for, and *sum*, to be. The *d* of *prōd* is retained before *c*.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present Tense.—I benefit, etc.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
prō-sum,	prō-sumus,	prō-sim,	prō-sīmus,
prōd-es,	prōd-estis,	prō-sīs,	prō-sītis,
prōd-est.	prō-sunt.	prō-sit.	prō-sint.

Imperfect.

prōd-eram. prōd-erāmus. | prōd-essem. prōd-essēmus.

Future.

prōd-ero. prōd-erimus. |

Perfect.

prō-fui. prō-fuimus. | prō-fuerim. prō-fuerimus.

Pluperfect.

prō-fueram. prō-fuerāmus. | prō-fuissem. prō-fuissēmus.

Future Perfect.

prō-fuerō. prō-fuerimus. |

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. prōd-es. prōd-este. | FUT. prōd-estō. prōd-estōte.

INFINITIVE.

PRES. prōd-esse. PERF. prō-fuisse. FUT. prō-futūrus esse.

PARTICIPLE.

FUT. prō-futūrus.

171. The other compounds of *sum* are inflected like the simple verb.

Learn the tenses of the indicative, imperative and infinitive of *possum* and *prōsum*.

172. *Rule of Syntax.*—The compounds of *sum*, except *possum* and *absum*, all take the dative; but *insum* is often followed by *in* with the ablative, and *intersum* by *inter* with the accusative.

VOCABULARY. 36.

Auxilium, -i, N.	aid, assistance.
Chemia, -æ, F.	chemistry.
Conductus, -a, -um (partic. econdūeo).	induced, persuaded, hired.
Inscientia, -æ, F.	ignorance.
Leviter, adv.	lightly.
Nisi, conj.	if not, unless.
Obsuin, -esse, -fui (ob and sum)	be against, opposed to, injure.
Præsum, -esse, -fui (præ and sum)	be before, at the head of, command.
Prosum, -esse, -fui (prō and sum)	be useful, benefit.
Possum, -esse, -fui (potis and sum)	be able, can.
Scientia, -æ, F.	knowledge, skill.
Superfundō, 3, -fūdi, -fūsum, tr.	pour over or upon.
Simplex, -icis, adj.	simple.
Et — et	both — and.
Neque — neque	neither — nor.
Ne — quidem	not — even.

EXERCISE. 82.

1. Chemia his temporibus medicāmentario valde prodest.
2. Sine auxilio ejus vix potest negotio præcesse.
3. Inscientia chemiæ et¹ medicamentario et¹ negotio oberit.
4. Aequo prōderit etiam fere omnes formulas pharmacopœiae bene scire.
5. Sine hac scientiā adjūtor mercēde conductus magno negotio medicamentario domini

¹ Et — et, both — and.

præerit. 6. Dominus ipse, in officinā suā, pro pudor! adjutōri suo suberit! 7. Adjūtor chemiæ et pharmacopœiae in scholā diligenter studēbat, et formulas multas tentābat. 8. Dominus autem potest hārum formulārum ne simplicissimas quidem parāre. 9. Recipe aurantii amāri pulveris partes vīginti, alcohōlis dilūti octoginta; 10. Pulverem dilūti alcohōlis partibus vīginti humecta, horas vīginti quatuor macera, in colo cylindrāto leviter preme, et alcohōlem dilūtum gradātim superfunde donec partes centum parātæ sunt. 11. Recipe arnicæ florū pulveris partes viginti, alcohōlis dilūti partes octoginta, et eodem modo quo priōre formulā, para. 12. Has et similes formulas indoctus dominus usurpāre non potest, præcipue scriptas Latīne. 13. Nisi hoc facere discit, adjūtor ejus perītus mox dominus erit.

EXERCISE. 83.

1. A knowledge of chemistry is a benefit to the druggist. 2. He cannot well be at the head¹ of his business without it. 3. An untaught druggist will injure both² himself and² business. 4. He ought to know well the formulas of the pharmacopœia. 5. Will he be able to read them when³ written in Latin? 6. He will also receive many prescriptions written in Latin. 7. If he cannot read them, he certainly cannot prepare them. 8. He cannot then⁴ be at the head of his own business. 9. This ought to be a great disgrace to the proprietor. 10. He receives this simple prescription:

R.—Opii pulveris	gr. ii.
Acidi tannici	3 ss. ⁵
Sacchari albi	3 i.
M.—et div. in pulv. xii. ⁶	

11. O shame! he can neither understand it nor prepare it.
12. Will not the clerk soon be master?

¹ Be at the head, præesse.

² Both —— and, et —— et.

³ Omit.

⁴ Igitur.

⁵ Semi-draehmam.

⁶ Misee et divide in pulveres duodecem.

CHAPTER XXXV.

173. DEONENT VERBS.

174. *First and Second Conjugations.*

175. Deponent verbs have the forms of the passive voice, with the meaning of the active. There are deponents of each of the four regular conjugations: *Medicus bonus ægrōtis conātur mcdēri*, the good physician endeavors to cure the sick. *Audi multa, loquere pauca*, listen much, say little: hear many things, speak few.

Review the passive indicative, imperative and infinitive of the first and second conjugations.

VOCABULARY. 37.

Attingo, 3, -igī, -tactum, tr.	touch, arrive at.
Claudico, 1, intr.	halt, be lame.
Conor, -āri, -ātus sum, dep.	try, attempt, endeavor.
Cogito, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr.	think, ponder, meditate.
Claudo, 3, -sī, -sum, tr.	close, shut.
Casus, -us, M.	fall, mishap, chance.
Diphtheria, -æ, F.	diphtheria.
Efficio, 3, -ēci, -fectum, tr.	effect, cause, make.
Funda, -æ, F.	a bag.
Faux, faucis, F.	gullet, pharynx, throat.
Festino, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. and tr.	hasten.
Fragor, -ōris, M.	breaking, noise, explosion.
Lædo, 3, -si, -sum, tr.	hurt, injure.
Medeor, -ēri, dep.	heal, cure, remedy (w. dat.).
Medicor, -āri, -ātus sum, dep.	heal, cure, remedy (w. dat.).
Opitulor, -āri, -ātus sum, dep.	bring help, aid, succor.
Pulsus, -us, M.	a beating, the pulse.
Profunde, adv.	profoundly.
Quatio, 3, —, quassum, tr.	shake, toss.
Ramentum, -ī, N.	shred, piece.
Sedo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	allay, quiet, ease.
Sulphurātus, -a, -um, adj.	impregnated with sulphur, sulphurous.
Vena, -æ, F.	vein.
Videor, -ērī, -sus sum, dep.	seem, appear.
Volvo, 3, volvi, volūtum, tr.	roll, ponder, think.
Vestis, -is, F.	garment, clothing.

EXERCISE. 84.

De experimento empiricī.

1. Empīricus indoctus ægrōtis conātur medēri, non scientiā medicināe, sed experimentis. 2. E multis experimentis hoc recen-tissimum vidētur. 3. Puer parvus ægrotissimus fuit diphtheriā. 4. Aliquo casu misero empīricus arcessitus est. 5. Pulsum ve-narūm ægri attingēbat, linguam et fauces inspiciēbat, oculos suos clausit, caput sapienter quatiēbat, profundissime cogitāre videbātur. 6. Tum, quasi notionem novam ceperat, cito scripsit hoc præscrip-tum :

Recipe,—Potassiī chlorātis drachmas duas,
Sulphuris sublimāti drachmas duas,
Glycerīni unciam unam,
Aqua puræ uncias tres.

7. Sic secum volvēbat¹ “ Potassiī chloras et sulphur faucibus med-icābuntur et febrem sedābunt, glycerīnum ulceratiōnem opitulab-itur, aqua medicamenta solvet 8. Hoc præscriptum optimum est, et cito præparābo.” Sic dicens ad officinā festināvit. 10. Superbus et elātus scientiā, in mortārio medicamenta posuit, et terere pistillo incipiēbat, quum subito horribilis fragor fuit, et posthac ille empiricus, glaber et altero oculo captus² male claudi-cat. 11. Illo experimento aliquod didicit. 12. Nunquam illa re-pugnantia medicamenta iterum miscēre conabitur.

EXERCISE. 85.

1. The quack, through lack of knowledge, often endeavors to mix incompatible remedies. 2. He purchased some³ chlorate of potassium troches, and put them in his pocket.⁴ He afterwards carelessly put some³ matches⁵ in the same pocket. 4. Soon there was a frightful explosion in that pocket, and the quack was badly hurt. 5. But he does not seem to have learned much by the ex-perience. 6. For, a few days afterwards he tried to mix chlorate of potassium with tannic acid and sugar. 7. This caused another

¹ Sie—volvēbat—thus he thought to himself.

² Blind in one eye.

³ Omit.

⁴ Funda vestis.

⁵ Ramenta sulphurāta.

terrible explosion. 8. He is now trying to heal himself. 9. He cannot do this even. 10. If a patient of his, by any chance, recovers, the quack will deserve no praise. 11. Wherever he is, somebody is always in danger. 12. For, if he does not kill his patient, he will probably injure himself.

Cato's Recipe for Birth-day Cake.

Libum hoe modo facito. Casei pondera duo bene disterat¹ in mortariō. Ubi bene distriverit, farīnæ silagineæ libram, aut si voles² tenerius esse, selibram similaginis solum eodem indito³ permiseo que eum easeo bene. Ovum unum addito, et unā⁴ permisceō bene. Inde panem facito. Folia subdito. In foco caldo sub testū coquito leniter.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

176. DEPONENT VERBS.

THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS.

177. *Rule of Syntax.*—The deponents *utor*, *fruor*, *fungor*, *potior*, *veseor* and their compounds take the ablative: *Plurimis rebus fruimur et utimur*, we enjoy and use very many things. *Magnā prædā potitus est*, he obtained great booty. *Lacte et earne veseerantur*, they lived upon milk and flesh.

Compare the translation of these examples with the Latin.

178. *Rule of Syntax.*—Verbs of remembering and forgetting take the genitive or accusative: *Meminit præteritōrum*, he remembers the past. *Memineram Paullum*, I remembered Paullus. *Oblītus sum mei*, I have forgotten myself. *Totam causam oblītus est*, he forgot the whole case. *Reminisci virtūtis*, to remember virtue. *Ea reminiseere*, remember those things. *Flagitiōrum recordāri*, to recollect base deeds. *Triumphos recordāri*, to reall triumphs.

¹ Bene disterat—let one thoroughly grind.

² Shall wish.

³ Eodem indito—put in the same.

⁴ Unā, adv.—together.

179. Neuter pronouns and adjectives are commonly put in the accusative.

Review the passive indicative, imperative and infinitive of the third and fourth conjugations.

VOCABULARY. 38.

<i>Adipiscor, -i, -eptus sum, dep.</i>	<i>get, obtain, secure.</i>
<i>Adjuvo, 1, -avi, -atum, tr.</i>	<i>aid, assist.</i>
<i>Abūtor, -i, -ūsus sum, dep.</i>	<i>abuse, misuse.</i>
<i>Contra, prep. w. acc.</i>	<i>against, contrary to.</i>
<i>Contra, adv.</i>	<i>on the contrary, on the other hand.</i>
<i>Consilium, -i, N.</i>	<i>plan, counsel, advice.</i>
<i>Cyathus, -i, M.</i>	<i>small cup, wine-glass.</i>
<i>Cutis, -is, F.</i>	<i>skin, complexion.</i>
<i>Do, dāre, dēdi, dātum, tr.</i>	<i>give.</i>
<i>Finio, 4, -īvi, -ītum, tr.</i>	<i>limit, end.</i>
<i>Fruor, frui, fruitus and fructus sum, dep.</i>	<i>enjoy.</i>
<i>Galla, -æ, F.</i>	<i>oak-apple, gall-nut.</i>
<i>Medius, -a, -um, adj.</i>	<i>middle, intermediate, medium.</i>
<i>Obliviscor, -i, -ītus sum, dep.</i>	<i>forget.</i>
<i>Oleo, 2, -ui, —, intr.</i>	<i>emit a smell, smell of, smack of.</i>
<i>Potior, -īri, -ītus sum, dep.</i>	<i>get possession of, enjoy.</i>
<i>Proavus, -i, M.</i>	<i>great-grandfather, ancestor.</i>
<i>Pulpamentum, -i, N.</i>	<i>a dainty bit, dainty food.</i>
<i>Recordor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep.</i>	<i>recall, recollect.</i>
<i>Ratio, -ōnis, F.</i>	<i>reason, system, plan, course.</i>
<i>Rapum, -i, N.</i>	<i>turnip.</i>
<i>Seqnor, 3, -i, -cūtus sum, dep.</i>	<i>follow, come after.</i>
<i>Tus and thus, -ūris, F.</i>	<i>frankincense.</i>
<i>Utor, 3, -uti, -usus sum, dep.</i>	<i>use, employ.</i>
<i>Vescor, 3, -i, —, dep.</i>	<i>feed upon, subsist upon.</i>

EXERCISE. 86.

1. Romāni multis remediis utebantur quibus nos quoque utimur.
2. Hæc duo remedia Celsi recordor. 3. "Ad lateris dolōres finiendos,¹ piperis, aristolochiæ, nardi, myrrhæ, pares portiōnes" (recip). 4. "Vocem adjuvat turis drachma in duobus cyathis vini data." 5. Ægrōtus medicum non obliviscētur cujus consilio

¹ Ad — finiendos, for ending.

sæpe fruitus est. 6. Sapiens medieus reeordabitur medieamenta antiquorum et optimis utetur. 7. Num obliviscetur ea remedia quibus Celsus utebatur? 8. Celsus ad cutem purgandam hoc præscriptum dedit. 9. "Cutem purgat mel, sed magis, si est cum galla, vel ervo, vel lenticulâ, vel marrubio, vel iride, vel rutâ, vel nitro, vel ærugine." 10. Si hoc præscriptum autem Romanarum pulehrarum cutem purgabat, nonne nostræ utentur? 11. Immò vero eo, et omnibus aliis, et¹ veteribus et novis, utentur et fruentur.

EXERCISE. 87.

1. The old physician often uses old remedies, not because they are best, but because they are old. 2. He easily remembers the old, but soon forgets the new. 3. He enjoys a formula of Celsus because it smacks² of the wisdom of the ancients. 4. The young physician, on the other hand, likes to use all the new remedies. 5. The new are best because they are the latest. 6. He often abuses Celsus and all his prescriptions. 7. Yet he will probably never attain the honor of the man whom he abuses. 8. The best course is the intermediate one. 9. He who follows the middle course will get possession of the business and pay of both. 10. He will live on dainties, they on turnips.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

180. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

CARDINALS.

- 1. *ūnus, ūna, ūnum*
- 2. *duo, duæ, duo*
- 3. *très, tria*
- 4. *quatuor*
- 5. *quīnque*
- 6. *sex*
- 7. *septem*
- 8. *octo*

ORDINALS.

- prīmus, *first*
- secundus, *second*
- tertius, *third*
- quartus, *fourth*
- quīntus, *fifth*
- sextus
- septimus
- octāvus

DISTRIBUTIVES.

- singulī, one by one*
- bīnī, two by two*
- ternī (trīnī)*
- quaternī*
- quīnī*
- sēnī*
- septēnī*
- octōnī*

¹ Et —— et, both old and new.² Sapientiam antiquorum olet.

9. novem	nōnus	novēnī
10. decem	deeimus	dēnī
11. ūndecim	ūndceimus	ūndēnī
12. duodecim	duodecimus	duodēnī
13. tredeeim	tertius deeimus	ternī dēnī
14. quattuordccim	quartus decimus	quaternī dēnī
15. quīndecim	quīntus decimus	quīnī dēnī
16. sēdccim or sexdecim.	sextus decimus	sēnī dēnī
17. septendecim	septimus decimus	septēnī dēnī
18. duodēvīgintī ²	duodēvīcēsimus	duodēvīcēnī
19. ūndēvīgintī	ūndēvīcēsimus	ūndēvīcēnī
20. vīgintī	vīcēsimus	vīcēnī
21. { vīgintī ūnus	vīcēsimus pīmus	vīcēnī singulī
{ ūnus et vīgintī	ūnus et vīcēsimus	singulī et vīcēnī
22 { vīgintī duo	vīeēsimus secundus	vīeēnī bīnī
{ duo et vīgintī	alter et vīcēsimus	bīnī et vīeēnī
30. trīgintā	trīcēsimus	trīcēnī
40. quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsimus	quadrāgēnī
50. quīnquāgintā	quīnquāgēsimus	quīnquāgēnī
60. sexāgintā	sexāgēsimus	sexāgēnī
70. septuāgintā	septuāgēsimus	septuāgēnī
80. octōgintā	octōgēsimus	oetōgēnī
90. nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsimus	nōnāgēnī
100. centum	centēsimus	eentēnī
101. { centum ūnus	centēsimus pīmus	eentēnī singulī
{ centum et ūnus.	centēsimus et pīmus	centēnī et singulī
200. ducentī, -æ, -a	ducentēsimus	dueēnī
300. trecentī	trecentēsimus	trēcēnī,
400. quadrīgentī	quadrīgentēsimus	quadrīgentēnī
500. quīngentī	quīngentēsimus	quīngēnī
600. sēscēntī	sēscēntēsimus	sēscēnī
700. scēptingentī	scēptingentēsimus	scēptingēnī
800. octingentī	octingentēsimus	octingēnī
900. nōngentī	nōngentēsimus	nōngēnī
1000. mīlle	mīllēsimus	singula mīlia
2000. duo mīlia	bis mīllēsimus	bīna mīlia
100,000. centum mīlia	centīcs mīllēsimus	centēna mīlia
1,000,000. deciēs centēna mīlia	deciēs centēna mīlia	deciēs centēna mīlia

¹ Sometimes with the parts separated: "decem et tres," etc.² Literally, two from twenty, etc.

181. Cardinal numbers answer the question *how many?* Ordinals, *which in order?*

182. The cardinals from *quattuor* to *centum*, inelusive, are indeclinable.

183. *Unus* is declined like *bonus*, except that it has the genitive and dative singular *uniūs*, *uni*, like *alius*.

184. *Duo* and *tres* are thus declined :

<i>Duo, two.</i>			<i>Tres, three.</i>	
N., duō,	duæ,	duō.	trēs, M. and F.,	triā, N.
G., duōrūm,	duārūm,	duōrūm.	triūm,	triūm.
D., duōbūs,	duābūs,	duōbūs.	trībūs,	trībūs.
A., duōs, duō,	duās,	duō.	trēs, trīs,	triā.
V., duō,	duæ,	duō.	trēs,	triā.
A., duōbus,	duābūs,	duōbūs.	trībūs,	trībūs.

185. The hundreds, *duecentī*, etc., are declined like the plural of *fluidus*.

186. *Mille* is indeclinable in the singular, and is sometimes an adjective and sometimes a noun ; *mille homines*, *a thousand men* ; *mīlē hominūm*, *a thousand (of) men*. The plural has the forms *milia*, *miliūm*, *milibūs*, and is always a noun ; *trīa mīlia hominūm*, *three thousand men (three thousands of men)*.

187. The ordinals are declined like *fluidus*.

188. The distributives are used to show the number of objects taken at a time, and are often best rendered by adding to the cardinal *each* or *apiece* ; *ternos denarios aceepērunt*, *they received each three denarii, or three apiece*.

189. Numeral adverbs answer the question *how often?* *semel*, *once* ; *bis*, *twice* ; *ter*, *thrice*, etc.

190. The *Partitive Genitive* designates the whole, of which a part is taken ; *medicīnē pars*, *a part of the medicine* ; *nihil novi*, *nothing new (of new)* ; *nihil reliquī*, *nothing left (lit., of the rest)* ; *medicōrum unus*, *one of the physicians* ; *Quis vestrum*, *which of you?* *puerōrum alter*, *one of the two boys*, etc.

VOCABULARY. 37.

Crudus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>crude, raw, fresh.</i>
Duplex, -icis, adj.	<i>double, twofold.</i>
Derivo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>derive.</i>
Nonnullus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>some one, some.</i>
Pertinax, -ācis, adj.	<i>very tenacious, grasping.</i>
Plurimi, -æ, -a, adj.	<i>very many, the most.</i>
Plerique, -æque, -aque, adj.	<i>most.</i>
Plus, pluris, adj., comp., multus . . .	<i>more.</i>
Cannabis, -is, f.	<i>hemp.</i>
Ve, conj., enclitic	<i>or; duo tresve, two or three.</i>
Vires, -ium, f. (plu. of vis.)	<i>strength.</i>
Indicus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>Indian.</i>

EXERCISE. 88.

1. Tres quatuōrve menses jam, mi discipule, pharmacopœiæ studebās: Quid scis de hac re? 2. Memoria mea non pertinax est, præceptor, et forsan multa oblitus sum. 3. Certe, mi puer, ista sunt;—“errare humānuin est,” etc.; nunc autem quærere incipiam de pharmacopœiā illā cui quattuor menses studēbas. 4. Quot officinālia abstracta sunt? 5. Undecim. 6. Quā in formā sunt? 7. Pulveres ferē semper sunt; dimidium etiam medicamenti pondus, et duplices vires fluidōrum extractōrum habent. 8. Recte, sed istud totum nondum quāero. Quot cerāta sunt? 9. Octo cerāta sunt,—cerāta camphoræ, cantharidis, cet— 10. “Satis, satis;—nomina eōrum non quāro nunc.” Quot collodia sunt? 11. Quatuor solum sunt. Nomen ab collōde derivātur, significans similitudinem collæ. 12. Derivatiōnes non quāro;—quæstiōni te tene. 13. Sunt-ne multæ confectiōnes et decocta officinālēs? 14. Duæ cujusque generis sunt. 15. Potes-ne nomināre? 16. Confectiōnes rosæ et sennæ, decocta cetrariæ et sarsaparillæ sunt. 17. Quot extracta sunt omnīnō? Triginta duo.

EXERCISE. 89.

1. Are the “solid extracts” really solid? 2. A few of them are solid, but most of them are of pilular¹ consistence. 3. How many of the extracts are alcoholic? 4. Only three are called alcoholic,

¹ Massæ pilulārum spissitatem habent.

—the extracts of *conīum*, *belladonna* and *hyoscyamus*. 5. The menstruum of the extract of *conīum* is diluted alcohol. 6. The other two have two parts of alcohol and one part of water as their menstruum. 7. A few of the others also have as much¹ alcohol as these, or more. 8. What extracts have as much alcohol as these? 9. The extracts of *digitālis* and *leptandra* have the same quantity of alcohol? 10. Why then are these also not called alcoholic? 11. I don't know, my boy; ask the wise men who prepared the pharmacopæia. 12. But hear this. The extracts of *iris*, *podophyl-lum* and *rhubarb* have three parts of alcohol and one of water. 13. The extract of *nux vomica* has eight parts of alcohol and one of water. 14. The extracts of *cannabis indica*, *mezereum* and *phy-sostigma* have a menstruum of pure alcohol, and yet none of these are called alcoholic. 15. Then why call any of them alcoholic?

191. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Digitālis*, from *digitus*, finger, because its flower resembles a finger.
2. *Hyoscyamus*, from the Greek words *hus*, a swine, and *kyamus*, a bean, swine-bean; henbane, nightshade.
3. *Parōtis*, from the Greek words *para*, beside, and *ous*, the ear, the largest gland under the ear.
4. *Podophyllum*, from the Greek words *pous*, *podos*, the foot, and *phyllum*, a leaf, foot-leaf, so called from its shape.
5. *Podædēma*, from *pous*, a foot, and *oidēma*, a swelling, foot-swelling.
6. *Podothēca*, from *pous*, and *thēke*, a receptacle, a sheath, the cuticle of the foot.
7. *Podology*, from *pous*, and *logos*, a discourse; a treatise on the foot.
8. *Scalpellum*, from *scalpēre*, to cut.

¹ Tantum alcohōlis quantum hæc, vel plus, habent

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

192. IRREGULAR VERBS.

Volō, velle, voluī *be willing, will, wish.*
Nōlō, nōlle, nōluī *be unwilling, will not.*
Mālō, mālle, māluī *be more willing, prefer.*

INDICATIVE.

Present Tense.

volō,	nōlō,	mālō.
vīs,	nōn vīs,	māvīs.
vult,	nōn vult,	māvult.
volumus,	nōlumus,	mālumūs.
vultis,	nōn vultis,	māvultis.
volunt,	nōlunt,	mālunt.

Imperfect.

volēbam,	nōlēbam,	mālēbam.
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Future.

volam,	nōlam,	mālam.
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Perfect.

voluī,	nōluī,	maluī.
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Pluperfect.

volueram,	nōlueram,	mālueram.
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Future Perfect.

voluerō,	nōluerō,	māluerō.
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SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present Tense.

velim,	nōlim,	mālim.
velīs,	nōlīs,	mālīs.
velit.	nōlit,	mālit.
velīmus,	nōlēmus,	malīmus.
velītis,	nōlītis,	mālītis.
velint,	nōlint,	mālīnt.

Imperfect.

<i>vellem,</i>	<i>nöllem,</i>	<i>mällem.</i>
<i>vellēs,</i>	<i>nöllēs,</i>	<i>mällēs.</i>
<i>vellet,</i>	<i>nölllet,</i>	<i>mallet.</i>
<i>vellēmus,</i>	<i>nöllēmus,</i>	<i>mällēmus.</i>
<i>vellētis,</i>	<i>nöllētis,</i>	<i>mällētis.</i>
<i>vellent,</i>	<i>nöllent,</i>	<i>mällent.</i>

Perfect.

voluerim, **nōluerim,** **māluerim.**

Pluperfect.

voluissem, nōluissem, māluissem.

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

(wanting), nōlī, (wanting).
nōlīte.

Future.

(wanting), nōlītō, etc., (wanting).

INFINITIVE.

Present.

velle, nölle, mälle.

Perfect.

voluisse, nōluisse, māluisse.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

volēns, **nōlēns,** (wanting).

Learn the tenses of the indicative and infinitive of *vōlō*, *nōlō* and *mālō*, and the imperative of *nōlō*.

VOCABULARY. 38.

Consiteor, -ēri, -fessus sum, dep. . . . confess, acknowledge.

Elegans, -antis, adj. elegant.

Contumeliōsus, -a, -um, adj. *abusive.*

Ignorantia, -æ, f.	ignorance.
Ineptus, -a, -um, adj.	undiscerning, absurd, foolish.
Interpretatio, -onis, f.	interpretation, explanation.
Ludo, 3, -si, -sum, tr. and intr.	play.
Malo, malle, mālui,	be more willing, prefer, would rather.
Mandatum, -i, n.	mandate, command, direction.
Nolo, nolle, nōlui,	be unwilling, will not.
Neglectus, -a, -um, partic. and adj.	neglected, despised.
Postscriptum, -i, n.	postscript.
Ridiculus, -a, -um, adj.	laughable, ridiculous.
Remitto, 3, -si, -sum, tr.	send back, return.
Significo, 1, -āvi, ātum, tr.	signify, mean.
Significatio, -onis, f.	signification, meaning.
Substituo, 3, -ui, -ūtum, tr.	put under, substitute.
Volo, velle, volui,	be willing, will, wish.
Vocabulum, -i, n.	word.
Verto, 3, -ti, -sum, tr.	turn, translate.

EXERCISE. 90.

1. Quidam puer linguæ Latīnæ diligenter studēre nolēbat. 2. Ludere semper in scholā, nunquam studēre volēbat. 3. Tamen sapiens vidēri malēbat quam ignorantiam confitēri. 5. In officīnā domini multos errōres faciēbat. 6. Quondam ad officīnam, in quā ille laborābat, hoc præscriptum missum est :

7. R.—Decocti cascarillæ uncias sex,
Tincturæ ejusdem unciam unam.
Misce.

8. Nolēns ignorantiam confitēri præscriptum remīsit, dicens, “Tincturæ ejusdem non possum in urbe invenīre! Quam aliam tinetūram pro eā substituam?” 9. Alio tempore medicus præscripto addiderat hoc mandātum ;—“Sum. more dict.” volens dicere, “sumendum more dicto ;” to be taken in the manner directed. 10. Ille ineptus sic intellexit ; some more diet. 11. Tum hanc interpretatiōnem elegantiōrem scripsit : “To be taken with a more liberal allowance of food.” 12. Quis vestrum vult hic ineptus esse? Verbum sap.

EXERCISE. 91.

1. I know a druggist who wishes to appear very wise. 2. He never learned much Latin when a boy, and is now unwilling to confess his ignorance. 3. He, therefore, often makes mistakes both ludicrous and serious. 4. This is one of his ludicrous mistakes. 5. A physician had prescribed *linimentum terebinthæ*, and among other directions, had added this: "Pro re natā." 5. Unwilling to ask the meaning of the words, he drew out his neglected Latin books. 6. He soon found this: Pro, *for*; Res, *thing*; Natus, -a, -um, *born*. 7. Now he understands it,—*for the thing born*. 8. But that is almost abusive. 9. He will turn it to English in much more elegant style. 10. So he adds to the prescription this postscript: 11. "Rub the little infant with the liniment of turpentine." 12. Will any of our pupils make a similar mistake?

For Translation.

Mustum si voles totum annum habēre, in amphoram mustum indito, et corticem oppicāto, demittito in piscinam. Post tricesimum diem eximoto. Totum annum mustum erit.

Cato mustum sic servābat.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

193. THE IRREGULAR VERB FERO.

Fero, *ferre, tulī, lātum*; bear, carry, endure.

INDICATIVE.

Active.

PRES., fero,	ferimus.
fers,	fertis.
fert,	ferunt.

Passive.

feror,	ferimur.
ferris or re,	ferimini.
fertur,	feruntur.

IMPERF., ferēbam.

ferēbar.

FUT., feram.

ferar.

PERF., tuli.

lātus sum.

PLUP., tuleram.

lātus eram.

FUT. PERF., tulero.

latus ero.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES.,	feram.	ferar.
IMPERF.,	ferrem.	ferrer.
PERF.,	tulerim.	lātus sim.
PLUP.,	tulissem.	lātus essem.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES., fer ¹	ferte.	ferimini.
FUT., ferto,	fertōte.	fertor.
	feruntō.	fertor,

INFINITIVE.

PRES.,	ferre.	ferri.
PERF.,	tulisse.	lātus esse.
FUT.,	latūrus esse.	lātum īri.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.,	ferens.	—.
FUT.,	latūrus.	GER., ferendus.
	—.	PERF., lātus.

GERUND.

G., ferendī.	Ac., ferendum.
D., ferendō.	Ab., ferendō.

SUPINE.

Ac., lātum.	Ab., lātu.
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194. Compounds of *fero* are conjugated like the simple verb.

VOCABULARY. 39.

Adhibeo, 2, -ui, -itum tr.	{ use, employ, give, administer.
Aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablātum [ab. (s)]	. . . . .	bear off, carry away.
Ad-fero, adferre, attuli, adlātum, ad.	. . . . .	bear to, bring.
Con-fero, conferre, contuli collātum.	. . . . .	bring together, collect.
Se conferre	. . . . .	betake one's self.
Cresco, 3, -ēvi, -ētum, intr.	. . . . .	grow, increase.
Cancer, -cri, M.	. . . . .	cancer, ulcer.
Curatio, -ōnis, F.	. . . . .	cure, curing, taking care.
Differo, differre, distutī, dīlātum (dis, apart)	. .	{ bear apart, scatter, postpone, put off.

¹ For *fere*; *dico*, *dūco*, *facio*, *fero* have the imperative present, second singular, *dīc*, *duc*, *fac*, *fer*.

Desidero, āvi, -ātum, tr.	wish, long for, need.
Ef-fero, efferre, etuli, elātum, [ex.]	bear out, bring forth.
Ex-seco, l., -ui, -etum, tr.	cut out, cut away.
Inseeo, l., -ui, -ctum, tr.	cut into, cut open.
Longus, -a, -um, adj.	long, tedious.
Morior, mori and morīri, mortuus sum, dep. . .	die.
Miseria, æ, F.	misery, distress.
Primo, adv.,	at first.
Parōtis, -idis, F.	a tumor of the parotid gland
Patienter, adv.	patiently, with patience.
Quamquam, conj.	although, though.
Suf-fero, sufferre, sustuli, sublātum [sub.] . . .	undergo, endure.
Scalpellum, i, n.	lancet, scalpel.
Tumor, -ōris, M.	tumor, swelling.

EXERCISE. 92.

1. Aufert, aufertur. 2. Auferet, auferētur. 3. Abstulit, ablātus est. 4. Conferre, eonferri. 5. Conferunt, eonferuntur. 6. Confērent, conferentur. 7. Contulerant, collāti erant. 8. Distulērunt, dilāti sunt. 9. Distulerit, dilātus erit. 10. Distulisse, dilātus esse. 11. Differēbant, differebantur.

1. We bear, we are borne. 2. We were bearing, we were borne. 3. We have borne, we have been borne. 4. We shall bear, we shall be borne. 5. We had borne, we had been borne. 6. Bear thou, bear ye. 7. To offer, to be offered. 8. Ye shall offer, ye shall be offered. 9. To have offered, to have been offered. 10. Ye offer, ye will offer. 11. Ye are offered, ye will be offered.

1. Parotis feminæ miserae gravem dolōrem adferēbat. 2. Neque eataplasma neque emplastrum generis ullius dolōrem abstulit. 3. Aēgra morbum patienter ferre didicerat. 4. Interim autem tumor crescēbat, et in dies difficilius erat dolōrem crescentem sufferre. 5. Clarus chirurgus arcessītus est. 6. Prīmo, miserae auxilium adferre, et tumōrem scalpello auferre, pāne timēbat. 7. At postquam aegrōtæ miseriam viderat auxilium eī libenter obtulit. 8. Paulnūlum chloroformi aegrōtæ adhibitum est, et tum chirurgi benigni scalpellum insecurit tumōrem et dolōrem simul abstulit. 9. Quam-

quam curatio quæ scalpellum desiderāvit periculōsa fuit, femina non mortua est. 10. Chirurgus latus domum se contulit.

EXERCISE. 93.

1. Learn to endure severe pain with patience.
2. Learn to bear patiently what cannot be changed.
3. The surgeon's knife brought aid to the weary patient.
4. Tedious to the sick is the delay which defers the time of cure.
5. Do not¹ bring a patient that which he does not want.
6. Country physicians usually carry from home all their medicines with them.
7. The sick would² rather² endure the surgeon's knife than the pain of disease.
8. To cut out a cancer is less painful than to bear it.

For Translation--Celsus dē parōtidibus.

Hæc (ulcera) in capite fere³ medicamentis egent. Sub ipsis vero auribus orīri parotides solent; modo⁴ in secundā valetudine, ibi inflammatiōne ortā⁵; modo⁴ post longas febres, illuc impetu morbi converso.⁶ Id abscessus genus est: itaque nullam novam curatiōnem desiderat. Animadversiōnem tantummodo hanc habet necessariam: quia si sine morbo id intumuit, primum reprimendum⁷ experimentum est; si ex adversā valetudine, illud inimīcum est, maturarīque et quam primum⁸ aperīri commodius est.

¹ Nolī — adferre. ² Malunt. ³ Usually.

⁴ Modo — mod.—now — now, at one time — another.

⁵ Ortā (orior,—iri), etc., inflammation having arisen there.

⁶ The force of the disease being turned thither.

⁷ The first experiment or trial is of (drugs) which tend to repress it.

⁸ Quam primum—as soon as possible.

CHAPTER XL.

195. IRREGULAR VERBS.

Eo, ire, iū [īvī], itum, go.

Fīo, fierī, factus sum (used as pass. of *faciō*), *be made, become.*

INDICATIVE.

*Eo.**Fīo.*

PRES., eo,	īmus.	fīo,	fīmus.
īs,	ītis.	fīs,	fītis.
it,	eunt.	fīt,	fīunt.
IMPER.,	ībam,	fīēbam.	
FUT.,	ībo,	fīam.	
PERF.,	iī,	factus sum,	
PLUP.,	ieram,	factus eram.	
FUT. PERF.,	iero,	factus ero.	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRES., eam,	.	fīam.
IMPERF., īrem,	.	fierem.
PERF., ierim,	.	factus sim.
PLUP., iissem,	.	factus essem.

IMPERATIVE.

PRES., ī,	īte,	fī,	fīte.
FUT., īto,	ītōte.		
īto,	euntō.		

INFINITIVE.

PRES., īre,	fierī.
PERF., iisse,	factus esse.
FUT., itūrus esse,	factum īrī.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES., iēns; gen., euntis.	—
FUT., itūrus,	GER., faciendus.
—	PERF., factus.

GERUND.

G., eundī.	A.C., eundum.
D., eundō.	A.B., eundō.

SUPINE.

Ac., itum.

Ab., itu.

196. The root of *eo*, namely, *i*, is changed to *e* before a vowel, except in perf., plup. and fut. perf., and in nom. sing. of pres. part.

197. Compounds of *eo* generally form the perfect in *ii*, instead of *ivi*.

198. The *i* of *fio* is long except when followed by *er*, and in *fit*.

Learn the tenses of the indicative, the imperative and the present and perfect infinitive of *eo* and *fio*.

VOCABULARY. 40.

Ante- <i>eo</i> , -īre, -ii	<i>go before, surpass.</i>
Causa, æ, f.	<i>cause, reason.</i>
Commentarium, -ī, n.	<i>commentary.</i>
Cribro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>sift.</i>
Dispensatorium, -ī, n.	<i>dispensatory.</i>
De, prep., w. ab.	<i>concerning, about, on.</i>
Ex- <i>eo</i> , -īre, -ii, -itum	<i>go out.</i>
<i>Eo</i> , īre, -ii [ivi], -itum	<i>go.</i>
Fio, fieri, factus sum [sup. pass. o. facio] .	<i>be made, become.</i>
Florens, -entis, adj.	<i>flourishing, prosperous, successful.</i>
Imperītus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>ignorant of, unskilled.</i>
Inattentus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>inattentive.</i>
Nascor, nasci, nātus sum, dep.	<i>born, arise, appear.</i>
Propositum, -i, n.	<i>purpose, aim, end.</i>
Pavimentum, -i, n.	<i>pavement floor.</i>
Red- <i>eo</i> , -īre, -ii, -itum	<i>go back, return.</i>
Subeo, -īre, -ii, -itum	<i>go under, enter, undergo.</i>
Vero, 3, verri, versum, tr.	<i>sweep, sweep out.</i>

1. Nemo casu fit bonus medicamentarius.
2. Quidam puer pavimentum verrēbat, ampullas lavābat, borācem cribābat, decem annos, et tamen non factus est medicamentarius.
3. Omnes labōres servīles subībat, et domini officīnā exiit fere imperītus medicamentōrum.
4. Quamquam hodie in officīnā suā est, neque negotio suo prae-est, neque unquam medicamentarius fiet.
5. Causa manifesta est ei qui intelligere vult.
6. Ille puer fuit negligens, inattentus, piger.
7. Neque sapiens natus est, neque studēre

volēbat. 8. Has quæstiōnes simplices de pharmacopœiā non potest respondēre. 9. Quæ est pharmacopœia? 10. Habet-ne quisque populus eruditus pharmacopœiam? 11. Quot cruda medicamenta et præparatiōnes in nostrā pharmacopeiā appellantur? 12. Cur nomina medicamentōrum Latīne scribuntur? 13. Potes-ne tu, mi puer, has quæstiōnes respondēre? 14. Cur hæres? Periit-ne tam cito omnis scientia tua harum rerum? 15. Plē-rosque studio debes ante-īre, sī vis negotio magno præ-esse.

EXERCISE. 95.

1. Boys, you will never become good druggists by chance. 2. You ought to surpass othcrs in study and diligence. 3. Are you willing to undergo the necessary labor? 4. If you are not, it will be best to go back to your father at once. 5. A boy who was born tired will never make a successful druggist. 6. Can you answer the following simple questions? 7. What is a dispensatory? It is a commentary on a pharmacopœia. 8. What is its purpose? To give¹ a correct knowledge of drugs, officinal and non-officinal. 9. How many dispensaries have we? 10. Can you name them?

VOCABULARY. 41.

Aer, ā̄cris, m.	. . . . .	<i>air, atmosphere.</i>
Cuprum, -i, n.	. . . . .	<i>copper.</i>
Comparativus, -a, -um, adj.	. . .	<i>comparative, specific.</i>
Comperio, 4, -peri, -pertum, tr.	. .	<i>ascertain, find out.</i>
Diminutio, -ōnis, f.	. . . . .	<i>diminution, decrease, loss.</i>
Frāgmen, -inis, n.	. . . . .	<i>fragment, piece, bit.</i>
Gravitas, -ātis, f.	. . . . .	<i>heaviness, weight.</i>
Hydrometrum, -ī, n.	. . . . .	<i>hydrometer, inst. for deter. sp. grav. of fluids.</i>
Intendo, 3, -di, -tum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>stretch, bend, apply.</i>
Liquidum, -i, n.	. . . . .	<i>a liquid, fluid.</i>
Modus, -i, m.	. . . . .	<i>measure, way, method, manner.</i>
Norma, -æ, f.	. . . . .	<i>rule, standard.</i>
Par, -is, adj.	. . . . .	<i>equal.</i>
Philosophus, i, m.	. . . . .	<i>philosopher.</i>
Regula, -æ, f.	. . . . .	<i>rule.</i>
Ratio, -ōnis, f.	. . . . .	<i>reckoning, method, way, manner of doing.</i>

¹ Ut præbeat.

EXERCISE. 96.

1. Præceptor et discipulus inter se colloquuntur. 2. P. Quot grana in fluidā uneiā sunt? 3. D. Quadringenti et quinquaginta et quinque et septies decima pars grani. 4. P. Bene. Nune iterum responde: In unciā alcohōlis quot grana sunt? 5. D. Forsan non memini;—eonābor autem meminisse. In alcohōlis uneiā fluida sunt, si memini recte, quadringenti viginti duo grana et octies deeima pars grani. 6. P. Reete meministi iterum. Aliā quæstiōne te tentābo. Pondus aquæ unciæ fluidæ est norma gravitatis. 7. P. Quomodo hāc normā comparativam gravitatem aleohōlis invenies? 8. D. Commūni regulā utar, et pondus aleohōlis pondere paris magnitudinis aquæ dividam. Nonne est hic modus rectus? 9. P. Rectus est, certe. At quis hunc modum invēnit? 10. D. Nescio certe; forsitan Benjamīnus Franklin, vel Franciscus Baeon, vel Christopher Co—. 11. P. “Satis sunt ista;—conjecturavisti satis.” Archimēdes erat vir qui hoc invēnit, ille fere elarissimus omnium Græcorum philosophorum. 12. P. De illo leges posthac; nunc ad pensum redibimus. 13. Si studio animalium intendes, cito ante-ibis plurimos, et peritissimus medicamentorum fies. 14. E scholā primus et optimus fore omnium condiseipulōrum exhibis.

EXERCISE. 97.

1. How do you find the specific gravity of a body heavier than water? 2. Divide the weight of the body in air by the decrease of weight in water. 3. The weight of a piece of copper in the air is $805\frac{1}{2}$ grains; in water, $715\frac{1}{2}$ grains; loss of weight, 90 grains. 4. What, then, is the specific gravity of copper? 5. How do you find the specific gravity of liquids? 6. We find the specific gravity of liquids by means of various kinds of hydrometers. 7. The special name of an instrument indicates its use. 8. *Lactometer* is derived from the words *lac*, milk, and *metrum*, a measure, and means an instrument with which we measure the specific gravity of milk.

199. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Christopher*, from Greek words *Christos*, Christ, and *phero*, I bear—Christ-bearer.
2. *Aerophobia*, from *aer*, air, and *phobos*, fear—air-fear; dread of the air.
3. *Aerorachia*, from *aer*, and *rachis*, spine—air in the spine.
4. *Aerhæmatoxia*, from *aer*, *haima*, blood, and *toxikon*, poison—air-blood-poisoning, or poisoning by the reception of air into the blood-vessels.
5. *Hydrometrum*, from the Greek words *hudor*, water, and *metrum*, measure.
6. *Hydromyringa*, from *hudor* and *myringa*, the membrane of the tympanum; dropsy of ear-drum.
7. *Hydromania*, from *hudor* and *mania*, madness—water madness; insane desire to drown one's self.
8. *Hydropneumonia*, from *hudor*, and *pneumon*, lung—dropsy of the lungs.
9. *Hydroæmia*, from *hudor*, and *haima*, blood—watery blood.

For Translation.

Celsus de curatiōne vulneris quod per morsum serpentis infertur.

Igitur in primis¹ super vulnus id membrum diligandum² est; non tamen nimium vehementur, ne torpeat: ³ dein venēnum extra-hendum est. Id eucorbitula optime facit: neque aliēnum est, ante scalpello cirea vulnus incidere, quo⁴ plus vitiati jam sanguinis extrahātur. Si eucorbitula non est, quod tamen vix incideret potest, tum quidlibet simile vas, quod idem possit: ⁵ Si ne id quidem est, homo adhibendus⁶ est, qui⁷ id vulnus exsūgat. Quisquis id vulnus exsuxerit, et ipse tutus erit, et tutum hominem præstabit.

¹In primis, first. ²Must be bound. ³Lest it become torpid.
⁴Quo in order that. ⁵Which is able to do the same thing.
⁶A man must be employed. ⁷Qui exsūgat, to suck out.

CHAPTER XLI.

200. PREPOSITIONS.

THUS far several prepositions have been used in the exercises, some followed by the accusative and some by the ablative.

201. *Prepositions followed by the Ablative.*

Ā (ab, abs)	<i>away from, by.</i>
Absque	<i>without.</i>
Cōram	<i>in presence of.</i>
Cum	<i>with.</i>
Dē	<i>from, concerning.</i>
Ē (ex)	<i>out of, from.</i>
Præ	<i>before, in comparison with.</i>
Prō	<i>before, for.</i>
Sine	<i>without.</i>
Tenus	<i>as far as, up to.</i>

202. *In*, meaning *into, to, towards, for*, after verbs of *motion*, takes the accusative.

203. *In*, meaning *in, on, at*, after verbs of *rest*, takes the ablative.

204. *Sub, under, up to*, after verbs of *motion*, takes the accusative; after verbs of *rest*, the ablative.

205. All prepositions, except the ten mentioned, and *in* and *sub*, are followed by the accusative only.

206. *Expressions of Place.*

Examine the following :

1. In Italiā	<i>in Italy.</i>
2. In monte	<i>on the mountain.</i>
3. Ad montem	<i>to the mountain.</i>
4. De castris	<i>from the camp.</i>
5. In castra	<i>to (or, into) camp.</i>
6. Ab urbe	<i>from the city.</i>
7. Fugit ex Corintho	<i>he fled from Corinth.</i>
8. Corinthī	<i>at (in) Corinth.</i>
9. Athēnis	<i>at (in) Athens.</i>

10. Syracūsis at (*in*) Syracuse.
 11. Carthaginī at (*in*) Carthage.
 12. Romæ at (*in*) Rome.
 13. Romam to Rome.
 14. Romā from Rome.

207. Observe the ways of denoting the place *in*, *on*, *at*, *to*, *from which*.

208. *Rule of Syntax.*—The names of places not towns are generally put:

- (1) In the *accusative* with *ad* or *in* to denote the *place to which*.
- (2) In the *ablative* with *ab*, *de*, or *ex*, to denote the *place from which*.
- (3) In the *locative ablative* with *in*, to denote the *place at or in which*.

209. The names of towns are put:

- (1) In the *accusative*, to denote the *place to which*.
- (2) In the *ablative*, to denote the *place from which*.
- (3) In the *locative*, or in the *locative ablative*, to denote the *place at or in which*.

210. *Domus, home, house, and rus, the country*, have the same construction as the names of towns.

VOCABULARY. 42.

Ars, artis, F. art.
 Antipyreticus. -a, -um, adj. . . antipyretic, tending to drive away fever.
 Aegrotatio, -ōnis, F. sickness.
 Cerebralis, -e, adj. cerebral, pertaining to the brain.
 Convallis, -is, F. a valley.
 Effero, -ferre, -tūli, lātum, tr. . . bear forth, carry out.
 Familia, -æ, F. family, household.
 Obsolētus, -a, -um, adj. . . . old, worn out.
 Palus, -ūdis, F. marsh, bog.
 Mulier, -is, F. woman.
 Rus, ruris, N. country.
 Recipio, 3, -ēpi, -eptum, tr. . . take back, take again.
 Se recipere to betake one's self, to return.
 Redeo, 4, -ii, -itum, intr. . . . return, come back.
 Tectum, -i, N. covering, roof, house.

Typhus, -i, M. acute disease with stupor.
 Typhus cerebralis. typhoid fever.
 Tanacētum, -i, N. tansy.
 Vesper, -is, and vesperus, -i, M. . evening star, the evening.
 Viso, 3, vīsi, visum, tr. see, visit.
 Xanthoxylum, -i, N. prickly ash, xanthoxylum.

EXERCISE. 98.

1. Est-ne juvnis medicus domi?
2. Non domi est; rus iit primo mane.
3. Vetus medicus autem, pater juvenis, domi est; is artem in urbe semp̄r exercet.
4. Juvenis ad urbem vesp̄re se recipit.
5. Multa genera medicamentōrum secum ex urbc rus extulit.
6. Multos ægros ruri vult visere antequam in urbem redit.
7. Omnis fere familia inter palūdes habitans febrem intermittente habet.
8. His ægrōtis quiniam, cinchōnam, et alia antipyretica magnis dosibus dat.
9. Mulier vetula, quæ in teeto obsolēto habitat, rheumatismo aeūto labōrat.
10. Ei primum magnesiæ sulphātis, et opii plenas doses dabit; deinde æque ac magnas doses quiniæ sulphātis, et aeidōrum sulphuriei et salicyliei.

EXERCISE. 99.

1. There is more sickness in the country now than in the eity.
2. Five doctors went out from the city to the country this morn-ing.
3. In a little mountain valley one doetor has sixteen patients siek with typhoid fever.
4. Among the marshes every family is suffering with intermittent fevcr.
5. Thc doetors carry with them many sorts of tonics and febrifuges.
6. When fevers abound, the earful physician will earry with him to the country many tonics.
7. He will probably earry from home nitrie acid, sulphuric acid, subnitrate of bismuth, easearilla, cinehona, eolomba, quinine, quassia, gentian, eupatorium, lupilinc, salieīna, serpentaria and perhaps other tonies.
8. Most of these tonies and febrifuges are found in the fields and woods.
9. Wahoo, priekly ash, tansy and many similar tonics grow in the country.

211. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Antipyreticus*, from *anti*, against, and *pyr*, fire, a febrifuge.

2. *Cicatrix*, from *cæcare*, to coneal, because it coneals the wound.
3. *Typhus*, from the Greek word *typhos*, stupor.
4. *Porphyrotyphus*, from the Greek words *porphyra*, purple, and *typhus*, purple stupor or fever.
5. *Enterotyphus*, from Greek *enteron*, intestine, and *typhus*, fever of the intestines.
6. *Ileotyphus*, from Greek *ileon* (eilein, to turn or twist), intestine, and *typhus*, intestine-fever.
7. *Xanthoxylon*, from Greek words *zanthos*, yellow, and *zylon*, wood, yellow-wood, prickly ash.
8. *Xanthopsis*, from *zanthos*, yellow, and *opsis*, vision, yellow-vision, as sometimes occurs in jaundice.
9. *Xanthorriza*, from *zanthos*, yellow, and *rīza*, root, yellow-root.
10. *Xanthuria*, from *zanthos*, and *ouron*, urine.

FOR TRANSLATION.

212. *Celsus de Emplastris.*

Ex emplâstris¹ autem nulla majorem usum præstant, quam quæ cruentis protinus vulneribus injiciuntur. Hæc enim reprimunt inflammationem, atque illius quoque impetum minuant, tum glutinant vulnera quæ id patiuntur, eicatricem iisdem² inducunt. Constant autem ex medicamentis non pinguibus.

Optimum ex his est, quod *barbarum* voeatur. Habet æruginis rase³ duodecim draehmas, spumæ argenti viginti draehmas, aluminis, picis aridæ, resinæ pineæ aridæ, singulorum unam drachmam, quibus adjiciuntur olei et aceti singulæ⁴ heminæ.

¹ But of plasters.

² And draw the skin over the same.

³ Of scraped verdigris.

⁴ Singulæ heminæ, a half pint each.

CHAPTER XLII.

213. THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

214. *Sequence of Tenses.*

LEARN the subjunctive of sum (39) and its compounds (168).

215. The chief use of the subjunctive is in dependent clauses.

216. In dependent clauses the tenses of the subjunctive conform to the following rule :

217. *Rule of Syntax.—Principal tenses depend upon principal tenses : secondary upon secondary.*

218. *Examine carefully the following examples :*

1. Video quid facias, feeeris, faetūrus sis, *I see what you are doing, have done, are going to do.*

2. Vidi quid facias, feeeris, faetūrus sis, *I have seen what you are doing, have done, are going to do.*

3. Vidēbo quid facias, feeeris, faetūrus sis, *I shall see what you are doing, have done, are going to do.*

4. Videro quid facias, feeeris, faetūrus sis, *I shall have seen what you are doing, have done, are going to do.*

219. Notice that in the principal clauses of these examples the present, perfect definite (the perfect with *have* or *has*), future and future perfect are used.

220. These are called the *primary* or *principal* tenses.

221. *Examine also the following :*

1. Vidēbam quid faereres, feeisses, faetūrus esses. *I saw what you did, had done, were going to do.*

2. Vidi quid faereres, feeisses, faetūrus esses. *I saw what you did, had done, were going to do.*

3. Videram quid faereres, feeisses, faetūrus esses. *I had seen what you did, had done, were going to do.*

222. Observe that in the principal clauses of these examples the imperfect, the perfect indefinite (the perfect without *have* or *has*), and the pluperfect are used.

223. These are called the *secondary* or *historical* tenses.

224. Notice also that the primary tenses of the subjunctive follow the primary tenses of the indicative in the first group of examples, and secondary the secondary in the second group.

225. You will also observe that the subjunctive in all these examples is translated like the indicative.

226. *Quin* (compounded of *qui*, who, and *ne*, not) is followed by the subjunctive after negative clauses denoting *hindrance*, *resistance* and *doubt*, as :

Non dubito quin sapiens sis, *I do not doubt that you are wise* ;
ægre abstinui quin dicerem, *I hardly restrained from saying* ; nihil
impedit quin eam domum, *Nothing prevents me from going home*.

EXERCISE. 100.

Non est dubium quin discipulus studiōsus sit. 2. Non dubito quin possit legere hoc præscriptum ;—“ Recipe, sodæ sulphātis unciam eum semisse, sodæ phosphātis uneiam, syrupi rhamni drachmas quattuor, aquæ menthæ piperatæ uneias sex.” 3. Quid impedit quin medieamentārius spiritum camphorātum possit hac formulā parare ?—“ Recipe, eamphoræ unciam unam, spiritus vini rectificati libram unam. Misce.” 4. Non dubium est quin aliquis hac formulā uti possit. 5. Hic puer non dubitat quin haec sit formula reeta ad spiritum lavandulæ parandum ;¹—“ Reeipe, florū lavandulæ libram unam, spiritus vini rectificati libras quattuor, aquæ fontanæ quantum satis. Post maceratiōnem per viginti quattuor horas destillandō elice libras quattuor.”

EXERCISE. 101.

1. What prevents the boy from being studious? 2. Nothing prevents him from being studious. 3. There is no doubt that he can turn this prescription to Latin :—“ Take a drachm of the tincture of opium, six ounces of the mucilage of aeaea, two drachms of the spirit of nitric aether. Mix.” 4. I do not doubt that he can repeat in Latin the formula for preparing the tincture

¹ Ad parandum, for preparing.

of cascarilla. 5. "Take five ounées of bruised bark of cascarilla, two pounds of rectified spirit of wine; maeerate, express and filter."

227. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Camphorosma*, from *camphor*, and *osme*, odor; having an odor of camphor.
2. *Calefacients*, from *calidus*, warm, and *facere*, to make; substances which excite warmth.
3. *Distillatio*, from *de*, from, and *stillare*, to drop; falling in drops.
4. *Desiccativa*, from *de* and *siccāre*, to dry; external remedies which dry up the humors or moisture from a wound.
5. *Incineratio*, from *in* and *cinis*, ashes; a process by which animal or vegetable substances are reduced to ashes.
6. *Piperoid*, from *piper*, pepper, and *eidos*, resemblance; resembling pepper.
7. *Piperopastus*, from *piper* and the Greek word, *passein*, to strew; strewed with pepper.
8. *Torrefactio*, from *torridus*, dry, or hot, and *facere*, to make; the act of making dry.

CHAPTER XLIII.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD—CONTINUED.

LEARN the subjunctive, active and passive, of *amo*, *monco*, *rego* and *audio*.

228. Observe the similarity of form in the corresponding tenses of the indicative, subjunctive and infinitive moods.

229. *Rule of Syntax.*—*Ut* is used with the subjunctive to express a positive purpose, and *ne*, a negative purpose, and may be variously translated.

Examine the following :—

Æger capit medicamentum ut eonvalescat, The patient takes med-

icine that he may get well, in order that he may get well, so that he may get well, to get well, for the purpose of getting well.

Alius capit medicamentum ne aeger sit, Another takes medicine that he may not be sick, in order not to be sick, so that he may not be sick, so as not to be sick, for the purpose of not being sick, lest he be sick.

EXERCISE. 102.

1. Hic edit ut vivat, ille vivit ut edat. 2. Hic discipulus venit in scholam ut discat, ille ut ludat. 3. Cura, puer, ne iudas potius quam studeas, et nihil discas. 4. Pensum hodiernum est de calōre. Cur de hac nihil didicistī? 5. Domo exii ut cum amīco studērem, sed amīcus exierat ut piscarētur, et ego nolens studēre solus eum secūtus sum. 6. Neglexistīne studium igitur ut piscarēris? 7. Non ut piscārer, sed ut de penso quācerem ex condiscipulo. 8. Bene in telligo: At quid cepisti? 9. Nil. 10. Quid! Nil cepisti? Totum diem piscabāris et nil piscium cepisti,—et nil de calōre didicisti! Pudet me tui! Valde timeo, vāgabundc, ne dāmno tuo de calōre discas posthac! 11. Huc ventūrus eras hodie ut disecres et recitares de octo rebus in arte medicamentariā postulantibus vehementissimum ealōrem. 12. Et tamen nil didicisti de ignitiōne, fusioōne, calcinatiōne, deflagratiōne, torrefactiōne, incineratiōne, et ceteris; —et nil piscium cepisti! 13. Culpani nune video, magister, et confitor, et supplex oro ut mihi ignoscas. 14. Cras studēbo ut omnia de evaporatiōne, destillatiōne, desiccatiōne, exsiccatiōne, granulatiōne, sublimatiōne discam, et pisces capiam. 15. Bona promissa. Cura ne frangas. Tibi ignoscam cum hac admonitiōne:—Quando cunque aufugis a scholā ut piscēris, provide ut capias, vel aliquid non jucundum expecta.

EXERCISE. 103.

1. Yesterday, my boy, you ran away from school to go fishing.
 2. To-day I intend to ask you a few questions in order to test your knowledge of the subject which we are studying. 3. What is distillation? 4. Distillation is the separation of one liquid from another by vaporization and condensation, the volatile¹ part being the

¹ Volatili parte petītā

object sought. 5. What is sublimation? 6. Sublimation is the process¹ of distilling volatile solids. 7. Why do druggists often dry² medicinal substances³? 8. They do this to preserve⁴ them, to reduce⁵ their bulk, to facilitate⁶ their comminution. 9. Your answers are correct, boy, but where are your fish?

CHAPTER XLIV.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

230. LEARN the subjunctive of *eo*, *fero* and *volo*.

231. *Rule of Syntax*.—Many verbs signifying to *please* or *displease*, *benefit* or *injure*, *command* or *obey*, *serve*, *resist*, *believe*, *threaten*, *persuade*, and the like, take the dative: As, *Prosunt sibi*, they benefit themselves; *placet mihi*, it pleases me; *nocet amīco*, he injures his friend; *paret legi*, he obeys the law; *persuadet mihi*, he persuades me; *crede mihi*, believe me.

EXERCISE. 104.

1. Me hortātur ut eam. 2. Eos hortāmur ut ferant. 3. Mihi imperas ut eam. 4. Mihi imperāvit ut irem. 5. Mihi persuadet ne eam. 6. Non est dubium quin velint; voluerint. 7. Nemo dubitabat quin vellent; voluissent. 8. Ei persuāsi ut legi parēret. 9. Non dubium erat quin mihi paruisset. 10. Imperāvi ut amīcus iret.

1. He commands that we go; bear; be borne. 2. There is no doubt they will go. 3. He persuaded me to believe. 4. I had commanded him to go. 5. There is no doubt of his having gone.

VOCABULARY. 42.

Aspersus, -a, -um, adj. spattered, sprinkled.

Aurōra, -æ, F. goddess of morning, morning.

Chemia, -æ, F. chemistry.

Capto, 1, -āvī, -ātum, tr. eateth at, strive to catch.

¹ Omit process of, and render — destillatio solidōrum volatilium.

² Exsicunt. ³ Res. ⁴ Ut conservent. ⁵ Ut minuan.

⁶ Ut communutiōnem earum faciliōrem faciant.

Defessus, -a, -um, adj.	tired out, weary.
Debilis, -e, adj.	feeble, infirm.
Elicio, 3, -ui, -itum, tr.	draw out, lure forth.
Formīca, -æ, F.	ant.
Ineensus, -a, -um, adj.	ineensed, angry.
Lutum, -i, N.	mud, mire.
Macer, macra, maerum, adj.	haggard, lean, emaciated.
Mundo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	cleanse, make clean.
Opus, -eris, N.	work, task.
Postrēmo, adv.	at last.
Pannōsus, -a, -um, adj.	ragged, full of patches.
Proavia, -æ, F.	great-grandmother.
Quisquiliæ, -ārum, F.	trash, filth.
Quamobrem, conj.	wherefore.
Recenter, adv.	recently.
Rufus, -a, -um, adj.	red, reddish, tawny.
Vivus, -a, -um, adj.	live, living.
Verbero, -ōnis, M.	scoundrel, rascal.

EXERCISE. 105.

Making Formic Spirits fifty years ago.

1. Quinquaginta annis abhinc Germānus medicamentarius valde incensus in officinā sedēbat. 2. Causa iræ hæc erat. 3. Tribus diēbus ante servo imperaverat ut libras quattuor spiritus formicārum quam eelerrime¹ parāret. Quamobrem servum rus miserat ut duas libras vivārum formicārum rufārum colligeret, et eum jusserset ne redīret sine formīcis. 5. Tertia aurōra jam reverterat, nondum autem ille servus. 6. Postrēmo, oecāsu solis tertii diēi, defessus, macer, claudus altero² pede, æger toto eorpore,³ pulvulentus, luto aspersus, pannōsus, ille miserrimus mortalium in officinā domini claudieābat. 7. Tum dominus, plenus iræ, magnā voce exelamāvit: “Verbero miserrime, ubi fuisti? Cur morabāris tamdiu? Nonne imperāvi ut quam celerrime redires?” 8. S. Certe quidem sic imperasti.⁴ Etiam imperāsti⁴ autem ne ipse redīrem sine formīcis. Totum fere tēmpus istas formīcas rufas cap-

¹ Quam celerrime, as soon as possible.

² Lame in one foot. ³ Sick in his whole body. ⁴ For imperavisti.

tābam. 9. D. Tres totos dies consumēbas duas libras tantum capiens! Istam fabulam narra proaviæ, nc mihi. Ego non credam. 10. S. Tamen vera est. Nonne rufas formīcas imperasti ut caperam? D. Certe. S. Et vivas? D. Certe, et mundatas ab omnibus quisquiliis? D. Certe. 11. S. Debes igitur mihi credere. Primum enim invenīre tantum numerum rufarum difficile est; deinde multo difficilius est capere vivas. Multas interfeci captans, multæ mortuæ sunt captae, multæ dum mundabantur. 12. D. Bene explicāre potes. Quot libras autem habes? S. Duas tresve. D. Rufænc omnes? S. Omnes. D. Vivænc? 13. S. Sic puto;—erant vivæ paucis horis abhinc;—ego autem vix vivo. 14. D. [Inspectans cum magnā cūrā]. Pleræque vivæ sunt: Hoc tempore tibi ignoscam. I nunc et spiritum mihi quam celerrime para.

EXERCISE. 106.

1. To prepare formic spirits fifty years ago was a difficult task.
2. The servant was ordered to collect two pounds of live red ants.
3. He was then commanded to cleanse them from all filth, and use the following formula:
4. “Take two pounds of recently collected live red ants, four pounds each of spirits of rectified wine and spring water.
5. Draw off four pounds by distilling¹ over a slow fire.”
6. This formula is not in the American pharmacopœia.
7. By the aid of chemistry the druggist now prepares formic spirits in a much easier way.
8. Chemistry has furnished him many valuable remedies.

CHAPTER XLV.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE—CONTINUED.

232. PURPOSE is also often expressed in Latin by means of a relative pronoun followed by the subjunctive: Misit filium qui medicum consuleret, *he sent his son to consult the physician.*

¹ Destillando leni igne.

233. The ablative is often used to denote a *characteristic* or *quality*. When thus used it is modified by an adjective: *summā virtūte juvenis*, a young man *of the highest virtue*; *Medicus magno rerum usu*, a physician *of great experience*.

234. This is sometimes called the *descriptive ablative*.

235. The genitive also has a similar use: *medicamentum magni pretii*, medicine *of great value*; *vir maximī consilii*, a man *of very great prudence*.

VOCABULARY. 43.

Cribrum, -i, N.	.....	.....	sieve.
Culter, -tri, M.	.....	.....	knife.
Flexilis, -e, adj.	.....	.....	flexible.
Febrilis, -e, adj.	.....	.....	producing fever.
Ingredior, -di, -gressus sum, dep.	.....	.....	enter, begin.
Inaequālis, -e, adj.	.....	.....	unequal, uneven.
Lamina, -æ, F.	.....	.....	plate, blade, layer.
Mola, -æ, F.	.....	.....	mill.
Macula, -æ, F.	.....	.....	spot, mesh in net or sieve.
Metior, -iri, -itus sum, dep. tr.	.....	.....	measure.
Tenuitas, -atīs, F.	.....	.....	fineness, thinness.

EXERCISE. 107.

1. *Agricola misit puerum qui medicum arcessīret.* 2. *Medicus areessītus est qui agricolæ filiam viseret.* 3. *Medicus ipse non venit, sed remisit hoc præseriptum quod ægram sanāret:* 4. “*Suniat¹ ægra quiniæ quindecim grana antequam paroxysmus febrilis ingreditur.*” 5. *Mola medicamentaria est instrumentum quo medicamenta comminuantur.²* 6. *Medicus servo dedit pistillum et mortarium quibus medicamenta contunderet.²* 7. *Medicamentarii habent cribra inaequālibus maculis quæ tenuitātem pulverum metiantur.* 8. *Spatula est culter laminā latā et flexili quo medici præparatiōnes moveant et misceant.* 9. *Agricolæ filius in officīnam venit qui magnesiæ citrātis liquōrem emeret.* 10. *Dominus misit adjutōrem, juvenem parvo medicamentōrum usu,³ qui liquōrem parāret.*

¹ Let the patient take. ² Sub after rel. of purpose.

³ Of little experience in drugs.

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE CONTINUED—UT AND NE.

IN the last few lessons the subjunctive with *ut* has been used to express *purpose*.

236. It is also often used with *ut* to denote *result*. Examine the following:

1. Nitricum acidum est tam forte ut ferrum exedat, *nitric acid is so strong that it eats away iron.*

2. Tanta vis venēni fuit ut virum statim interficeret, *so great was the strength of the poison that it killed the man immediately.*

3. Accidit ut medicus non venīret, *it happened that the physician did not come.*

237. Examine also the following:

1. Timeo ut medicus veniat, *I fear that the doctor will not come or is not coming.*

2. Timeo ut medicus venerit, *I fear the doetor has not come.*

3. Timēbam ut medicus venisset, *I feared the doctor had not come.*

4. Timeo ne veniat, *I fear that he is coming or will come.*

5. Timeo ne venerit, *I fear that he has come.*

6. Timui ne venisset, *I feared that he had come.*

238. Observe that after verbs of *fearing*, *ut* is translated *that not, and ne, that.*

VOCABULARY. 44.

Aquæductus, -us, M. aqueduct.

Aufugio, 3, -fugi, intr. flee, run away.

Colluvies, -ēi, F. filth, dirt, washing together of filth.

Cœlum, -i, N. sky, heaven.

Contagiōsus, -a, -in, adj. contagious.

Decido, 3, -idi, —, intr. fall down, fall from.

Definio, 4, -ivi, -itum, tr. define.

Fractūra, -æ, F. fracture, crack.

Gelu, -us, N. frost, cold.

Germen, -inis, N. germ.

Investīgo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *trace out, find.*
 Levigātio, -ōnis, f. *levigation, trituration of moist substances.*
 Pestilens, -entis, adj. *pestilent, deadly.*
 Pestis, -is, f. *pestilence, plague, epidemic.*
 Pertereo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. *frighten greatly, terrify.*
 Rigidus, -a, -um, adj. *stiff, severe, hard.*

EXERCISE. 108.

1. Aeeidit ut multi in quādam urbe periculōse ægri simul fierent.
2. Tam multi ægri erant ut validi ægros non possent curāre. 3.
- Nonnulli timēbant ne morbus esset febris flava, cholera Asiatica, vel aliqua alia pestis mortifera. 4. Tam pestilens erat morbus ut eoercēri nullis remediis posset. 5. Mox eives ita perterriti sunt ut omnes, qui poterant, urbe aufugerent. 6. Ruri manēbant donec gelu tam rigidum decidit e cœlo ut omnia germina morbi interficeret. 7. Seeūtum¹ est ut causam pestis investigārent. 8. Vis morbi feeerat ut hæe investigatio aerior esset. 9. Multis aqua in aquæduetu impūra visa est. 10. Quid effēcit ut impūra esset?
11. Fraetūra effeeerat ut eolluvies eloāeæ in aquæduetum infunderet. 12. Tota urbs etiam tam immunda fuit ut valetūdo eivium non posset bona esse.

1. It happened that levigation was under diseussion.² 2. What is levigation, inquired the master. 3. It was neeessary that some one should define the word. 4. Many were asked to define it, but were unable. 5. At last it was defined as follows:³ 6. Levigation is the perfect trituration of moist substanees.⁴

239. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Colluvies*, from *colluere*, to wash thoroughly, or cleanse.
2. *Collutoriūn*, from *colluere*, to wash, a mouth wash.
3. *Clarificatio*, from *clarus*, clear, and *fædere* to make, making clear.
4. *Contagiōsus*, from *eum*, with, and *tangere*, to touch, touching together.

¹ It followed, or the next thing was.

² Ut levigatio explicarētur. ³ Sic. ⁴ Madidārum rērum.

5. *Decanthatio*, *de*, from, and *canthus*, brim, from the brim, a pouring from the brim, racking off.

6. *Pestiferous*, from *pestis*, pest, and *ferre*, to bear, pest-bearing.

CHAPTER XLVII.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE CONTINUED—CUM.

240. *Cum* is used with the subjunctive in three kinds of dependent clauses, *temporal*, *causal* and *concessive*.

241. *Rule of Syntax*.—*Cum* (*quum*) *temporal*, meaning *when* or *while*, takes the imperfect or pluperfect in the subjunctive to mark the time of the action in the principal clause, as :

1. *Cum medicus venisset, æger convaluerat*, *when the physician had come, the patient had recovered*.

2. *Cum æger febri laboraret, medicus venit*, *while the patient was suffering from fever, the physician came*.

242. *Rule of Syntax*.—*Cum causal*, meaning *since*, takes the subjunctive: as,—*Cum omnia fere medicamenta stomachum lædant*, *since nearly all drugs injure the stomach*.

243. *Rule of Syntax*.—*Cum concessive*, meaning *though*, takes the subjunctive: as,—*Cum tu non intelligas, tamen verum est*.

VOCABULARY. 45.

<i>Aliquot</i> , indecl. adj.	<i>several, a few, not many.</i>
<i>Auctus</i> , -us, M.	<i>increase, growth.</i>
<i>Benzīnum</i> , -i, N.	<i>benzine.</i>
<i>Bīsulphidum</i> , -i, N.	<i>bisulphide.</i>
<i>Consido</i> , 3, -ēdi, -sessum, intr.	<i>sit down, take a seat.</i>
<i>Colatūra</i> , -æ, F.	<i>filtration.</i>
<i>Clarificatio</i> , -ōnis, F.	<i>clarification.</i>
<i>Chartaceus</i> , -a, -um, adj.	<i>of paper, paper.</i>
<i>Diuturnus</i> , -a, -um, adj.	<i>of long continuance, long.</i>
<i>Elasticus</i> , -a, -uni, adj.	<i>elastic, stretching.</i>
<i>Fermentum</i> , -i, N.	<i>leaven, cause of ferment.</i>
<i>Fluor</i> , -ōris, M.	<i>fluidity, flowing, flux.</i>

Gelatīna, -æ, f.	gelatine.
Interventio, -ōnis, f.	intervention.
Pulverīzo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	pulverize.
Pulpa, -æ, f.	pulp.
Redigo, 3 (re and ago), -ēgi, -actum, tr., . .	drive back, reduce.
Sedimentum, -ī, n.	settling, sinking down, sediment.

EXERCISE. 109.

1. Cum magister consedisset, multa ex diseipulis quæsīvit. 2. Quomodo interventiōne quædam genera medicamentōrum pulverizātis? 3. Cum nemo aliis respondēre posset, hoe responsum dedit parva puella: 4. Pulverizāre aliquam rem interventiōne, est cam rem in pulvcrem redigere usu alius rēi,—ut camphoram usu aleohōlis. 5. Cum pueri hoe responsum clarum audivissent, ignorantiae eos valde puduit. 6. Tum magister iterum quæsīvit: Quum aliquot res medicamentariæ vim solvendi¹ habeant, quæ optimæ sunt ordine? 7. Cum unus puer responsum seīret, tamen tacēbat pudōre! 8. Eadem puella, cum permodesta esset, tamen clarā voce respondit: Res, quæ vim solvendi habent, hoc in ordine nomināmus,—aqua, aleohol, glyeerīnum, æther, benzīnum, ehloroforum, bisulphidum earbōnis, aeida, olea. 9. Cum sie puella respondisset, omnes illi pueri aures erexērunt, quasi illud responsum suum etiam fuisset. 10. Tum iterum magister: Quid bisulphidum earbōnis et benzīnum solvet? 11. Bisulphidum earbōnis gummi elastieum et similia optime solvet; benzīnum, olea, pingues res, et similes.

1. Sinee you are all here to learn, answer without delay. 2. What does clarification mean? 3. Though perhaps several modest pupils knew, no one answered. 4. What? Does no one know a method of separating² solid from liquid substances without filtration? 5. When he had waited a short time, he said: 6. "Sinee you cannot answer, I will tell you. 7. There are eight principal methods of clarification without filtration:—by heat, by increase of fluidity, by the use of albumen, by the use of gelatine, by the use

¹ Lit., have the power of dissolving; are solvents.

² Modum separundi solidas a liquidis rebus.

of milk, by paper pulp, by fermentation, and by long-continued settling. 8. Remember these methods."

For Translation (Extracts from Seneca).

1. Nihil æque sanitatem impedit quam remediorum crebra mutatio. Non venit vulnus ad cicatricem, in quo medicamenta temptantur.

2. Fastidientis stomachi¹ est multa degustare, quæ, ubi varia sunt et diversa, inquinant, non alunt.

3. Non perveni ad sanitatem, neque perveniam quidem : delenimenta magis quam remedia podagræ meæ compono, contentus, si rarius accedit et si minus verminatur. Vestris quidem pedibus comparatus debilis cursor sum.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE—CONTINUED.

Indirect Question.

244. RULE OF SYNTAX.—*Indirect questions take the subjunctive, as :*

Direct.

- 1. Ubi es? where are you?
- 2. Ubi eras? where were you?

Indirect.

- 1. Scio ubi es I know where you are.
- 2. Scii ubi esses I knew where you were.

Examine the following :

- 1. Scio ubi es, fueris, *I know where you are, have been or were.*
- 2. Sciam ubi es, fueris, *I shall know where you are, have been, or were.*
- 3. Scii ubi es, fueris, *I have known where you are, have been, or were.*

¹ It is characteristic of a dainty appetite.

4. Sciero ubi sis, fueris, *I shall have known where you are, have been, or were:*

5. Sciēbam ubi esses, fuisses, *I knew where you were, had been.*

6. Scii ubi esses, fuisses, *I knew where you were, had been.*

7. Scieram ubi esses, fuisses, *I had known where you were, had been.*

245. Observe that the indirect question is translated like the indicative.

246. Notice also how these examples illustrate the rule for the sequence of tenses.

VOCABULARY. 46.

Amotio, -ōnis, F.	displacement, removal.
Angustus, -a, -um, adj.	narrow.
Decanthatio, -ōnis, F.	a pouring off, racking.
Effectus, -us, M.	effect, power.
Fundus, -i, M.	bottom.
Formo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	form, mould.
Lotio, -ōnis, F.	a washing.
Maternus, -a, -um, adj.	maternal, mother.
Solubilis, -e, adj.	soluble.
Saturātus, -a, -um, partie. adj.	saturated, filled.
Sedimen, -inis, N.	sediment.
Sedo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	cause to settle, or sink.
Sedāta res	a precipitate.
Unde, adv.	whence.
Vasum, -i, N.	vessel.

EXERCISE. 110.

1. Hodie quærēmus quomodo fluidæ res a solidis separentur.
2. Primum explicabimus quid in arte medicamentariā vocabulum *lotio* significet. 3. Medicamentarius liquidum solido saepe superfundit ut partem solubilem eluat: hoc *lotio* appellātur. 4. Scis-ne quæ decanthatio sit? 5. Decanthatio est effusio liquōris ut sedimen in fundo vasi relinquātur. 6. Pauci forsitan clare intelligunt quid intersit inter rem sedātam et sedimentem. 7. Quum quærerētur de crystallis, nemo potuit dicere quæ esset origo cōrum, vel utrum ex aridis an liquidis rebus pararentur. 8. Nemo sciit utrum crys-

talli pararentur fusiōne, sublimatiōne, an manu fabricarentur! 9. Cum de his rebus facilibus nihil scīrent, rogāti sunt utrum possent explicāre quid *maternus liquor* significāret. 10. *Maternus liquor*, aliquis respondit, est liquidum quod manet postquam crystalli formati sunt. 11. Rectum responsum utrum dederit conjectūrā nescio. 12. Quid *expressio* significet vix necesse est explicāre, et tamen explicābo. 13. Expressio est separatio liquidōrum a solidis per vim.

1. Explain what a percolator is. 2. Tell us where you have seen a pereolator. 3. Do you remember what the liquid is called which comes from the pereolator, saturated with the soluble part of the drug? 4. Explain, if you please, why percolation is also called displacement. 5. Do you know why a glass percolator is the best for common use? 6. When you are preparing fluid extracts, explain why a tall, narrow percolator is desirable. 7. Explain why, when you percolate a drug, you ought to pour the moist powder through a coarse¹ sieve.

CHAPTER XLIX.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE—CONTINUED.

Wishes and Conditions.

247. *Rule of Syntax.*—In wishes and conditions the present subjunctive is used of what *may be* fulfilled, the imperfect subjunctive of what *is not* true, the pluperfect subjunctive of what *was not* true. The same mood is regularly employed in the conclusion of such conditional sentences:

Examine the following:

1. Utinam medieus veniat! *would that the doctor would come!*
I wish the doctor would come! O, *that the doctor would come!*

¹ Cribrum maculis crassis.

2. Si medicus veniat, puero medicet, *if the doctor should come he would cure my boy.*

3. Utinam medicus adesset! *O, that the doctor were here!*

4. Si medieus adesset, laetus essem, *if the doctor were here I should be glad.*

5. Utinam medicus adfuisset! *would that the doctor had been here!*

6. Si medicus adfuisset, puero medicavisset, *if the doctor had been here he would have cured my boy.*

VOCABULARY. 47.

Absorbeo, 2, -ui and -psi, -ptum, tr. . . . absorb.

Aptus, -a, -um, adj. fit, suitable, adapted to.

Æquabiliter, adv. equally, evenly.

Aquōsus, -a, -um, adj. watery, abounding in water.

Campana, -æ, F. bell.

Cito, adv. quickly, speedily.

Compério, 4, -ui, -pertum, tr. . . . ascertain, find out.

Cesso, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. . . . cease, stop, loiter.

Krameria, -æ, F. krameria.

Madefacio, 3, -ēci, -factum, tr. . . . wet, moisten.

Obeo, 4, -ii, -itum, intr. and irreg. . . . go against, go to meet, die.

Rarus, -a, -um, adj. thin, porous, spongy.

Recupero, 1, -ā.i, -ātum, tr. recover, get back, regain.

Seligo, 3, -ēgi, -lectum, tr. select, choose.

EXERCISE 111.

- Si fluida extracta velis parāre, altum, et rectum percolatōrem seligas; si acrem tinctūram, percolatōrem in formam campānæ redactum et latiōrem seligas. 2. Si qualitātem et natūram medicamenti, quod vellet percolāre, diligentius inspexisset, aptiorēm percolatōrem seligisset. 3. Si mihi sex unciæ krameriae essent, docērem te quomodo tinctūram krameriae parāres. 4. Si pulverem madefacias menstruo antequam incipis percolāre, multo facilius et citius percoles. 5. Si ratiōnem hujus rēi non intelligis, pharmacopœiam cum curā majōre lege. 6. Si pulverem in percolatōrem recte pressisses, menstruum lente et aequabiliter descendisset. 7. Si medicamenta rara sint et menstruum aquōsum,

moderāte primas; si autem menstruum valde alcoholicum sit, firmius primas. 8. Si nēscias quid mēnstruum ōptimum sit, necesse sit ut aliquot menstrua tentes. 9. Utinam scivissem quam aegrōtus amīcus fuisset! 10. Utinam medicum citius arcessivissem! 11. Si medicus citius venisset, amīcus forte non obiisset. 12. Utinam atra nox abīret, et mane clarum adesset!

1. If you would like¹ to know how much menstruum a powder will absorb² and retain² after percolation ceases, you should try to ascertain by experiment. 2. If you should wish to recover the absorbed³ menstrua, you could do this by distillation. 3. If I had⁴ the apparatus and a few ounces of fresh rose-blossoms, I would teach you how to prepare² officinal rose-water. 4. If the boy had known how many officinal waters there were,² he would probably have repeated a few of the fourteen names. 5. If I knew how to prepare² anise and cinnamon waters, I would tell you. 6. O that I had known how sick he was!² 7. Would that the surgeon would come!⁵ 8. O that I knew what would cure² my boy!

CHAPTER L.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE—CONTINUED.

248. *The Hortatory subjunctive* is used in exhortations and commands.

Examine the following:—

Consulāmus medicum, let us consult a physician.

Capiat grana decem ter die, let him take ten grains three times a day.

Sumas pilulam quininæ alternā horā, take a quinine pill every other hour.

Nihil venēni ceperis, take no poison.

¹ Velis scīre quantum menstrui. ² Indirect questions; use subjunctive.

³ Absorpta. ⁴ Si mihi essent apparatus et paucae uuciæ recentium florarum rosarum.

⁵ Pres. subj., —veniat!

Repugnantia medicamenta ne miscueris, *do not mix incompatible drugs.*

Ne nimium magnam dosim capias, *do not take too large a dose.*

249. The present and perfect subjunctive are used with scarcely any difference in meaning.

250. In negative commands the perfect subjunctive is generally used.

251. The subjunctive of desire is the usual form in Latin prescriptions.

All of the sentences for translation in this lesson are taken from a collection of Latin prescriptions written by English physicians.

The vocabulary will be found after the exercises.

EXERCISE. 112.

1. Detrahātur e brachio sanguis ad uncias decem statim. 2. Venæsectio fiat ut sanguinis uneiae quinque fluant. 3. Statim abradātur capillitum, et eucurbitulæ cruentæ nuchæ applicentur. 4. Cucurbitulæ cum scarificatiōne parti thorācis dolenti¹ pro re natā² admoveantur, et sanguis ad uncias octo exsugātur. 5. Hirudines viginti quattuor statim lumbis admovcantur, et postquam remotæ sunt, cataplasma emolliens applicētur. 6. Parti thorācis superiōri emplastrum lyttæ admoveatur, et post vesicatiōnem applicētur cerātum sabīnæ, ut ulcus perpetuum fiat. Quando fluxus cessat, æger hoe præscripto utātur: Recipe cerāti sabīnæ, et unguenti lyttæ, partes æquāles. 7. Si valde urgeat dyspnea, applicētur emplastrum lyttæ, et fiat ulcus perpetuum op̄e unguenti sabīnæ.

1. Let a blistering paper be applied to the oeciput. Dress³ the blistered part with savin ointment. 2. Apply to the neck, where it is in pain,⁴ a plaster of cantharides. 3. Let three leeches be applied to the forehead. 4. Let blood be drawn from the arm, and on the same day, after a few hours, or on the following day,

¹ Present participle of doleo: to the painful part of the chest.

² Pro re nata,—occasionally, or, as occasion may require.

³ Curavēris partem exuleerātam. ⁴ Quā dolet.

two hours after a light dinner,¹ let the patient take an emetic powder. 5. Do not take more than an ounce.

VOCABULARY. 48.

Detraho, 3, -āxi, -actum, tr.	<i>draw, take away.</i>
Abrādo, 3, -āsi, -āsum, tr.	<i>shave, cut away.</i>
Capillitium, -i, n.	<i>hair of the head.</i>
Applico, 1, -āvi, ātum, tr.	<i>apply, attach.</i>
Admoveo, 2, -ōvi, -ōtum, tr.	<i>apply, move near.</i>
Hirūdo, -inis, f.	<i>leech, bloodsucker.</i>
Dyspnœa, -æ, f.	<i>difficulty of breathing.</i>
Emolliens, -entis, adj.	<i>emollient, softening, soothing.</i>
Extraho, 3, -āxi, -āctum, tr.	<i>draw out, extract.</i>
Lumbus, -i, m.	<i>loin.</i>
Lytta, -æ, f.	<i>a blistering insect.</i>
Fluxus, -us, m.	<i>a flowing, flux.</i>
Ops, opis, f.	<i>aid, help, riches, wealth.</i>
Scarfificatio, -ōnis, f.	<i>scarification, cutting slightly.</i>
Nucha, -æ, f.	<i>nape of the neck.</i>
Thorax, -ācis, m.	<i>breast, chest, thorax.</i>
Venæsectio, -onis, f.	<i>venesection, cutting a vein.</i>
Vesicatorius, -a, -um, adj.	<i>blistering.</i>
Prandium, i-, n.	<i>dinner, breakfast.</i>

252. Suggestive Derivations.

1. *Capillitium*, from *caput*, head, and *pilus*, hair, hair of the head.
2. *Capiplenium*, from *caput*, and *plenum*, full, *head-full*, heaviness in the head, a variety of catarrh.
3. *Capitiluvium*, from *caput*, and *lavāre*, to wash, a bath for the head.
4. *Capitipurgia*, from *caput*, and *purgāre*, to cleanse, purging, or cleansing the head.
5. *Dyspnœa*, from the Greek word *dus*, "with difficulty," and *pneo*, "I breathe," difficulty of breathing.
6. *Dysphagia*, from *dus*, and *phago*, "I eat," difficulty in swallowing.

¹ Duābus horis post leve prandium.

7. *Dysphonia*, from *dus*, and *phōnē*, “the voice,” difficulty in speaking, imperfect pronunciation.

8. *Dysthanatos*, from *dus*, and *thānātos*, “death,” that which causes a painful death.

9. *Lumbāgo*, from *lumbi*, “the loins,” pain in the loins.

CHAPTER LI.

THE IMPERATIVE.

REVIEW the present and learn the future imperative, active and passive of the regular and irregular verbs.

253. The imperative is used in commands and entreaties: As,—*eonsulite vobīs*, *prospieite patriæ*, *conservāte vos*, *consult for yourselves, look out for the country, preserve yourselves.*

Te ipsum concute, examine yourself.

254. A negative command, or prohibition, is generally expressed by *ne* with the second person of the perfect subjunctive, as was stated in the preceding lesson. *Noli* with the infinitive is also often used: As,—*Noli putare, do not suppose* (be unwilling to suppose).

EXERCISE. 113.

1. Tere oleum eum mucilagine donee probe coiverint, tum sensim adde decoctum, ut fiat enema. 2. Coehleare parvum ter quaterve die exhibe, si convulsio vel spasmus urgeatur.¹ 3. Noli plus sex uncias sanguinis extrahere. 4. Noli tantum sanguinis emittere quantum mediei antiquae. 5. Ne tantum sanguinis emiseris ut æger valde pallescat vel languescat. 6. Haustum effervescentem eontinua, sicut jamjam paratum. 7. Coque igne leni ad libram unam, sub fine coctionis glycyrrhizæ radicis contusæ drachmas duas adde, et cola: ejus æger cochlearia tria ampla ter die capiat.

1. Give as large² a dose as can be taken on the point of a knife frequently during the day. 2. Bruise into a mass, divide into

¹ Urgeatur, be troublesome.

² Tantum dōsis quantum cultri apice potest.

thirty pills. 3. Take half a drachm of extract of cicuta, and make fifteen pills and roll them in hemlock dust. Send them in a paper box. 4. Take three drachms of cinchona and divide into twelve equal parts. 5. Let the patient take one of these parts, every¹ second or third hour, in a small cupful² of fresh cow's milk, during the absence³ of the fever. 6. Take an ounce of prepared chalk and sprinkle it from cotton on the excoriated⁴ parts.

VOCABULARY. 49.

Coctio, -ōnis, f.	cooking, boiling.
Continuo, 1, -āvī, -ātum, tr.	continue, proceed, keep on.
Convulsio, -ōnis, f.	convulsion, fit.
Coeo, 4, -īvi and -ii, -itum, intr.	combine, unite.
Enema, -ātis, n.	clyster, injection.
Exhibeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr.	give to, show.
Languesco, 3, -uī, — intr.	grow faint, languish.
Effervescens, -entis, partic.	effervescent, bubbling.
Pallescc, 3, -uī, — intr.	turn pale, lose color.
Pyxis, -idis, f.	box.
Vaccīnus, -a, -um, adj.	of or from a cow.
Gossipium, -ī	cotton tree, cotton.
Excorio, 1, tr.	remove the skin.
Jamjam, adv.	now, already.

CHAPTER LII.

THE INFINITIVE.

LEARN the infinitives of the regular and irregular verbs.

255. It will be seen from the following illustrations that the Latin infinitive is used essentially the same as the English infinitive:

Errāre humānum cst, *to err is human.*

Turpe est mentīri, *to lie (lying) is base.*

Latīne loqui didicit, *he learned to speak Latin.*

¹ Secunda vel tertia quaque hora.

² Ex cyatho parvo.

³ Absente febre.

⁴ In partes excoriatas.

Nemo mortem effugere potest, no one is able to escape death.

256. *The Infinitive with Subject-Accusative. Rule of Syntax.*
—The infinitive, with subject-accusative, is used with verbs and other expressions of *saying*, *knowing*, *thinking*, *perceiving*, and the like.

257. Direct Discourse.

Medicus est, he is a physician.

Quinīna amāra est, quinine is bitter.

Sapiens est, he is wise.

Nauta morbum periculōsum contraxit, *the sailor contracted a dangerous disease.*

258. *Indirect Discourse.*

Dieit se medicum esse, he says that he is a physician [lit.—he says himself to be a physician].

Sentimus quininam amāram esse, we perceive that quinine is bitter [lit., we perceive quinine to be bitter].

Putat se sapientem esse, he thinks that he is wise [lit., he thinks himself to be wise].

Rumor est nautam periculōsum morbum eontraxisse, there is a report that the sailor contracted a dangerous disease [lit., there is a report the sailor to have contracted a dangerous disease].

259. Notice that there is no word in the Latin sentence which corresponds to the English word *that* in the translation.

Tenses of the Infinitive.

260. *Rule of Syntax.*—*The present, the perfect or the future infinitive is used in indirect discourse, according as the time indicated is PRESENT, PAST or FUTURE with reference to the verb of SAYING, etc., by which the indirect discourse is introduced, as:*

*cadit, he is falling, dicit, } se cadere, { he says he is falling.
dixit, } he said he was falling.*

cadēbat, he was falling, } dieit, } *he says,* } *he was falling.*
cecidit, he fell, } dixit, } *he said,* } *he fell, had fallen.*
cecederat, he had fallen,

cadet, *he will fall*, { dicit, } se casūrum [esse], { *he says he shall fall*, } dixit, { *he said he should fall*.

261. Observe that the tenses of the infinitive are not *absolute*, but relate to the *time of the verb on which they depend*.

262. Subordinate clauses of the indirect discourse take the subjunctive, as :

Clamitābat, si ille adesset, ventūros esse, he cried out that they would come if he were present.

Ferunt hominem, quem viderim, clarum medieum esse, they say that the man whom I saw is a famous physician.

EXERCISE. 114.

1. Constat¹ medicos centum annis abhinc solitos esse sanguinem detrahere eausā levissimā. 2. Ferunt² si quis dolōrem eapitis, tortina ventris, febriculam levem, eontusiōnem malam, elaudam manum vel pedem, vel aliquem fere alium morbum vulnusve habuerit, solitos esse sanguinem pleno rivo extrahere, hirudines multos alieui parti corporis applieāre, vel eruentas eueurbitulas admovēre. 3. Videntur putavisce morbum sine sanguinis emissiōne vix posse curāri. 4. Dicitur medieum scalpellum, instrumentum utilissimum, die nocteque semper secum habuisse. 5. Libri veteres de medieinā demonstrant hæc vera esse. 6. Amīeus dieit se librum veterem plenum præscriptiōnum de sectiōne venārum habēre. 7. Amīcus idem dicit se invenisse hæc præscripta et multa similia in illo libro : 8. "Si primæ venæsectiōni non eedat morbus, tum repetātur. 9. Si dolor perstiterit ad latus, mittantur sanguinis uneiæ viginti e brachio. 10. Si convulsio redeat, haud aliter,³ detrahātur sanguis per cucurbitulas tres."

1. They say that many years ago doctors were more fond⁴ of blood-letting than now. 2. It is said that they carried a sharp lancet always ready⁵ for venesection ; 3. and that, if a patient was not already dead,⁶ they were accustomed to cut him to pieces

¹ Used here as an impersonal verb—it is agreed, or is clear; lit.—“ it stands together.”

² They say—dīcunt. ³ Not otherwise. ⁴ Amantiōres emissiōnis sanguinis.

⁵ Parātum venæsectiōni.

⁶ Jam mortuus esset.

to revive¹ him. 4. I have heard, but hardly believe the story, that the old doctors always carried with them a great supply² of leeches. 5. Many supposed that they used³ leeches to draw blood from the bodies of their patients, in order that they might themselves⁴ draw money from their⁵ purses. 6. A friend who has had experience says that the present generation⁶ of doctors needs no leeches,—that their bills⁷ stick closer to the pocket-book than leeches to the skin.

VOCABULARY. 50.

Arcete, adv.	closely, tightly.
Concidō, 3, -īdi, -issum, tr.	cut up, ent to pieces.
Curo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	care, take care of, cure, dress.
Demonstro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	point out, show, prove.
Emissio, -ōnis, F.	letting out, emission.
Febricula, -æ, F.	slight fever.
Libellus, -i, M.	small writing, list.
Libellus rationarius	bill.
Marsupium, -i, N.	purse.
Persto, 1, -stiti, -stātum, intr.	persist. continue.
Peracūtus, -a, -um, adj.	very sharp.
Rationarius, -a, -um, adj.	relating to accounts.
Rivus, -i, M.	small stream.
Redūco, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr.	lead or bring back, restore.
Sectio, -ōnis, F.	cutting.
Sæculum, -i, N.	age, race, generation
Tormen, -inis, N. [used only in plur.]	gripes, pain in the bowels.

263. Suggestive Derivations.

1. *Brachiocubital*, from *brachium*, arm, and *cubitus*, elbow; that which belongs to both the arm and elbow.

2. *Brachiotomy*, from *brachium*, and *tomē*, incision; amputation of the arm.

3. *Brachiorrheuma*, from *brachium*, arm, and *rheuma*, rheumatism; rheumatism of the arm.

¹ Ut eum in vitam reducerent.

² Magnam vim hirudinum.

³ Usos esse hirudinibus quibus extraherent; rel. of purpose. ⁴ Ut ipsi.

⁵ Ex eorum marsupiis.

⁶ Sæculum.

⁷ Libellos rationarios adhærere.

4. *Convulsion*, from *cum*, with, and *vellēre*, to tear, to pull together; a violent and involuntary contraction of muscles which usually contract only under the influence of the will.
5. *Convulsionaire*, a name given to those in the last century who had, or pretended to have, convulsions produced by religious impulses.
6. *Ventriele*, from *venter*, belly, and *culus*, a termination, meaning little; *little-belly*, a name given in anatomy to various parts.
7. *Ventriloquism*, from *venter*, and *loqui*, to speak; speaking in the stomach or belly.
8. *Ventripotent*, from *venter*, and *potens*, powerful or large; *big-bellied*, or having a large abdomen.

CHAPTER LIII.

263. PARTICIPLES—ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

LEARN the participles of the regular and irregular verbs.

264. The present participle is declined like an adjective of the third declension ending in *ns*, see 71.
265. All other participles are declined like *fūidus, a, um* (33).
266. Participles denote time, as *present, past or future*, with respect to the time of the verb in their clause.

Examine the following:

1. *Bibens venēnum* { *moritur, he dies,*
 moriētur, he will die, } *from drinking poison.*
mortuus est, he died,
2. *Camphoram valde redōlens, smelling strongly of eamphor.*
3. *Fluidum in modulum ferreum calefactum, scbo illitum, in-fundē, pour the liquid into an iron measure which has been warmed and smeared with tallow.*
4. *Cruciātus doloribus non poterat dormīre, (because) racked by pains he could not sleep.*

5. Medicus venit tibi succursūrus, *the doctor has come to help you.*

267. Observe how the participle is translated in the foregoing examples—

268. Examine the following uses of the *Ablative Absolute*:—

1. Medicamento sumpto, convaleuit, *when he had taken the medicine he recovered.* [The medicine having been taken.]

2. Medicus, curationē ægri desperatā, domum rediit, *the physician, since he despaired of the cure of his patient, returned home,* [The cure of the patient being despaired of.]

3. Æger convalescit, febri revertente, *the patient will recover though the fever returns.* [The fever returning.]

4. Empirico arcessito, amicus morietur, *if the quack be summoned, our friend will die.* [The quack being summoned.]

5. Puer tincturas præparavit, patre nec juvante nec præsente, *the boy prepared the tinctures without his father's aid or presence.* [His father neither assisting nor being present.]

Compare in each sentence the Latin and the corresponding translation.

269. Notice in the first sentence that the ablative absolute is used to indicate *time*, in the second a *cause or reason*, in the third a *concession*, in the fourth a *condition*, in the fifth an *accompanying circumstance*.

EXERCISE. 115.

1. Tria genera syrupōrum sunt;—syrupus simplex e saccharo et aquā constans, syrupus medicatus varias res medicināles continens, syrupus saporatus saporis¹ causā tantum usurpatus. 2. Quot modis syrupos præparas, domine, quæsivit adjutor. 3. Dominus breviter considerans respondit quattuor modos officināles esse quibus syrupos præpararet;²—solutiōne cum calōre, agitatōne sine calōre, additione simplici, digestiōne vel maceratiōne. 4. Velim ut paululum auranti syrupi hac formulā pares:—5. “Recipe corticum aurantiōrum a substantiā interiōri mundatōrum uncias quattuor. 6. Mi-

¹ Saporis causa, for the sake of the savor.

² Subordinate clause in indirect discourse.

nūtim concīsis¹ affunde vini Galici albi libras duas cum dimidiā. 7. Digere² per biduum in vase clauso et exprime. 8. Unciis vi-ginti post colatūram remanentibus³ adde sacchari albissimi libras tres. 9. Semel ebulliendo⁴ fiat syrupus colōris⁵ flavescentis.” 10. Hanc formulam memoriae⁶ mandātam tene. 11. Hujus mistūræ, cochlearia quattuor, horis duābus interpositis, sumantur, ut sudatiōnes diminuant. 12. Provisis omnibus, quæ pertinent ad universa genera morbōrum, ad singulōrum curatiōnes veniam.

1. The physician has come to cure⁷ the disease. 2. Having closely observed⁸ the symptoms of the disease, he wrote this prescription : 3. “If vomiting comes on⁹ let the patient drink, as occasion may require, a wine-glass of infusion of chamomile flowers : 4. When the vomiting has ceased,⁹ let the patient take a sudorific powder.” 5. Having written⁹ another prescription, he added the following directions : 6. “Let the patient take half immediately, and in half an hour¹⁰ the remainder.”

VOCABULARY. 51.

Agitatio, -ōnis, F.	. . . . .	agitation, stirring.
Anthemis, -idis, F.	. . . . .	chamomile.
Digestio, -ōnis, F.	. . . . .	arranging, disposing, digestion.
Dimidia, -æ, F.	. . . . .	half.
Dimidium, -ī, N.	. . . . .	half.
Digero, 3, -gessi, -estum, tr.	. . . . .	distribute, arrange, digest.
Diminuo, 3, -ui, -utum, tr.	. . . . .	diminish.
Elābor, 3, elābi, elapsus sum, dep. intr.	. .	slide or slip away, escape.
Ebullio, 4, īvi and -ii, —, tr. and intr.	. .	boil, bubble up.
Flavesco, 3 —, intr.	. . . . .	grow yellow, be yellowish.
Interior, -ōris, adj., compar.	. . . . .	interior, inner.
Mandātum, -i, N.	. . . . .	command, direction.
Provideo, 2, -īdi, -īsum, tr. and intr.	. . . . .	provide for, look after, see to.
Perspicio, 3, -xī, -ctum, tr.	. . . . .	see through, observe closely.

¹ Perf. partic. of concido, in dative, agreeing with noun understood, and governed by affunde,—ad in composition taking dative. ² In the imperative.

³ In the dative after adde. ⁴ By boiling. ⁵ Genitive of characteristic.

⁶ Dative. ⁷ Use the future active participle. ⁸ Signis morbi perspectis.

⁹ Abl. abs., vomitu superveniente, vomitu finito, præscripto alio scripto.

¹⁰ Semihōrā clapsā, quod manet.

Sapor, -ōris, M.	taste, savor, relish.
Saporātus, -a, -um, adj.	flavored.
Substantia, -æ, F.	substance.
Sudorificus, -a, -um, adj.	causing sweat, sudorific.
Universus, -a, um,	turned into one, whole, collectively.
Vas, vasis ; pl. vasa, -ōrum	vessel.
Vomitus, -us, M.	vomiting.

270. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Calorifacient*, from *calor*, heat, and *facere*, to make ; having the power of producing heat.
2. *Cochleāre*, from *cochlea*, a snail's shell ; a spoon, so called from the resemblance of its bowl to a shell.
3. *Cochleariformis*, from *cochlea*, a shell, and *forma*, shape ; shell-shaped or spoon-shaped.
4. *Morbid*, from *morbus*, disease, diseased, or relating to disease.
5. *Morbific*, from *morbus*, and *facere*, to make ; causing disease.
6. *Saponaria*, from *sapo*, soap ; the juice of this plant forming a lather with water.
7. *Saponariæ Nuculæ*, from *sapo*, soap, and *nux*, nut, soap-nuts ; a fruit whose rind has saponaceous qualities.

CHAPTER LIV.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

MANY verbs, from their meaning, appear only in the *third person singular*.

271. These are called impersonal verbs, as having no personal subject.

272. These verbs may be classified as follows :—

1. Verbs expressing operations of nature and time of day :

Pluit, *it rains.*

Tonat, *it thunders.*

Vesperascit, *it is growing late.*

2. Verbs of feeling :

Miseret me mali tui, *I pity* (it grieves me of) *your misfortune*.

Pudet me tui, *I am ashamed* (it shames me) *of you*.

Pænitet me stultitiæ meæ, *I repent of* (it repents me of) *my folly*.

3. Verbs which have a phrase or clause as their subject :

Accidit, *it happens*.

Licet tibi exire, *you may go out* (it is permitted you to go out).

Oportet te scire, *you ought to know* (it behooves you to know).

Placuit or placitum est mihi, *I was pleased* (it was pleasing to me).

273. *Rule of Syntax*.—The impersonal verbs miserct, pænitet, piget, pudet and tædet take the *accusative of the person*, and the *genitive of the object or cause* of the feeling.

EXERCISE. 116.

1. Medicamentarium decet scire quemadmodum omnia genera medicamentorum præparet.
2. Illi puero contigit duos annos in scholam medicinam ire.
3. Multo jucundius puero videbatur patris pecuniam consumere, quam longas formulas discere quibus compositiones medicinales pararet.¹
4. Puer, pecuniā dissipatā, domum reverterat.
5. Patri amanti placitum erat ut magno negotio suo filium præponeret, et hac spe in illam scholam miserat.
6. Pater lætus eum videt, et, ut solet et decet, cœpit de studiis quærere.
7. “Välde mihi placet, mi puer, ut omnia genera compositionum medicinärum didiccris parare, et mox mihi succedere possis.
8. Satis operis in officinā chemicā est. Mane crastino incipiēmus.”
9. Mane puer venit, et diu laborabat, at frustra;—nullam formulam meminisse, nihil recte facere poterat;—multa autem medicamenta pretiosa perdēbat.
10. Vesperasebat cum pater inibat.
11. Attonitus ruinā medicamentorum, magnā voce exclamabat.
12. “Quid facis? Cur medicamenta perdis? Desiste.
13. Nihil-ne omniō didicisti in illā scholā nisi pecuniam perdere?
14. Nunc ego te negotium meum docēbo funditus.
15. In cellam

¹ Subj. of purpose with the relative, quibus.

descende, verre, eribra, absterge, tere, lava. 16. Hac in seholā aliquid disees; per omnem gradum transibis."

1. It becomes a student to study. 2. He ought to learn how to prepare many compounds 3. Does it seem right¹ to you that he should spend his father's money and not try to learn? 4. It followed that the son was not put in charge of his father's business. 5. I am disgusted with the boy's folly. 6. What must² we do? 7. What ought² the young man to have done? 8. It was reported that he had studied well, but I am ashamed of his ignorance. 9. You may³ now go home.

VOCABULARY. 52.

Attamen (at and tamen), conj.	. . . . .	<i>but, but yet, for all that.</i>
Abstergo, 2, -ui, -ērsi, -ersum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>wipe off, cleanse.</i>
Æquus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>right, just.</i>
Cœpi, -isti, -it, 3, preterit verb	. . . . .	<i>begun, have begun.</i>
Contingit, 3, -igit, impers.	. . . . .	<i>it happens, it befalls.</i>
Consumo, 3, -umpsi, -umptum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>consume, spend.</i>
Compositio, -ōnis, f.	. . . . .	<i>putting together, compound, composition.</i>
Decet, 2, -uit, impers.	. . . . .	<i>it becomes, is proper, behooves.</i>
Dissipo, 1, -āvi, ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>scatter, squander, dissipate.</i>
Funditus, adv.	. . . . .	<i>from the very bottom.</i>
Licet, 2, -uit, impers.	. . . . .	<i>it is permitted, is lawful, may.</i>
Medicīnus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>mediecal, pertaining to medicine.</i>
Oportet, 2, -uit, impers.	. . . . .	<i>it is necessary, behooves, ought, must.</i>
Præpōno, 3, -posui, -itum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>put before, set over, put in charge of.</i>
Piget, 2, -uit, impers.	. . . . .	<i>it disgusts, (one) is disgusted.</i>
Pudet, 2, -uit, impers.	. . . . .	<i>it shames, (one) is ashamed.</i>
Tædet, 2, -uit, impers.	. . . . .	<i>it disgusts, (one) is disgusted.</i>

CHAPTER LV.

274. PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS.

Future Active Participle:—Gerundive.

275. The future active participle with the verb *sum* forms the *Active Periphrastic Conjugation*, as :

¹ *Æquum-ne tibi videtur.*

² Oportet.

³ *Licet vobis.*

Sanatūrus sum., eram, etc., I am, was, etc., about to (going to, intending to) heal.

276. The gerundive with the verb *sum* forms the *Passive Periphrastic Conjugation*, as :

Sanandus sum, eram, etc., I am, was, etc., to be healed ; I deserve, ought, etc., to be healed.

PARADIGMS.

Active.

Passive.

INDICATIVE.

PRES.,	sanatūrus sum.	sanandus sum.
IMPERF.,	sanatūrus eram.	sanandus eram.
FUT.	sanatūrus ero.	sanandus ero.
PERF.,	sanatūrus fuī.	sanandus fuī.
PLUP.,	sanatūrus fueram.	sanandus fueram.
FUT. PERF.,	sanatūrus fuero.	sanandus fuero.
	etc.	etc.

277. The active periphrastic is often used to supply the place of a future subjunctive, as :

Non dubito quin ægrum sanatūrus sit, *I do not doubt that he will cure the patient.*

Scivi quid medicus factūrus esset, *I knew what the doctor was going to do.*

278. *Rule of Syntax.*—The dative is used with the gerundive to denote the person by whom the act must be done, as :

Tinctūræ drachma ægro sumenda est, *a drachm of the tincture must be taken by the patient.*

Ille morbus tibi submovendus est, *that disease must be removed by you (that disease is to you to be removed ; or; you must remove that disease).*

Omnibus moriendum est, *all must die (the necessity of dying is to all).*

Mihi scribendum est, *I must write (the duty of writing is to me).*

EXERCISE. 117.

1. Non dubito quin empiricus morbi sanitōnem susceptūrus sit.

2. Pollicētur se omne genus morbi sanatūrum.¹ 3. Non est dubium quin magnas doses datūrus sit. 4. Noli dubitāre quin hic puer coguitūrus sit quæ confectiōnes officināles sint. 5. Scis-ne quid medicus vetus eas appellatūrus sit? 6. Scio quemadmodum eas paratūrus sis. 7. Rosæ partes octo, sacchari partes sexaginta quattuor, mellis despumāti partes duodecim, aquæ rosæ partes scdecim receptūrus es. 8. Alteram confectiōnem quoque scio quomo do paratūrus sis. 9. Aloes et asafœtidæ pilulæ saccharo illinen-dæ sunt ut jucundius devorentur. 10. Omnia cerāta octo officinalia tibi præparanda sunt. 11. Cantharidis cerāto tibi utendum est. 12. Emplastrum picis Burgundicæ ori empirici imponendum est.

1. There is no doubt that he will prepare the three officinal papers. 2. I doubt whether he will know how to prepare the nitrate of potassium paper. 3. He will know how the others ought to be prepared. 4. Do not doubt that the druggist will have in his store-house all sorts of spirits and volatile oils. 5. Do you know what he is going to do with the resins and balsams? 6. Ought we not to prepare all kinds of plasters? 7. I must buy all kinds of fixed and volatile oils and soaps. 8. You ought to write² the druggist to send³ you the sulphates of morphine, quinine, strychnine, atropine and hyoscyamina. 9. The druggist has to keep in store⁴ all kinds of tinctures, oils, essences, soaps, syrups, starches, and a thousand other things, although many of them may seldom be called for.

279. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Confection*, from *cum*, with, and *facere*, to make, anything made up or preserved with sugar.
2. *Dosiologia*, from the Greek words *dosis*, gift, or dose, and *logos*, discourse, a statement of the doses that may be given.
3. *Empiricus*, from the Greek words *en*, in, and *peira*, trial,

¹ In the future infinitive esse is usually omitted.

² Scribendum tibi est ad medicamentarium. ³ Subj. of purpose.

Habenda sunt in apothecā.

one who follows only experience; now used in a bad sense, meaning charlatan or quack.

4. *Melicēris*, from *mel*, honey, and *cera*, wax, a tumor filled with a substance resembling honey.

5. *Melimēlum*, from *mel*, and *melum*, apple, a name of two compounds, honey and quince, and honey and apples.

6. *Melituria*, from *mel*, and *ouron*, urine, sweet urine, diabetes.

7. *Officinalis*, from *opus*, a work, and *facere*, to make, medicines kept in drug-stores ready made, prepared according to authorized formulae.

8. *Saccharometer*, from *saccharum*, sugar, and *metrum*, measure, an instrument for determining the density of syrups.

9. *Saccharorrhœa*, from *saccharum*, and *rheo*, "I flow," a discharge of sweet fluid from the system.

CHAPTER LVI.

GERUND.—GERUNDIVE.—SUPINE.

LEARN the gerunds and supines of the regular and irregular verbs.

Gerund.

Examine the following :

G., cupidus te audiendi desirous of hearing you.

D., aqua utilis est bibendo water is useful for drinking.

Acc., inter ludendum while playing or during play.

Ab., quattuor libras elice destillando . { draw off four pounds by distilling
(distillation).

The above examples illustrate the use of the supine in the several cases.

281. Observe (1) its use is like that of the English verbal noun in *ing*; (2) that it governs the same case as its verb, but is itself governed like a noun. See genitive case above.

282. *Gerund and Gerundive.*

Compare the following couplets :

G. Ars { medicīnam parandi,
medicīnæ parandæ } *the art of preparing medicine.*

D., Dat operam { artem exercendo,
arti exercendæ } *he attends to the practice of his art.*

Acc., Venit ad { febrēm medicandum,
febrem medicandam } *he came to cure the fever.*

Ab., Terit tempus { medicamenta terendo,
medicamentis terendis } *he spends his time in grinding drugs.*

283. Observe (1) that the gerund is in the case required by the construction, and (2) that the gerundive agrees with its noun like an adjective.

284. The accusative with *ad* is used to indicate a purpose. This construction is very common.

Supine.

Examine the following :

Juvenis ad urbem venit medicīnam exercitum, *the young man came to the city to practice medicine.*

285. In the above sentence *exercitum* has the same meaning as *ut exereēret, qui exerceāret, ad exereendum*, and other ways of expressing a purpose.

286. *Rule of Syntax.*—The supine in *um* is used after verbs of motion to express the purpose of the motion.

Id est difficile factu, this is difficult to do, or be done.

Id est jucundum audītu, this is pleasant to hear.

Horribile visu, shocking to see.

287. The use of the supine in *u*, with such adjectives as indicate an effect on the *senses* or *feelings*, and with those that denote *ease, difficulty*, and the like, is a very common construction.

VOCABULARY. 53.

Bromum, i, n. bromine.

Calx, calcis, r. and m. limestone.

Causticus, -a, -um, adj. caustic, burning.

Fabrica, -æ, r. workshop, manufactory.

Indūco, -xi, -ctum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>lead in, bring in.</i>
Iodīne, -es, f.	. . . . .	<i>iodine.</i>
Marīnus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>of the sea, marine.</i>
Mundus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>clean, neat.</i>
Mercātor, -ōris, m.	. . . . .	<i>whol-sale merchant, trader.</i>
Præcipue, adv.	. . . . .	<i>especially, particularly.</i>
Paulātim, adv.	. . . . .	<i>gradually.</i>
Phosphorus, -i, m.	. . . . .	<i>phosphorus.</i>
Potassa, -æ, f.	. . . . .	<i>potassa, caustic potash.</i>
Ratio, -ōnis, f.	. . . . .	<i>reckoning, system, process, method.</i>
Rubor, -ōris, m.	. . . . .	<i>redness.</i>
Sublīmo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>raise on high, volatilize by heat.</i>
Sal, -is, m.	. . . . .	<i>salt.</i>

EXERCISE. 117.

1. Medicamentarius studio¹ medicamenta recentia emendi ad urbem magnam venit. 2. Mercātor eum in fabricam magnam induxit modos varios medicamentorum parandōrum visum. 3. Vidēbat quem-ad-modum præparatiōnes multæ macerando, bulliendo, evaporando, sublimando, destillando, percolando fierent.² 4. "Mirabile visu," exclamāvit ille. 5. Tum mercātor ei ostendēbat quomodo liquida aquōsa, et liquida alcoholica macerando vel percolando præpararentur. 5. Plurimæ equidem solidæ præparatiōnes, ut abstracta et multa extracta, etiam percolando parabantur. 6. Amicus noster dixit se venisse præcipue visum modos officināles quibus sulphur et phosphorus pararentur. 7. Tum mercātor chemicum suum arcessīvit qui modum crudum sulphur sublimandi, et sublimātum sulphur lavandi, et iodīnen³ cum sulphure calefaciendi, et partem centesimam phosphori in amygdalæ oleo dissolvendi explicāret. 8. Quomodo sal potassi in sulphātem converterētur, et sulphas in carbonātem una cum carbōne et calce calefaciendo etiam explicābat. 9. Potassa pura præparātur, inquit, potassi hydrātis liquōrem in mundo vaso ferreo ad spissitudinem olei evaporando. 10. Hæc præparatio tam caustica est ut te oporteat cavēre ne tangas. 11. Liquor potassæ in aquā destillātā potassam

¹ Studio, abl. of means,—with the desire.² Subj. indirect question. ³ Greek noun of first dec. like aloe.

dissolvendo parātur. 12. Ratiōnem reliquārum potassi præparatiōnum officinalium parundārum pharmacopœiam legendo facile disces.

1. He came to buy¹ salts of sodium. 2. Soda is prepared by boiling² a solution of sodium³ carbonate with hydrate of calcium, and evaporating.² 3. The process of washing bicarbonate of sodium with water⁴ is easy. 4. Almost⁵ everybody knows how to prepare chloride of sodium by evaporating sea-water. 5. Pyrophosphate of sodium is prepared by heating phosphate of sodium to redness,⁶ dissolving and crystallizing.⁷ 6. He came to inquire how phosphate of sodium was prepared. 7. The chemist gave him a formula for preparing it. 8. Bromide of ammonium is prepared by adding water of ammonium gradually to bromine under water. 9. By diligently reading the pharmacopœia the student will learn at last the various modes of preparing all medicinal compounds.

Suggestive Derivations.

1. *Pharmacopœia*, from the Greek words *pharmakon*, medicine, and *poieō*, I make; a collection of formulæ for the preparation of medicines.

2 *Pharmakomania*, from *pharmakon*, and *mania*, madness; a mania for taking or prescribing medicines.

3. *Pharmacopsis*, from *pharmakon*, and *posis*, a potion; a liquid medicine, especially a cathartic.

4. *Pharmacopōla*, from *pharmakon* and *poleo*, I sell; a medicine-seller, or druggist; sometimes a quack.

5. *Phosphorus*, from the Greek words, *phōs*, light, and *phero*, I carry; a light-carrier.

6. *Photomania*, from *phōs*, and *mania*, madness; light-madness, or insane delirium caused by light.

7. *Photophobia*, from *phōs*, and *phobia*, dread; fear of the light.

8. *Photopsia*, from *phōs* and *ops*, the eye; a false perception of

¹ Use the supine. ² Use the abl. of gerund. ³ Carbonātis sodii. ⁴ Abl. of means.

⁵ Almost everybody, quibus fere. ⁶ Ad ruborem. ⁷ In crystallos formando.

light, as of sparks, flashes of fire, etc., caused by certain conditions of the retina and brain, and by pressure on the eye-ball.

9. *Photuria*, from *phos* and *ouron*, urine; a luminous condition of the urine.

READING LESSONS.

Recipe,—Emplastri Galbani compositi unciam dimidiam,
Resinæ uncias duas.

Misce. Fiat emplastrum super alutam extendum, quo pedes post pediluvium involvantur.

290. Emplastrum generis ejusdem fit ex his: galbani, drachmas duas; fuliginis turis¹ drachmas quattuor; picis drachmas sex, ceræ, et resinæ terebinthinæ, singulorum² drachmas octo; quibus paulum irini unguenti miscetur. (Celsus.)

291. Recipe,—Lyttarum in pulverem tenuissimum tritarum³ draehmam,
Camphoræ pulveris draehmam,
Cerae flavæ et sevi preparati ana⁴ draehmam,
Adipis preparati scrupulos duos.

Ceræ, sevo, et adipis simul liquefactis,⁵ paulo antequam concrescant, lyttas et camphoram insperge, atque omnia misce ut fiat emplastrum epispasticum regiōni jecoris applicandum.⁶

292. Optimum tamen ad extrahendum est id quod habet myrrhae, croci, iridis, propolis, bdellii, aluminis et scissilis et rotundi, misys,⁷ chalcitidis, atramenti sutorii cocti, opopanicis, salis ammoniaci,⁸ visci, singulorum drachmas quattuor; aristolochiae drachmas octo; squamæ aeris drachmas sedecim; resinæ terebinthinæ drachmas septuaginta quinque; ceræ, et sevi vel taurini vel hircini, singulorum drachmas centum. (Celsus.)

¹ Of the soot of frankincense.

² Singulorum modifies ceræ and resinæ, and, since these things are inanimate, is put in the neuter gender.

³ Perfect partie. of tero, in genitive plur. to agree with lyttarum.

⁴ A medieval term signifying of each.

⁵ Abl. absolute with ceræ, etc., to indicate time.

⁶ Agrees with emplastrum, and governs regiōni.

⁷ Of some of these ingredients very little is known. Misys may be a kind of truffle, or it may be, and probably is here, a kind of Roman vitriol.

⁸ Ammoniacum was a kind of gum-resin dropping from a tree in the temple of Jupiter Ammon;—sal-ammoniacæ.

293. Recipe,—*Pulveris digitalis grana tria,*
Pulveris glycyrrhizae grana viginti.

Misce. In pulveres tres hæc quantitas dividenda est. Partitio fiat exactissima.

294. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Atramentum*, from *āter*, black ; any black liquid.
2. *Atrabīlis*, from *ater*, black, and *bilis*, bile, black bile ; a thick, black, acrid humor, secreted in the opinion of the ancients, by the *pancreas*. It was supposed to produce melancholy, madness, &c. There is really no such humor.
3. *Aristolochia*, from the Greek *aristos*, very good or best, and *locheia*, parturition, was so called because it was supposed to aid parturition.
4. *Aristolochia Polyrhīza*, from *poly*, many, and *rhīza*, roots ; many-rooted aristolochia.
5. *Aristolochia serpentaria*, from *serpens*, creeping, or serpent ; snake-root birthwort.
6. *Glycyrrhīza*, from *glucus*, sweet, and *rhīza*, root ; sweet-root, commonly called *liquorice*.
7. *Glycyrrhēa*, from *glucus*, and *rhēa*, a flow ; signifies a discharge of saccharine matter from the system.
8. *Glycerīnum*, from *glucus*, sweet, a sweetish fat.
9. *Glucōsa*, from *glucus*, a kind of sugar in many vegetable juices.
10. *Squamiferous*, from *squāma*, scale, and *fero*, to bear, scale-bearing, scaly.
11. *Squamaria*, a plant covered with scale-like spots.

295. Recipe,—*Corticis cinchōnæ sesquīunciam,*
Magnesiæ sulphātis uncias duas,
Aquaæ puræ octarios duos.

Coque per sextam partem horæ in vase leviter clauso, et liquōrem adhuc calentem cola ; sub finem coquendi syrapi absinthii uncias duas adde. Tertiā et quartā quāque horā cyathus unus exhibeātur, intermissionis tempore.

296. Recipe,—*Spiritus ammoniæ aromatici drachmas duas,*
Liquōris ammoniæ acetatis uncias quattuor,

Tinctūræ opii drachmam,
Aquaæ pimentæ uncias quattuor.

Misce, et divide in haustus quattuor, quōrum unus usurpāri potest, si pulsus languescat, vel pustulæ subsiderint.

297. Recipe,—Sarsaparillæ radicis,
Zingiberis radicis contūsæ ana, unciam dimidiam,
Sassafras radīcis concīsæ unciam.

Coque leni igne in aquæ fontānæ octariis quattuor ad dimidiam consumptiōnem, ut fiat decoctum, cuius bibat fluid-uncias octo modice tepefacti post bolum, et mane in lecto ad diaphorēsin ciendam repetātur.

Acidum Nitricum.

298. Recipe Kali nitrici depurāti pulverāti libras octo, et in retortam vitream satis capācem immissis¹ affunde acidi sulphurici crudi libras quattuor cum dimidiā, aquæ comūnis libris tribus caute dilūtas. Applicētur excipulum amplum, cui² aquæ destillatæ librae quattuor antea sunt immissæ. Fiat destillatio ex arēnā,³ igne primum remissiōri⁴, sub finem pedetentim aucto,⁴ ad siccum.

Acido elicto, instilla liquōrem argenti nitrici quamdiu inde fit turbidum, cavendo ne nimia copia liquōris argenti nitrici addātur. Seponātur⁵ per aliquot dies. Tum liquorem limpidum decantha, et e retortā, fere ad siccum⁶ destillando rectifica. In vasis epistomio vitreo clausis serva.

299. Suggestive Derivations.

1. *Diaphorēsis*, from *dia*, through, and *phoreo*, I bear; carrying through the pores of the skin, causing perspiration.
2. *Retorta*, from *re*, back, and *tortum*, bent or twisted; bent-back, as indicating the shape of the vessel.
3. *Torticollis*, from *tortum*, twisted, and *collum*, the neck; wry-neck, stiff-neck.
4. *Toreular*, from *torquēre*, to twist; a press for wine, oil, cider, etc.

¹ In the dative after *affunde* (*ad* in composition) and agreeing with *libris* understood.

² Governed by *im* compounded with -missis. ³ From a sand-bath.

⁴ Ablative absolute with *igne*. ⁵ Hortatory subjunctive, "let it be set aside."

⁶ To dryness.

5. *Pulsus*, from *pulsare*, to beat ; pulse.
6. *Pulsus biferiens*, from *bis*, twice, and *ferire*, to strike ; a pulse in which the finger is struck twice at each pulsation.
7. *Pulsilegium*, from *pulsus*, pulse, and *legere*, to read ; pulse-reader, an instrument for measuring the quickness or force of the pulse.
8. *Pulsimanteia*, from *pulsus*, and *manteia*, divination ; the art of divining by the pulse.
9. *Rectificatio*, from *rectus*, right, and *facere*, to make ; making right or pure.
10. *Rectitis*, a hybrid word from *rectum*, and *itis*, inflammation ; signifies inflammation of the *rectum*.

300. *Electuarium Theriaca*.¹

Recipe, Mellis despumāti libras sex. Paululum calefacto² admisce opii pulverāti in vini Malacensis quantitatē sufficiente solūti³ unciam unam. Tum adde

Radīcis Angelicæ pulveratæ uncias sex ;
 Serpentariæ Virginianæ pulveratæ uncias quattuor ;
 Valeriānæ minōris,
 Scillæ,
 Zedoarie,
 Cassiæ cinnamomæ singulārum pulveratārum uncias duas ;
 Cardamōni minōris,
 Myrrhae,
 Caryophyllōrum,
 Ferri sulphurici crystallisāti, singulōrum in pulvcrem redactōrum, unciam unam.

Fiat electuarium fuscum, quod loco frigido caute serva.

¹ The old Romans had an eleetuary ealled Theriaeæ, composed of a medley of sixty-one different ingredients, which possessed the most opposite properties ! It was invented by Andromaehus of Crete, and prepared by order of Nero, and was probably good for nothing.

² *Calefacto* agrees with *melli* understood ; mix with the honey when heated a little one ounce, etc.

³ *Solūti* agrees with *opii*.

Nota. Electuarii hujus uncia opii pulverati circiter grana quinque continet.

301. *Elixir Aurantiōrum Compositum.*

(*Vetus Formula Gernāna.*)

Recipe, Corticum Pomōrum Aurantii a parenchymate interno mundatōrum et concisōrum uncias quattuor;

Pomōrum Aurantii immaturōrum, Cassiae cinnamomeae, singulōrum contusōrum uncias duas; Kali carbonici unciam unam, Vini Malacēnis libras quattuor.

Post digestiōnem exprime. In colatūrā librārum trium et uncīarum octo, solve Extracti Absinthii, Cascarillae, Gentianae, Trifolii, singulōrum unciam unam.

Post subsidentiam et decanthatiōnem liquōri limpido adde Olei Corticis Citri drachmam unam in uncīis duābus sulphurici spiritus ætheris solūtam. Serva bene et ante dispensationem agita. Sit fuscum, non nimis turbidum.

302. *Extractum Absinthii.*

Recipe summitātem herbæ Absinthii quantum vis. Minūtim concīsis et in vas idoneum immissis affunde aquæ commūnis fervidæ quantitatēm sufficientem. Sepōne per triginta sex horas, subinde agitando, et tum liquōrem exprimendo separa. Residuum iterum aquæ¹ commūni fervidæ quintuplici infunde et post refrigeratiōnem exprime. Liquōres expressi, subsidendo, decanthando, colandoquc depurāti, primo leni calōre ad tertiam partem, tum in balneo vapōris ad justam extracti spissitudinem evapōrent² ita quidem, ut remauicns³ non effundi queat, spatulā tamen in fila, extrahi possit. Bene servētur.

303. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Angelica*, so called from its supposed angelic virtues.
2. *Archangelica* (*archon*, ruler), superior angelica.

¹ Dative after infunde. ² Subjunctive of desire. The subject is liquōres.

³ Present participle, the remaining, liquor understood.

3. *Caryophyllum*, from *caryon*, nut, and *phyllon*, leaf, *nut-leaf*; the flower bud of the clove tree; a clove.

4. *Caryophyllus Dianthus*, from *dis*, double, and *anthos*, flower; the double-flowering nut-tree, or clove tree.

5. *Zedoaria*, from *zeia*, grain, and *doreo*, “I give;” grain-giving plant.

6. *Electuarium*, from *e*, out or from, and *legere*, to choose or select, something chosen, or picked out.

7. *Parenchyma*, from Greek words *para*, beside, *en*, in, and *cheo*, “I pour,” *pouring in beside*; a name given by Erasistratus to the pulpy substance of the *lungs*, *liver*, etc., as if formed by blood of the veins that run into these parts. The name is also applied to the pulpy parts of fruit.

8. *Trifolium*, *tres*, three, *folium*, leaf; *thrce-leaved*.

9. *Cascarilla*, a Spanish word from *cascara*, bark, and *illa*, a diminutive ending meaning *little*; *little-bark*.

304. *Linimentum Saponis Camphoratum.*

Recipe,—Saponis domestici albissimi,

Hispanici albi singulorum siccatorum unciam unam et dimidiam,
Camphorae drachmas tres.

Solve in cucurbitā vitrē leni calōrc in spiritus vini rectificatissimi unciis
viginti. Solutiōnem adhuc calentem filtra. Tum adde—

Olei thymi drachmæ semissem,

Rosmarini drachmam unam,

Liquoris Ammonii caustici drachmas tres.

Liquor in vitris bene clausis refrigerētur, et tunc massam gelatīnæ similem
referens in iisdem servētur.

Recens sit flavum, subdiaphanum et oppalescens, tempore opacum, crys-
tallos nulos aut paucissimos continens.

—*Germāna Pharmacopœia.*

305. *Malagma ad Laterum Dolōrcs.*

Ad laterum dolōres Andreæ quoque malagma est; quod etiam
resolvit, humōrem edūcit, pus matūrat, ubi id matūrum est, eutem
rumpit, ad cicatricem perdūcit. Prodest impositum minūtis
majoribusque abscessibus; item articulis ideoque et coxis, et pedi-
bus dolentibus; item, siquid in corpore collisum est, reficit;

præcordia quoque dura et inflata emollit; ossa extrahit: ad omnia denique valet, quæ calor adjuvare potest.

Id habet cerae drachmas undecim; visci, sycamini, lacrimæ, singulorum drachnam unam; piperis et rotundi et longi, ammoniaci thymiamatis, bdellii, iridis illyricæ, cardamomi, amomi, xylobalsami, turis masculi, myrrhæ, resinæ aridæ, singulorum drachmas decem; pyrethri, cocci Gnidii, spumæ nitri, salis ammoniaci, aristolochiae Creticæ, radicis cucumeris agresti, resinæ terebinthinae liquidæ, singulorum drachmas viginti; quibus adjicitur unguenti irini, quantum satis est ad ea mollienda atque cogenda.

(This is from Galen as given by Celsus.)

306. Quæ Purgent.

Purgant aerugo, auripigmentum, quod arsenicum a Græcis nominatur, squama aeris, pumex, iris, balsamum, styrax, tus, turis cortex, resina, et pinea, et terebinthina liquida, oenanthe, lacerti sterlus, sanguis columbae, et palumbi, et hirundinis, ammoniacum, bdellium, abrotonum, ficus arida, coccum gnidium, scobis eboris, omphacium, radicula, coagulum, sed maxime leporinum, fel, vitellus crudus, cornu cervinum, gluten taurinum, mcl crudum, misy, chalcitis, crocum, uva taminia, spuma argenti, galla, squama aeris, lapis haematites, minium, costum, sulphur, pix cruda, sevum, adeps, oleum, ruta, porrum, lenticula, ervum. (Celsus.)

307. Suggestive Derivations.

1. *Auripigmentum*, from *aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum*, pigment or paint, *gold-paint*; because it was thought to contain gold.
2. *Haematites*, from *haema*, blood, blood-stone.
3. *Haemaphobus*, from *haema*, and *phobus*, dread, *blood-dread*; one who faints at the sight of blood.
4. *Haematology*, from *haema*, and *logos*, discourse; that part of medicine which treats of blood.

Haema is a compound in more than 200 medical terms.

5. *Humor Pericardii*, the fluid, *peri*, around, *cardia*, heat.
6. *Malagma*, from the Greek verb *mallasso*, "I soften," a poultice.

7. *Œnanthe*, from *oinos*, wine, and *anthos*, flower, *wine-flower*, the flower smelling like the vine.

8. *Pedialgia*, from *pes*, foot, and *algia*, pain, *foot-pain*, a pain in the feet.

9. *Rosmarīnus*, from *ros*, dew, and *marinus*, marine, *marine-dew*, sea-dew; rosemary.

10. *Subdiaphanus*, from *sub*, here meaning somewhat, *dia*, through, and *phanus*, showing or shining, shining through somewhat, or somewhat transparent.

11. *Xylobalsamum*, from *xylon*, wood, and *balsamum*, *wood-balsamum*.

308. *The Physician Visiting a Patient.*

Ob quam causam, perīti medici¹ est, non protinus² ut venit, apprehendere manu brachium: sed primum residere, hilari vultu, percontarique, quemadmodum se³ habet; et si quis ejus metus est, eum probabili sermōne lenīre; tum deinde ejus corpori manum admovēre. Quas venas autem conspectus medici movet, quam facile mille res turbant! Altera res est, cui credimus, calor, æque fallax: nam hic quoque excitātur aestu, labōre, somno, metu, sollicitudine. Igitur intuēri quidem etiam ista oportet; sed his non omnia credere. Ac protinus quidem scire, non febricitāre eum, cuius venae naturaliter ordinātæ sunt, teporque talis est, qualis esse sani solet: non protinus autem sub calōre motūque febrem esse concipere;⁴ sed ita,⁵ si summa⁶ quoque arida inæqualiter cutis est; si calor et in fronte est, et ex imis præcordiis orītur; si spiritus ex naribus cum fervōre prorumpit; si color aut rubōre, aut pallōre novo mutātus est; si oculi graves, et aut persicci aut subhumidi sunt; si sudor quum fit, inæquālis est; si venæ non æqualibus intervallis moventur. Ob quam causam medicus

¹ Genitive of characteristic; it is the characteristic of a skillful physician.

² Non protinus ut,—not as soon as.

³ Quemadmodum se habet,—how he is; lit. how he has himself.

⁴ Not immediately to conceive that there is fever under, etc.

⁵ But so to conceive if, etc.

⁶ If the surface of the skin also is unequally dry.

neque in tenēbris, neque a capite¹ ægri debet residere; sed illustri loeo adversus, ut omnes notas ex vultu² quoquo cubantis percipiat. (Celsus.)

309. *Cato on the Medicinal Value of Cabbage.*

Verum morbum artieutarium nulla res tantum purgat, quantum brassica cruda, si eam edes eum rutā et eoriandro eoneīsam. Sic³ et laserpitium inrāsum cum brassieā oxymelli et sale sparsā. Hac si uteris, omnes artieulas poteris experiri. Nullus sumptus est: et si sumptus esset, tamen valetudinis eausā experirer. Hane oportet mane jejūnum esse.⁴ Omnem, qui insomniōsus est, hae eādem curatiōne sanum facies. Verum assam brassicam, et unetam ealdam, et salis paulum dato homini jejūno: quam plurimum⁵ ederit, tam citissime sanus fiet ex eo morbo.

Tormina quibus⁶ molesta erunt, sic facito:⁷ brassieam macerāto bene, postea in aulam eonjieito, defervefaeito bene. Ubi eocta erit bene, aquam defundito. Eo addito oleum bene, et salis paululum, et cumīnum, et pollinem polentæ. Postea ferve bene faeito. Ubi ferverit, in catīnum indito. Dato (ægro) ut edat, si poterit, sine pane; si non, panis paululum ibidem mādefaeiat. Et si febrim non habēbit, dato vinum atrum ut bibat. Cito sanus fiet.

310. *Suggestive Derivations.*

1. *Cubans*, from the root *cub*, bending, as indicating the reclining position of a sick person.

2. *Experior*, from *ex*, out, *per*, through, and *ire*, to go; to go through and out of, and so to know or test thoroughly.

3. *Febricōsus*, from *febris*, fever, and *ōsus*, a termination signifying fullness; full of feverish symptoms.

¹ Nor away from the head; that is, nor behind the head of the patient.

² Ex vultu quoque, from every expression.

³ Sic refers to the statement in the preceding sentence; laserpitium, will do the same.

⁴ Esse, to eat.

⁵ Lit. "as he shall have eaten the most, so the most quickly," etc.; the more he shall eat, the more quickly will he be free from.

⁶ In the dative after molesta.

⁷ The second person singular, of the imperative, is very common in Cato.

4. *Febrifuga*, from *febris*, fever, and *fugāre*, to drive away; a medicine which tends to drive away fever.
5. *Præcordia*, from *præ*, before, and *cor*, the heart, the midriff.
6. *Oxymel*, from *oxus*, acid, and *mel*, honey; acid-honey, a mixture of vinegar and honey.
7. *Tormina*, from *torquēre*, to twist; the gripes.
8. *Venesectio*, from *vēna*, vein, and *sectio*, cutting; vein-cutting, or opening a vein.

311. *The Antidote of Mithridates.* (*Celsus.*)

Nobilissimum autem antidotum est Mithridatis, quod quotidie sumendo rex ille dicitur adversus venenorum pericula tutum corpus suum reddidisse: in quo hæc sunt: costi sexta pars drachmæ, acori drachmæ quinque, hyperici, gummis, sagapēni, acaciæ, succi, iridis illyricæ, cardamomi, singulōrum drachmæ duæ; anisi drachmæ tres; nardi gallici, gentiānæ radicis, aridōrum rosæ foliorum, singulōrum drachmæ quattuor; papavēris lacrimæ, petrosclīni, bis tertia pars drachmæ, easiæ, silis, polii, piperis longi, singulōrum drachmæ sex; styracis drachma, castorei, turis, hypocistidis succi, myrrhæ, opopanaxis, singulōrum drachmæ sex; malabathri folii drachmæ sex; floris Junci rotundi, resīnæ tercbinthinæ, galbani dauci erictici seminis, singulōrum drachma una; nardi, opobalsami, singulōrum drachma; thlaspis tertia pars drachmæ; radicis Ponticæ drachmæ septem; croci, zingiberis, cinnamōmi, singulōrum drachmæ octo. Hæc contrita melle excipiuntur, et adversus venenum, quod¹ magnitudinem nucis Græcæ impletat, ex vino² datur: in ceteris autem affectibus corporis pro modo³ eōrum, vel quod Ægyptiæ fabæ, vel quod crvi magnitudinem impleat, satis est.

312. *Celsus' Remedy for Hydrophobia.*

Si rabiōsus canis fuit, cucurbitulā virus ejus extrahendum est. Deinde, si locus neque nervosus, neque musculōsus est, vulnus id adurendum est: si uri non potest, sanguinem honiini mitti non aliē-

¹ Antecedent of this relative is understood, and is the subject of datur.

² As much is given in wine as will fill the size, etc.

³ According to the severity: lit. according to the size.

num¹ est. Tum usto² quidem vulnē superimponēda quāe eēteris ustis sunt: ei vero quod expertū ignē non est, ea medicamenta quāe vehementer exedunt. Post quāe nullo novo magisterio,³ sed jam suprā positō³ vulnus erit implendum, et ad sanitātem perdueendum. Quidam post rabiōsi canis morsum protinus in balneum mittunt⁴ ibique patiuntur desudāre, dum vires corporis sinunt, vulnere adaperto, quo⁵ magis ex eo quoque virus destillat: deinde multo meracoque vino exēpiunt, quod omnibus venēnis contrarium est. Idque quum ita per triduum, faetum est, tutus esse homo a perieulo vidētur.

Solet autem ex eo vulnere, ubi parum oeeursum⁶ est, aquāe timor nasci: hydrophobiam Græei appellant. Miserrimum genus morbi, in quo simul æger et siti et aquāe metu crueiātur: quo oppressis in angusto⁷ spes est. Sed unicum tamen remedium est, nee opinantem in piscinā non ante ei provīsam projieere,⁸ et, si natandi scientiam non habet, modo mersum bibere pati, modo attollere; si habet, interdum deprimere, ut invītus quoque aquā satiētur: sic enim simul et sitis et aquāe metus tollitur. Sed alliud periculum excipit, ne infirmum eorū in aquā frigidā vexātum nervōrum distentio absumat. Id ne ineidat, a piscinā protinus in oleum calidum demittendus est.

313. Suggestive Derivations.

1. *Hydrophobia*, from the Greek *hudōr*, water, and *phobos*, dread; water-dread, or fear of water.

2. *Hydropericardium*, from *hudōr*, water, *peri*, around, and *cardia*, the heart; water around the heart.

¹ It is not improper that blood be drawn from the man.

² Then upon the burnt wound those remedies ought to be placed.

³ Abl. of means, by no now direction, but by that already laid down above

⁴ The object of mittunt is *ægrum* understood.

⁵ Quo introduces a clause of purpose with *distillet*.

⁶ When it has not been thoroughly cured;—lit. met.

⁷ Lit: “hope is in a narrow” (place); there is but little hope: oppressis is in the dative, and quo in the ablative.

⁸ Projicere (*ægrum*) nee opinantem, etc., to throw the patient, when not expecting it, into a pond not before seen by him (non ante ei provīsam).

3. *Hydrocephalus*, from *hudōr*, and *cephale*, the head ; water in the head, or dropsy of the brain.

Hudor enters into hundreds of compound words.

4. *Opobalsamum*, from *opos*, gum, and *balsamum*, gum-balsam.

5. *Sanguipurgium*, from *sanguis*, blood, and *purgare*, to purify ; blood-purifier.

6. *Sanguisorba*, from *sanguis*, and *sorbere*, to absorb ; blood-absorber, a plant once used as an astringent in hemorrhages.

7. *Sanguisuga*, from *sanguis*, and *sugere*, to suck ; a blood-sucker, leeeeh.

8. *Sudoriferous*, from *sudor*, sweat, and *ferre*, to carry ; sweat-bearing, as the sudoriferous ducts or glands.

LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

(SEE ALSO PAGE 253.)

Ā, āb, prep., w. abl.	away from, by.
Ābācus, -ī, M.	shelf, counter, table, bench.
Ābhinc, adv.	since, ago.
Ābiēs, -ēi, F.	fir-tree.
Ābrādo, 3, -āsi, -āsum, tr.	shave, cut off or away.
Ābscessus, -us, M. [abs and cedo]	a departing from; abscess.
Ābsinthium, -ī, N.	wormwood.
Absorbeō, 2, -ui and -psi, -ptum, tr.	absorb.
Ābstractum, -ī, N. [abs and traho]	abstract.
Ābrotōnum, -ī, N.	southernwood.
Ālbum, -esse, -fui	to be away, absent.
Ābsūmo, 3, -psi, -tum, tr. [ab. and sumo] .	take away, destroy.
Ābundantia, -æ, F,	abundance.
Ābūtor, -ī, -usus sum, dep.	abuse, misusc.
Ac, conj.	and; in compar., as, than.
Acācia, -æ, F.	acacia.
Accēdo, 3, -ēdi, -sum, intr. [ad and cedo] .	approach, draw near.
Accipio, 3, ēpi, -tum, tr. [ad and capio] .	receive, accept.
Ācētum, -ī, N.	vinegar.
Ācētas, -ātis, M.	acetate.
Ācer, -is, -e, adj.	keen, sharp, eager.
Ācerbus, -a, -um, adj.	sour, bitter, painful.
Āchillēa, -æ, F.	achillea, milfoil.
Ācōnītum, -ī, N.	aconite.
Ācōnītīna, -æ, F.	extract of aconite.
Ācōrus, -ī, F.	sweet flag.
Actaea, -æ, F.	actaea, cohosh.
Ācūtus, -a, -um, adj.	acute, sharp.
Ādāpērio, 4, -ui, -pertum, tr.	open, uncover.
Addo, 3, addīdi, additum, tr.	add.
Adeps, -īpis, M. and F.	fat, lard.
Adſero, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, tr.	bear to, bring.

Ād, prep. w. acc.	<i>to, at, near, towards.</i>
Ādhuc, adv.	<i>hitherto, thus far, as yet.</i>
Ādhībeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr.	<i>use, apply, employ.</i>
Ādīantum, -ī, n.	<i>sweet fern.</i>
Ādimo, 3, -ēmi, -emptum, tr.	<i>take away, remore.</i>
Ādīpiscor, -scī, -eptus sum, dep.	<i>gain, attain, secure.</i>
Adjīcio, 3, -ēci, -ctum, tr.	<i>cast against, apply to, add.</i>
Adjūvo, -ūvi, ūtum, tr.	<i>aid, help.</i>
Adjūtor, -ōris, m.	<i>assistant, clerk.</i>
Admisceo, 2, -ui, -xtum, -istum, tr.	<i>mix or mingle together.</i>
Admōnītio, -ōnis, f.	<i>admonition, warning.</i>
Admīstrātio, -ōnis, f.	<i>practice, administration.</i>
Admōveo, 2, -vi, -tum, tr.	<i>apply, bring near.</i>
Ādorno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, 'tr.	<i>adorn.</i>
Adsum, -esse, -fui.	<i>to be present.</i>
Ādūro, 3, -ussi, -ustum, tr.	<i>burn.</i>
Aversus, adv. and prep.	<i>opposite, facing.</i>
Adventus, -ūs, m.	<i>coming approach.</i>
Adversus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>adverse, opposite.</i>
Āger, -a, -um, adj.	<i>sick.</i>
Āgrōtātio, -ōnis, f.	<i>sickness.</i>
Āgyptius, -a, -um, adj.	<i>Egyptian.</i>
Āque, adv.	<i>equally.</i>
Āquus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>just, even, level.</i>
Āquābīlīter, ad.	<i>equally, evenly, uniformly.</i>
Ārūgo, -īnis, f.	<i>rust of copper, verdigris.</i>
Ārī, aēris, n.	<i>bronze, copper, brass.</i>
Āscūlāpius, -ī, m.	<i>Āsculapius, god of healing.</i>
Āstīvus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of summer, summer.</i>
Āstīs, -ūs, m.	<i>heat.</i>
Āether, -is, m.	<i>ether.</i>
Affundo, 3, fūdi, fūsunī, tr.	<i>pour, or sprinkle upon.</i>
Affectus, -ūs, m.	<i>affection, disease, malady.</i>
Āger, -agri, m.	<i>field.</i>
Āgīto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>agitate, drive, stir.</i>
Āgītātio, -ōnis, f.	<i>agitation, stirring.</i>
Āgo, 3, -ēgi, -actum, tr	<i>lead, drive, do.</i>
Agrestis, -e, adj.	<i>of the field, wild.</i>
Agrīcōla, -æ, f. [ager and <i>cola</i> , cultivator] <i>farmer.</i>	
Ahēnus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>brazzen.</i>
Albesco, 3, —, intr.	<i>grow white.</i>

Albūmen, -īnis, n.	albumen, white of egg.
Albus, -a, -um, adj.	white.
Alcōhol, -is, m. or indecl., n.	alcohol.
Alcōhōlicus, -a, -um, adj.	alcoholic.
Alētris, -īdis, f.	star-grass.
Āliēnus, -a, -um, adj.	foreign, unsuitable, improper.
Āliquantūlum, -ī, n.	a little, somewhat.
Āliquis, -qua, -quid.	some, some one.
{ Āliquid bōni	something (of) good.
{ Āliquod bonum	some good thing.
Āliquando, adv.	sometimes.
Ālius, -a, -ud, adj.	other.
Allium, -ī, n.	garlic.
Āliquot, indecl., adj.	several, a few, not many.
Alnus, -ī, f.	alder.
Āloe, -es, f.	aloe.
Alter, -a, -um, adj.	one of two, the other.
Ālūmen, -īnis, n.	alum.
Ālūta, -æ, f.	thinly-dressed leather.
Alvus, -ī, f.	belly, paunch.
Āmans, -āntis, particip. adj.	loving, fond.
Āmārus, -a, -um, adj.	bitter.
Āmērīcānus, -a, -um, adj.	American.
Āmīcus, -ī, m.	friend.
Āmitto, 3, -mīsi, -missum, tr.	lose, let go, send away.
Āmo, 1, -āvi, ātum, tr.	love, like.
Ammōnia, -æ, f.	ammonia.
Ammōniācus, -a, -um, adj.	of Ammon, ammonia
Āmōnum, -ī, n.	{ a shrub used by the Romans in making ointment.
Āmōtio, -ōnis, f.	displacement, removal.
Amphōra, -æ, f.	jar, flagon.
Amplius, adv. comp. deg.	more.
Āmȳgdāla, -æ, f.	almond.
Ānæsthētīcus, -a, -um, adj.	anaesthetic.
Andrēas, -æ, m.	Andreas, a Greek physician.
Angēlīca, -æ, f.	angelica.
Anglīce, adv.	in English.
Angūlus, -ī, m.	corner.
Angustus, -a, -um, adj.	narrow.
Ānīmal, -ālis, n.	animal.

An̄madversio, -ōnis, f.	attention, censure.
Ān̄isum, -ī, n.	anise.
Annus, -ī, m.	year.
Antalgia, -æ, f.	pain, ache.
Antea, adv.	before, formerly.
Anteo, 4, -ii, —, intr. [ante and eo]	go before, surpass.
Anthēmis, -īdis, f.	anthemis; chamomile.
Antīdōtum, -ī, n.	antidote.
Antīmōnium, -ī, n.	antimony.
Antīmōniālis, -e, adj.	antimonal.
Antīquus, -a, -um, adj.	old, ancient.
Antīp̄yrēticus, a, -um, adj.	antipyretic; driving away fever.
Āp̄erio, 4, -ui, -tum, tr.	lay open, disclose.
Āp̄othēca, -æ, f.	store-house, store.
Appello, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	call, name.
Applīco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	apply, attach.
Appōno, 3, -sui, -sītum, tr.	apply, put on.
Aprīcus, -a, -um, adj.	sunny.
Apprehendo, 3, -di, -sum, tr.	grasp, seize, lay hold of.
Aptus, -a, -um, adj.	apt, fit, suitable.
Āqua, -æ, f.	water.
Āquæductus, ūs, m.	aqueduct.
Āquōsus, -a, -um, adj.	watery, abounding in water.
Arbor, ḫris, f.	trec.
Arceo, 2, -ui, -ītum, tr.	keep away, ward off.
Arcesso, 3, -īvi, -ītum, tr.	send for, summon.
Archāgāthus, -ī, m.	the first Greek surgeon at Rome.
Arcte, adv.	closely, tightly.
Ārēna, -æ, f.	sand, sand-bath.
Ārīdus, -a, -um, adj.	dry, arid.
Ārīstōlōchia, -æ, f.	aristolochia, birthwort.
Argentum, -ī, n.	silver.
Ārnīca, -æ, f.	arnica.
Āro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, r.	plough.
Ārōmāticus, -a, -um, adj.	aromatic.
Ars, artis, f.	art.
Arsēnīcum, -ī, n.	arsenic.
Artīcūlus, -ī, m.	joint.
Artīcūlārius, -a, -um	of the joints.
Artīcūlārius morbus	gout.
Asiāticus, -a, -um, adj.	Asiatic.

Assūmo, 3, -sumpsi, -sumptum, tr.	. . . . .	assume, take.
Assus, -a, -um, adj. particip.	. . . . .	roasted.
Ater, atra, atrum, adj.	. . . . .	black, gloomy.
Attendo, 3, -di, -tum, tr.	. . . . .	attend, stretch toward.
Attente, adv.	. . . . .	attentively.
Attollo, 3, —	. . . . .	raise up, lift.
Attingo, 3, -igi, -tactum, tr.	. . . . .	touch, attain, aim at.
At, conj.	. . . . .	but, but on the contrary.
Auctus, -ūs, M.	. . . . .	increase, growth.
Audio, 4, -īvi, -ītum, tr.	. . . . .	hear.
Aufēro, -ferre, [ab and ferre] abstūlī,	ablātum, tr.	take or bear away.
Aufūgio, 3, -fugi, —, intr.		flee, run away.
Aula, -æ, F.	. . . . .	hall, court.
Auris, -is, F.	. . . . .	ear.
Aurīpigmentum, -i, N.	. . . . .	orpiment, yellow arsenic.
Aut, conj.	. . . . .	or.
Austērus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	harsh, sour.
Auxīlium, -i, N.	. . . . .	aid, assistance.
Balneum, -i, N.	. . . . .	bath, bath-room.
Balsāmum, -i, N.	. . . . .	balsam.
Barbārum, -i, N.	. . . . .	name of a Roman plaster.
Bāsis, -is, F.	. . . . .	base.
Bdellium, -i, N.	. . . . .	vine-palm, and gum exuding from it.
Beātus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	happy.
Běne, adv.	. . . . .	well.
Berbēris, -idis, F.	. . . . .	barberry tree.
Bergāmum, -i, N.	. . . . .	bergamum.
Bēta, -æ, F.	. . . . .	beet.
Benzīnum, -i, N.	. . . . .	benzine.
Benzōīnum, -i, N.	. . . . .	benzoin.
Bībo, 3, bībi, tr.	. . . . .	drink.
Bīcarbōnas, -atis, M.	. . . . .	bicarbonate.
Biliōsus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	bilious.
Bīlis, -is, F.	. . . . .	bile.
Bīs, adv.	. . . . .	twice.
Bīsulphīdum, -i, N.	. . . . .	bisulphide.
Bītartras, -ātis, M.	. . . . .	bitartrate.
Bīni, -æ, -a, adj.	. . . . .	two-and-two.
Bōlus, -i, M.	. . . . .	morsel, bite, bolus.

Bōnus, -a, -um, adj.	good.
Bōras, -atis, M.	borax.
Bos, bōvis, M. and F.	ox, cow.
Brachium, -i, N.	arm, upper arm.
Brassīca, -æ, F.	cabbage.
Bromidum, -i, N.	bromide.
Brōmum, -i, N.	bromine.
Buchu, indecl., N.	buehu.
Bulbus, -i, M.	bulb.
Bulliens, -entis, adj. part.	boiling.
Bütýrum, -i, N.	butter.
Burgundīcus, -a, -um, adj.	of Burgundy.

Căcao, indecl., N.	cacao.
Caffca, -æ, F.	coffee.
Calcinātio, -ōnis, F.	calcination.
Călēfācio, 3, -ēci, -actum, tr.	heat, make hot.
Caldus, -a, -um, adj.	hot.
Călens, -entis, adj.	warm.
Călor, -ōris, M.	heat.
Călendūla, -æ, F.	calendula, wild marigold.
Călumba, -æ, F.	calumba.
Calx, calcis, M. and F.	limestone.
Camphōra, -æ, F.	camphor.
Camphōrātus, -a, -um, a.lj.	of camphor.
Campāna, -æ, F.	bell.
Campus, -i, M.	plain, campus.
Cannăbinus, -a, -um, adj.	of hemp, hempen.
Căndensis, -e, adj.	Canadian, Canada.
Cancer, -cri and -cēris, M.	cancer, a spreading ulcer.
Canthāris, -idis, F.	Spanish fly. cantharis.
Căpillītium, -i, N.	hair of the head.
Capsicum, -i, N.	Cayenne pepper.
Căpio, 3, -ēpi, -aptum, tr.	take.
Capsūla, -æ, F.	capsule.
Căput, -itis, N.	head.
Carbo, -ōnis, M.	carbon, charcoal.
Carbōnas, -ātis, M.	carbonate.
Cărco, 2, -ui, -ītum, intr.	want, lack.
Carmen, -īnis, N.	song, charm.
Cardāmōmum, -i, N.	cardamomum.

Căro, carnis, F.	. . . . .	. . . flesh, meat.
Cărūm, -i, N.	. . . . .	. . . caraway.
Cărūs, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. . . dear.
Cascarilla, -æ, F.	. . . . .	. . . cascariella.
Căseus, -i, M.	. . . . .	. . . cheese.
Castōreum, -i, N.	. . . . .	. . . castoreum.
Căsus, -us, M.	. . . . .	. . . fall, mishap, chance.
Căryōphyllus, -i, F.	. . . . .	. . . clove-tree.
Căryōphyllum, -i, N.	. . . . .	. . . clove.
Cătăplasma, -ătis, N.	. . . . .	. . . poultice.
Cătarrhus, -i, M.	. . . . .	. . . catarrh.
Cătechu, indecl., N.	. . . . .	. . . catechu.
Căto, -ōnis, M.	. . . . .	. . . Cato, Roman censor.
Căthartīcus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. . . cathartic.
Caulis, -is, M.	. . . . .	. . . stalk of plant; cabbage.
Causa, -æ, F.	. . . . .	. . . cause, reason.
Caustīcus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. . . caustic, burning.
Caute, adv.	. . . . .	. . . cautiously, carefully.
Cătinus, -i, M.	. . . . .	. . . dish, platter.
Cĕlĕriter, adv.	. . . . .	. . . quickly, speedily.
Celsus, -i, M.	. . . . .	. . . Celsus, Roman physician.
Cella, -æ, F.	. . . . .	. . . cellar, cell.
Cēpa, -æ, F.	. . . . .	. . . onion.
Censeo, 2, -ui, -sum, tr.	. . . . .	. . . think, believe.
Cĕrăsum, -i, N.	. . . . .	. . . cherry.
Cĕrăsus, -i, F.	. . . . .	. . . cherry-tree.
Cĕrĕbrālis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	. . . cerebral.
Cĕrătum, -i, N.	. . . . .	. . . ccrate, a waxed dressing.
Cĕrătus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. . . waxed.
Cĕrĕvisia, -æ, F.	. . . . .	. . . beer.
Certe, adv.	. . . . .	. . . certaintly, surely.
Cervīnus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. . . of a stag, or hart.
Cesso, 1, -ăvi, -ătum, intr.	. . . . .	. . . cease, stop, be idle.
Cĕtăceum, -i, N.	. . . . .	. . . spermacti, sperm.
Cĕtrăria, -æ, F.	. . . . .	. . . ectraria.
Certus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. . . certain, fixed, definite.
Cĕtĕrus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. . . the other, the rest.
Chartăccus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. . . of paper, paper.
Chalcītis, -ădis, M.	. . . . .	. . . copper ore, precious stone, chalcite.
Chĕmia, -æ, F.	. . . . .	. . . chemistry.
Chĕmīcus, -a, -um, adj.; also noun	. . .	. . . chemical ; chemist.

Chīmaphīla, -æ, F.	chimaphila, wintergreen.
Chīrāgra, -æ, F.	gout in the hand.
Chīrāta, -æ, F.	chirata.
Chīrurgus, -i, M.	surgeon.
Chlōras, -ātis, M.	chlorate.
Chlōral, -ālis, N.	{ chloral.
Chlōrālum, -i, N.	
Chlōrātus, -a, -um, adj.	pertaining to chlorate.
Chlōridum, -i, N.	chloride.
Chlōrinum, -i, N.	chlorine.
Chlōrōformum, -i, N.	chloroform.
Chlōrum, -i, N.	chlorine.
Chōlēra, -æ, F.	cholera.
Chrōnius, -a, -um, adj.	chronic.
Chrȳsārōbinum, -i, N.	chrysarobin.
Cībus, -i, M.	food.
Cīmīfūga, -æ, F.	cimifuga, black cohosh.
Cīcātrix, -īcis, F.	scar.
Cinnāmōnum, -i, N.	cinnamon.
Cio, 4, -īvi, -ītum, tr.	move, excite, promote.
Circa, adv., prep. w. acc.	about, around.
Cītissime, adv.	most quickly.
Cīto, adv.	quickly, speedily, soon.
Citras, -ātis, M.	citrate.
Citrus, -i, M.	citrus, citron-tree.
Clāre, adj.	clearly.
Clārifīcatiō, -ōnis, F.	clarification.
Clārus, -a, -um, adj.	clear, bright, famous.
Claudo, 3, -īsi, -īsum, tr.	close, shut.
Claudīco, 1, —, intr.	halt, be lame.
Coāgūlum, -i, N.	rennet.
Cōcaīna, -æ, F.	cocaine.
Coccus, -i, M. and F.	cochineal.
Cochleāre, -is, N.	spoon.
Coctiō, -ōnis, F.	cooking, coction.
Coeo, 4, -īii, -ītum, intr.	combine, unite.
Cōlūm, -i, N.	sky, heaven.
Cōgītō, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr.	think, consider.
Cōhors, -ortis, F.	cohort.
Cōlātūra, -æ, F.	{ filtration ; filter ; that which has been strained.

Cōhībeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr.	check, restrain.
Colla, -æ, F.	glue.
Collōdes, -es, F.	a substance like glue.
Collīdo, 3, -isi, -isum, tr.	dash, or strike together.
Collūvies, -ēi, F.	filth, dirt, washing together of filth.
Collum, -i, N.	neck.
Colchīcum, -i, N.	colchicum.
Cōlum, -i, N.	filter, strainer, sieve.
Cōlumba, -æ, F.	dove, pigeon.
Cōlor, -ōris, M.	color, complexion.
Cōlōcynthīs, -īdis, F.	cōlocynthīs, bitter apple.
Cōmes, -ītis, M.	companion, comrade.
Commīnūtio, -ōnis, F.	communition.
Commīnuo, 3, -ui, -ūtum, tr.	diminish, crush, break into pieces.
Commentārium, -i, N.	commentary.
Commīsceo, 2, -ui, mixtum and mistum, tr.	mix, mingle together.
Commōdus, -a, -um, adj.	fit, suitable; affable.
Commūnis, -e, adj.	common.
Comparo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	prepare; match, compare.
Compērio, 4, -pēri, -pertum, tr.	ascertain, find out, discover.
Compōno, 3, -sui, -situm, tr.	compound, make up.
Compōsitus, -a, -um, adj.	compound, composite.
Concīdo, 3, -īdi, -īsum, tr.	cut up, cut to pieces.
Concīpio, 3, -ēpi, -ceptum, tr.	contract, take, conceive.
Coneōquo, 3, -oxi, -octum, tr.	cook, mature, ripen, digest.
Concordo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr.	agree.
Concrescō, 3, -ēvi, -ētum, intr.	run together, thicken, grow together.
Condensātio, -ōnis, F.	condensation.
Condiscipūlus, -i, M.	fellow-pupil.
Conductus, -a, -um, particip.	induced, persuaded, hired.
{ Con-fēro, ferre, -tūli, -lātum, tr.	bring together, collect.
{ se conferre	to betake one's self, go.
Confīcio, 3, -ēci, -fectum, tr.	complete, finish.
Confectio, -ōnis, F.	confection, electuary.
Confīteor, -ēri, -essus sum, dep.	confess.
Congestio, -ōnis, F.	congestion.
Congestīvus, -a, -um, adj.	congestive.
Conhībeo, 2, -ui, -ītum, tr.	restrain, ward off.
Conjīcio, 3, -ēci, -jectum, tr.	throw, cast, fling together.
Conjectūra, -ae, F. [con and jicere]	throwing together, conjecture, guess.
Cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, dep.	try, attempt, endeavor.

Consilium, -i, n.	advice, counsel, plan, purpose.
Constat, imper.	it is agreed, evident, clear.
Consto, 1, -st̄ti, -st̄tum, intr.	make up of, consist of.
Consido, 3, -ēdi, -scsum, intr.	sit down, take a seat.
Conspectus, -ūs, m.	sight, seeing, view.
Consumptio, -ōnis, f.	consumption.
Contero, 3, -tr̄vi, -tr̄tum, tr.	bruise, pound, mash up.
Contagiōsus, -a, -um, adj.	contagious.
Contentus, -a, -um, adj.	contented, satisfied.
Contīnuo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	continue, keep on, prolong.
Contīneo, 2, -ui, -tentum, tr.	contain.
Contīnue, adv.	continuously, without break.
Contra, prep. w. acc. and adv.	{ prep., against, contrary to; adv., on the contrary, on the other hand.
Contrārius, -a, -um, adj.	contrary opposite to.
Contundo, 3, -ūdi, -ūsum, tr.	bruise, crush.
Contūsus, -a, -um, particip.	bruised.
Convēnio, 4, -ēni, -entum, intr.	meet, come together.
Convālesco, 3, —, intr.	recover health.
Convallis, -is, f.	valley.
Convulsio, -ōnis, f.	convulsion.
Convulsīvus, -a, -um, adj.	convulsive.
Cōpia, -æ, f.	supply, abundance.
Cōriandrum, -i, n.	coriander.
Cōpaiba, -æ, f.	copaiba.
Cornu, -us, n.	horn.
Cornus, -i, f.	cornus dogwood.
Cōquo, 3, coxi, coctum, tr.	cook; boil, bake, fry, etc.
Corpus, -ōris, n.	body.
Cortex, -īcis, m.	bark, rind, cork.
Costum, -i, n.	{ an Indian shrub which yields a fragrant ointment.
Coxa, -æ, f.	hip, haunch.
Crassus, -a, -um, adj.	coarse, gross.
Crēber, -bra, -brum, adj.	frequent, repeated.
Cresco, 3, -ēvi, -ētum, intr.	grow, increase.
Crēta, -æ, f.	chalk
Crētēcus, -a, -um, adj.	of Crete, Cretan.
Crībro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	sift.
Crībrum, -i, n.	sieve.
Crūcio, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	torture.

Crūdītas, -ātis, F.	. . . . .	<i>dyspepsia, indigestion.</i>
Cruentus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>bloody.</i>
Crūdus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>raw, crude.</i>
Cūbans, -antis, adj.	. . . . .	<i>lying sick, sick.</i>
Cūbēba, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>cubeb.</i>
Cūcūmis, -ēris, M.	. . . . .	<i>cucumber.</i>
Cūcūrbīta, -æ, F.	. . . . .	{ <i>gourd, watermelon plant; cupping glass.</i>
Cūcūrbītūla, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>cupping-glass.</i>
Culpa, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>fault, blame.</i>
Cur, adv.	. . . . .	<i>why.</i>
Culter, -tri, M.	. . . . .	<i>knife.</i>
Cūra, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>care.</i>
Cūrātīo, -ōnis, F.	. . . . .	<i>taking care; curing, cure.</i>
Cūro, 1, -āvi, -ātūm, tr.	. . . . .	<i>care for, cure, dress.</i>
Cursor, -ōris, M.	. . . . .	<i>runner.</i>
Cupreus -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>of copper, copper.</i>
Cūtīs, -is, F.	. . . . .	<i>skin, complexion.</i>
Cum, prep. w. abl.	. . . . .	<i>with.</i>
Cylindrātūs, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>cylindrical.</i>
Cyāthus, -i, M.	. . . . .	<i>small cup, wine-glass.</i>
Damnum, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>loss, damage.</i>
Daucum, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>carrot.</i>
Dē, prep. w. abl.	. . . . .	<i>concerning, about.</i>
Dēbīlis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	<i>feeble, weak.</i>
Dēcanthātīo, -ōnis, F.	. . . . .	<i>pouring off, racking.</i>
Dēcem, adj.	. . . . .	<i>ten.</i>
Dēcīdo, 3, -īdi, intr.	. . . . .	<i>fall down, fall from.</i>
Dēcīmus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>tenth.</i>
Dēcoctīo, -ōnis, F.	. . . . .	<i>cooking down, boiling away.</i>
Dēcoctum, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>decoction.</i>
Dēcōquo, 3, -coxi, -coctum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>cook down, boil away.</i>
Dēdēcus, -ōris, N.	. . . . .	<i>disgrace, shame.</i>
Dēfaeco, 1, -āvi, -ātūm, tr.	. . . . .	<i>drain off, rack.</i>
Dēfervētūcīo, 3, -ēci, -actum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>heat thoroughly.</i>
Dēfessus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>tired out, weary.</i>
Dēfīngō, 3, -finxi, tr.	. . . . .	<i>form, shape.</i>
Dēfīnīo, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītūm, tr.	. . . . .	<i>define.</i>
Dēflagrātīo, -ōnis, F.	. . . . .	<i>conflagration, burning down.</i>
Dēfluo, 3, -uxi, intr.	. . . . .	<i>flow down, fall off.</i>

Dēfundō, 3, -ūdi, -ūsum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>pour out or off.</i>
Dēgusto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>taste.</i>
Deinde, adv.	. . . . .	{ <i>then, after that.</i>
Dein, adv.	. . . . .
Dēlēnīmentum, -i, n.	. . . . .	<i>soothing application.</i>
Dēlīgo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>bind, tie.</i>
Dēmitto, 3, -īsi, -issum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>send, let, cast, or throw down.</i>
Dēmonstro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>point out, show, prove.</i>
Dēnīque, adv.	. . . . .	<i>finally, lastly.</i>
Densus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>dense, crowded.</i>
Dēnuo, adv. [de and novo]	. . . . .	<i>anew, again.</i>
Dēprīmō, 3, -pressi, -pressum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>press down, sink.</i>
Dēpūro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>purify.</i>
Dērīvo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>derive.</i>
Dēsīdēro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>long for, want, desire.</i>
Dēsīdērātus, -a, -um, partic.	. . . . .	<i>desired, longed for.</i>
Dēsiccatiō, -ōnis, f.	. . . . .	<i>desiccation, drying.</i>
Dēsicco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>dry, make dry.</i>
Dēsistō, 3, -stīti, -stītum, intr.	. . . . .	<i>cease, desist.</i>
Dēspēro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr.	. . . . .	<i>despair.</i>
Dēspūmātus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>clarified.</i>
Dēstillātus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>distilled.</i>
Dēsūdo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr.	. . . . .	<i>sweat greatly.</i>
Dētrāho, 3, -āxi, -actum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>draw, take away.</i>
Dēvōro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>swallow whole.</i>
Dexter, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>right.</i>
Diagnōsis, -is, f.	. . . . .	<i>diagnosis.</i>
Diāphōrēsis, -is, f.	. . . . .	<i>perspiration.</i>
Dico, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>say, speak, declare.</i>
Dics, -ēi, m.	. . . . .	<i>day.</i>
Dif-fēro, ferre, distūli, dīlātum [dis,	. . . . .	{ <i>bear apart, scatter, put off.</i>
apart, and ferre to bear]	. . . . .
Difficilis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	<i>difficult.</i>
Dīgératiō, -ōnis, f.	. . . . .	<i>arranging, digestion.</i>
Dīgēro, 3, -gessi, -gestum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>distribute, arrange, digest.</i>
Digestiō, -ōnis, f.	. . . . .	<i>distribution, digestion.</i>
Dīgitālis, -is, f.	. . . . .	<i>digitalis, fox-glove.</i>
Dīgitus, -i, m.	. . . . .	<i>finger.</i>
Dīligens, -entis, adj.	. . . . .	<i>diligent, attentive, careful.</i>
Dīligenter, adv.	. . . . .	<i>diligently, carefully.</i>
Dīlūtus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>diluted, weakened.</i>

Dīmīdia, -a, F.	half.
Dīmīdius, -a, -um, adj.	halved, half.
Dīmīdium, -i, N.	half.
Dīmīnuo, 3, -ui, -ūtum, tr.	diminish.
Diphl̄thēria, -æ, F.	diphtheria.
Discēpūlus, -i, M.	pupil, scholar.
Discēdo, 3, -essi, -essum, intr.	go away, depart, separate.
Dispensātōrium, -i, N.	dispensatory.
Distentio, -ōnis, F.	stretching, distention.
Distero, 3, -trīvi, -trītum, tr.	rub, grind well.
Distillo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr.	distil, drop.
Diu, adv.	a long time, in the daytime.
Diurnus, -æ, -um, adj.	in the daytime, by day.
Dives, -it̄is, adj.	rich.
Dīvītiæ, -ārum, F.	riches, wealth.
Dīversus, -a, -um, adj.	opposed, diverse, contrary.
Dīvīdo, 3, -īsi, -īsum, tr.	divide.
Do, 1, dāre, dēdi, dātum, tr.	give.
Doctus, -a, -um, adj.	learned.
Dōlor, -ōris, M.	pain, smart, grief.
Dōmīnus, -i, M.	master, proprietor.
Dōmus, -i and -us, F.	house, acc. home.
Dōnec, conj.	until, as long as.
Dōsis, -is, F.	dose.
Drachmæ, -æ, F.	drachm.
Drāma, ātis, N.	drama, play.
Dūbīto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr.	doubt, be uncertain.
Dūbius, -a, -um, adj.	doubtful, be uncertain.
Dūco, 3, duxi, ductum, tr.	lead.
Dulcis, -e, adj.	sweet, pleasant.
Dum, conj. and adv.	while, as long as, until.
Duo, -æ, -o, adj.	two.
Duplex, -icis, adj.	double, two fold.
Dūrus, -a, -um, adj.	hardy, tough, rugged.
Dyspepsia, -a, F.	dyspepsia.
Dyspepticus, -æ, -um, adj. and noun.	dyspeptic.
Dyspnœa, -æ, F.	difficulty of breathing.
Ē, ex, prep., w, abl.	out of, from.
Ēbullio, 4, -īvi, -ii, tr. and intr.	boil, bubble up.
Ēbur, ūris, N.	ivory.

Ědo, ěděre and ěsse, ědi, ěsum, tr. . . . eat.
 Effectus, -ūs, m. effect, power, efficacy.
 Ef-fěro, efferre, extuli, ělātum, tr. . . . carry out, bear forth.
 Effervesco, 3, efferui, tr. and intr. . . . effervesce, begin to boil.
 Effēio, 3, -ēci, -ectum, tr. . . . cause, make, effect.
 Effūsio, -ōnis, f. pouring out or off.
 Ego, mei, etc. I.
 Elābor, 3, ělābi, ělapsus sum, dep. . . . slide or slip away, escape.
 Elatērium, -i, n. wild cucumber, elaterium.
 Elātus, -a, -um, partic., effero, elated, uplifted.
 Elastēus, -a, -um, adj. elastic, stretching.
 Electus, -a, -um, partic., ělīgo. chosen, selected.
 Elēgans, -antis, adj. elegant.
 Elīcio, 3, -ui, -itum, tr. draw out, elicit.
 Elixir, -iris, n. elixir.
 Elixus, -a, -um, adj. boiled.
 Emiěticum, -i, n. an emetic.
 Emětēus, -a, -um, adj. emetic.
 Emissio, -ōnis, f. sending or letting out, emission.
 Emo, 3, ěmi, emptum buy.
 Emolliens, -entis, adj. emollient, softening.
 Emollio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -itum, tr. soften, make tender.
 Empirēcus, -i, m. empiric, quack.
 Emplastrum, -i, n. plaster.
 Emptor, -ōris, m. buyer, purchaser.
 En, interj. lo ! see ! look there !
 Eněma, -ătis, n. clyster, injection.
 Eo, -īre, -īvi and -ii, -itum, intr. . . . go.
 Epispastēcus, -a, -um, adj. blistering.
 Epistōmium, -i, n. stopper, stop-cock, stopple.
 Ergōta, -æ, f. ergot.
 Erīgo, 3, -ēxi, -ectum, tr. erect, prick up.
 Errō, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr. err, make a mistake.
 Erūdio, 4, -īvi and -ii, -itum, tr. . . . instruct.
 Erūdītus, -a, -um, adj. learned, refined, civilized.
 Erumpo, 3, -ūpi, -uptum, tr. and intr. . . break forth, cause to break forth.
 Ervum, -i, n. pulse, vetch.
 Erythroxylōn, -i, n. erythroxylon.
 Essentia, -æ, f. essence.
 Etiam, adv. and eonj. also.
 Exactus, -a, -um, part. adj. . . . exact, precise.

Excōrio, 1, tr.	. . . . .	skin, flay.
Excōto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	excite, raise up.
Excōpio, 3, -ēpi, -tum, tr.	. . . . .	receive, except.
Excōpūlum, -ī, N.	. . . . .	reepticle.
Excōlsus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	tall, high.
Excerpo, 3, -psi, -ptum, tr.	. . . . .	take out, select.
Exeo, 4, -ii, -itum, intr.	. . . . .	go out.
Exēdo, 3, -ēdi, -ēsum, tr.	. . . . .	eat up, consume.
Exercitūm, -ī, N.	. . . . .	exereise.
Exhaurio, 4, -hausi, -haustum, tr.	. . . . .	draw off, exhaust.
Exhibeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr.	. . . . .	give, offer to, show.
Exīgo, 3, -ēgi, -exactum, tr.	. . . . .	exact, demand.
Exīmo, 3, -ēmi, -emptum, tr.	. . . . .	take out, except.
Exīmīus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	remarkable.
Existīmo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	think, estimate.
Expecto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	expect, wait for.
Expectatūs, -a, -um, part. adj.	. . . . .	expected.
Expērientia, -æ, F.	. . . . .	experienc.
Expēriēntum, -ī, N.	. . . . .	experiment.
Expertus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	experienced, skillful.
Expērior, 4, -iri, -pertus sum, dep.	. . . . .	test, make use of.
Explīco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	unfold, explain.
Exprīmo, 3, -essi, -essum, tr.	. . . . .	express, press out.
Extendo, 3, -di, -tum and sum, tr.	. . . . .	stretch out, extend.
Extrāho, 3, -axi, -actum, tr.	. . . . .	draw out, extract.
Extractūm, -ī, N.	. . . . .	extract.
Exsicco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	dry, dry out.
Exsiccātus, -a, -um, part.	. . . . .	dry, dried out.
Exsēco, 1, -ui, -sectum, tr.	. . . . .	cut out, cut away.
Exsūgo, 3, -uxi, -uctum, tr.	. . . . .	suck out.
Eupātōrium, -ī, N.	. . . . .	thoroughwort, eupatorium.
Euonȳmus, -ī, F.	. . . . .	wahoo, euonymus.
Ēvāpōro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	evaporate.
Ēvāpōrātio, -ōnis, F.	. . . . .	evaporation.
Fāba, -æ, F.	. . . . .	bean.
Fābūlns, -ī, M.	. . . . .	a small bean.
Fabrīcius, -ī, M.	. . . . .	Fabricius, a famous Roman general.
Fabrīca, -æ, F.	. . . . .	workshop, manufactory.
Fācīlis, -c, adj.	. . . . .	easy.
Fācīle, adv.	. . . . .	easily.

Fācio, 3, -ēci, -actum, tr.	. . . . .	made, do.
Fallo, 3, fēfelli, falsum, tr.	. . . . .	deceive, disappoint, miss.
Fallax, -ācis, adj.	. . . . .	fallacious, deceitful.
Falx, -cis, f.	. . . . .	sickle.
Fāma, -æ, f.	. . . . .	report.
Fāmilia, -æ, f.	. . . . .	family, household
Fārīna, -æ, f.	. . . . .	flour, meal.
Fascia, -æ, f.	. . . . .	bandage.
Fascicūlus, -i, m.	. . . . .	package, bundle.
Fastidīosus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	fastidious, dainty.
Fastidīo, 4, -īvi and -īi, -ītum, tr.	. . . . .	scorn, disdain.
Fatālis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	fatal.
Faux, -cis, f.	. . . . .	gullet, pharynx, throat.
Febrilis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	febrile, causing fever.
Febrīcula, -æ, f.	. . . . .	light fever.
Febris, -is, f.	. . . . .	fever.
Febrīcīto, 1, -as, —	. . . . .	be ill of fever, have fever.
Fīcus, -i and -us, f.	. . . . .	fig-tree, fig.
Fel, -fellis, n.	. . . . .	gall.
Fermentum, -ī, n.	. . . . .	cause of ferment, leaven.
Ferrum, -i, n.	. . . . .	iron.
Fervens, -entis, adj., parti.	. . . . .	hot, boiling.
Festīno, 1, -avi, -ātum, tr. and intr.	. . . . .	hasten.
Fidēlīter, adv.	. . . . .	faithfully.
Fīdus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	faithful, trusty.
Fīlia, -æ, f.	. . . . .	daughter.
Fīlius, -i, m.	. . . . .	son.
Filtro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	filter.
Finio, 4, -īvi, -īi, -ītum, tr.	. . . . .	end, finish.
Fīnis, -is, m.	. . . . .	end, limit.
Fīo, -fiēri, -factus sum.	. . . . .	make, be made, become.
Firme, adv.	. . . . .	firmly.
Fixus, -a, -um, adj. part.	. . . . .	fixed, established.
Flagellum, -i, n.	. . . . .	scourge, lash.
Flavesco, 3, —, intr.	. . . . .	grow yellow, be yellow.
Fleo, 2, -ēvi, -ētum, intr. and tr.	. . . . .	weep, bewail.
Flexīlis, -c, adj.	. . . . .	flexible.
Flōrens, -entis, adj.	. . . . .	flourishing, prosperous, successful.
Flos, -ōris, m.	. . . . .	flower.
Fluīdus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	fluid, flowing.
Fluor, -ōris, m.	. . . . .	fluidity, flowing, flux.

Fluxus, -us, M.	a flowing, flux.
Fōcus, -i, M.	hearth.
Fōenīcūlum, -i, N.	fennel.
Fōlium, -i, N.	leaf.
Fons, -ōntis, M.	fountain, spring, well.
Fontānus, -a, -um, adj.	of fountain, fountain.
Fōrāmen, -inis, N.	opening, hole.
Fōras, adv.	out of doors, out.
Formo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	form, mould, fashion.
Formula, -æ, F.	formula, rule.
Fors, -fortis, F.	chance.
Forsan, adv.	perhaps.
Fortis, -e, adj.	brave, bold.
Fōveo, 2, -fōvi, -fōtum, tr.	nourish, foster, warm.
Fractus, -a, -um, adj., part. adj.	broken.
Fractūra, -æ, F.	fracture, break.
Frāgilis, -e, adj.	brittle, fragile.
Frāgor, -ōris, M.	a breaking, noise, explosion.
Frango, 3, -ēgi, -actum, tr.	break, fracture.
Frāter, -tris, M.	brother.
Frīgīdus, -a, -um, adj.	cold.
Frons, -tis, F.	forehead, brow.
Fructus, -us, M.	fruit, enjoyment.
Frumentum, -i, N.	corn, grain.
Fruor, frui, fruītus or fructus sum, dep.	enjoy.
Frustra, adv.	in vain.
Fūlīgo, -inis, F.	soot. *
Funda, -æ, F.	bag.
Fundāmentum, -i, N.	foundation, base.
Fundus, -i, M.	bottom.
Fuscus, -a, -um, adj.	dark, brown.
Fūsio, -ōnis, F.	fusion, melting.
Galla, -æ, F.	oak-apple, gall-nut.
Gallīcus, -a, -um, adj.	of Gaul, French.
Gaulthēria, -æ, F.	winter-green, gaultheria.
Gēlātīna, -æ, F.	gelatine.
Gelsēmīum, -i, N.	gelsemium.
Gēlu, -ūs or -u, N.	frost, cold.
Gēner, -i, M.	son-in-law.
Gēnus, -čris, N.	kind, sort, race.

Gērāniūm, i, n.	geranium.
Germānus, -a, -um, adj.	German
Germen, -īnis, n.	germ, bud.
Gigno, 3, gēnui, gēnītūm, tr.	beget, bear, produce.
Gläber, -bra, -brum, adj.	smooth, bald, bare.
Glüten, -īnis, n.	gluten, gluc.
Glūtīno, 1, -āvi, -ātūm, tr.	glue, paste, close up.
Glūcōsa, -æ, f.	glucose.
Glýeyrrhīza, -æ, f.	liquorice.
Gnīdius, -a, -um, adj.	of <i>Gnidus</i> .
Gossipium, -i, n.	cotton.
Græcus, -a, -uni, adj.	Greek, Grecian.
Grādātim, adv.	little by little, gradually.
Grānūlātio, -ōnis, f.	granulation.
Grātūs, -a, -um, adj.	acceptable, pleasing.
Grāvis, -e, adj.	heavy, grave, disagreeable.
Guiācum, -i, n.	guiacum, resin-wood.
Gummi, indecl. and gummis, -is, f.	gum.
Gummōsus, -a, -um, adj.	of gum, gummy.
Gusto, 1, -āvi, -ātūm, tr.	taste.
Gutta, -æ, f.	drop.
Häbeo, 2, -ui, -itūm, tr.	have, hold, possess.
Hæmātītes, -æ, m.	blood stone, hæmatites.
Hæmātoxylōn, -i, n.	logwood, hæmatoxylon.
Haud, adv.	not, by no means.
Haustus, -ūs, m.	drink, draught.
Hedeōma, -æ, f.	pennyroyal, hedeoma.
Hēmīna, -æ, f.	half-pint.
Hēri, adv.	yesterday.
Herba, -æ, f.	herb, grass, plant.
Hic, hæc, hoc, from	this.
Hilāris, -e, adj.	cheerful, jovial, merry.
Hircīnus, -a, -um, adj.	of a goat, goat-skin.
Hispanīcus, -a, -um, adj.	Spanish.
Hirūdo, -īnis, f.	leech, blood-sucker.
Hirundo, -īnis, f.	swallow.
Hödiurnus, -a, -um, adj.	of to-day.
Horrībilis, -e, adj.	horrible, dreadful, frightful.
Huc, adv.	hither.
Hūjus-mōdi (hic and mōdus).	of this sort or kind.

Hūmānus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>human.</i>
Hūmecto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>moisten.</i>
Hydrastis, -is, F.	. . . . .	<i>hydrastis.</i>
Hydrōphobia, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>hydrophobia, fear of water.</i>
Hýpéricon, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>hypericon, St. John's wort.</i>
Hýpogastrium, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>stomach, belly.</i>
Hýpocisthis, -īdis, F.	. . . . .	<i>hypocisthis.</i>
Hýpōphosphis, ītis	. . . . .	<i>hypophosphite.</i>
Hýoscymus, -i, M.	. . . . .	<i>hyoscyamus, henbane.</i>
Íbi, adv.	. . . . .	<i>there.</i>
Ídem, eādem, ídem, pro.	. . . . .	<i>the same.</i>
Ígitur, conj.	. . . . .	<i>therefore, then.</i>
Ignatia, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>ignatia; St. Jacob's bean.</i>
Ignis, -is, M.	. . . . .	<i>fire.</i>
Ignitio, ònis, F.	. . . . .	<i>ignition, a burning.</i>
Ignorantia, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>ignorance.</i>
Ignosco, 3, -ōvi, -ōtum, intr. (w dat)	. .	<i>pardon, forgive.</i>
Ille, -a, -ud, pro.	. . . . .	<i>that, he, she, etc.</i>
Illino, 3, -ēvi, -ītum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>smear, daub.</i>
Illius-mōdi.	. . . . .	<i>of that sort, of such a sort, kind.</i>
Illuc, adv.	. . . . .	<i>thither, in that direction.</i>
Illustris, -e, adj.	. . . . .	<i>light, clear, bright.</i>
Illyrīeus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>Illyrian.</i>
Immatūrus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>immature, unripe.</i>
Immo, adv.	. . . . .	<i>yes, certainly.</i>
Immundus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>unclean, dirty, filthy.</i>
Impēdio, 4, -īvi or -ii, -ītum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>impede, hinder.</i>
Impētus, -us, M.	. . . . .	<i>attack, shock, force.</i>
Impīger, -gra, -grum, adj.	. . . . .	<i>active, diligent.</i>
Impēritus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>inexperienced, unskillful.</i>
Impleo, 2, -ēvi, -ētum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>fill.</i>
Impōno, 3, -sui, -sītum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>put in, or on; place in.</i>
Imprægno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>impregnate.</i>
Impūrus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>impure.</i>
Imus, -a, -um, adj. [superl. inferus.]	. .	<i>deepest, lowest.</i>
In, p. w. acc. and abl.	. . . . .	<i>into; in, on.</i>
Inæquālis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	<i>unequal, uneven.</i>
Inæquāliter, adv.	. . . . .	<i>unequally.</i>
Inattentus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>inattentive.</i>
Incanto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>sing, charm.</i>

Incido, 3, -idi, -isum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>cut, cut into.</i>
Incido, 3, -idi, -asum, intr.	. . . . .	<i>fall upon, happen, occur.</i>
Incineratio, -onis, f.	. . . . .	<i>reducing to ashes.</i>
Incipio, 3, -epi, -eptum, tr. and intr.	. .	<i>begin, take in hand</i>
Includo, 3, -si, -sum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>include, shut in.</i>
Inde, adv.	. . . . .	<i>thence, from that time.</i>
Indico, 3, -avi, -atum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>indicate, show.</i>
Indo, 3, -didi, -ditum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>set, put, or place in.</i>
Innoctus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>untaught, ignorant.</i>
Induceo, 3, -uxi, -uetum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>lead or bring in, induce.</i>
Indus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>Indian.</i>
Ineptus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>undiscerning, foolish.</i>
Inexpertus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>inexperienced.</i>
Infelix, -icis, adj.	. . . . .	<i>unhappy, unfortunate.</i>
Infero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>bring in; cause, make.</i>
Inferus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>low.</i>
Inflammatio, -onis; f.	. . . . .	<i>inflammation.</i>
Inflatus, -a, -um, adj. part.	. . . . .	<i>swollen, inflated.</i>
Infundo, 3, -udi, -usum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>pour in, or upon.</i>
Infusio, -onis, f.	. . . . .	<i>infusion.</i>
Ingravesco, 3, —, intr.	. . . . .	<i>grow heavy, become worse.</i>
Ingravior, 3, -redi, -gressus sum, dep.	. .	<i>enter, begin.</i>
Infirmus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>infirm, weak.</i>
Inimicus, -i, m.	. . . . .	<i>enemy.</i>
Inimicus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>unfriendly, hostile.</i>
Initium, -i, n.	. . . . .	<i>beginning.</i>
Injicio, 3, -eci, -ectum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>inject, cast in; put on.</i>
Injucundus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>unpleasant, disagreeable.</i>
Injuria, -ae, f.	. . . . .	<i>injury, wrong.</i>
Inquinio, 1, -avi, -atum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>contaminate, deprave.</i>
Inquam, irreg., tr.	. . . . .	<i>I say.</i>
Inrasus, -a, -um, part. inrado.	. . . . .	<i>scraped, grated.</i>
Intelligo, 3, -exi, -ectum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>understand, perceive.</i>
Inter, prep. w. acc.	. . . . .	<i>between, among.</i>
Interdum, adv.	. . . . .	<i>sometimes, now and then.</i>
Interficio, 3, -eci, -ectum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>kill, slay.</i>
Interim, adv.	. . . . .	<i>meanwhile.</i>
Interior, -oris, adj. compar. deg.	. . . . .	<i>interior, inner.</i>
Intermissio, -onis, f.	. . . . .	<i>intermission.</i>
Internus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>internal, interior.</i>
Interpretatio, -onis, f.	. . . . .	<i>interpretation, explanation.</i>

Interrōgo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	question, examine.
Intervallum, -i, n.	interval, space.
Interventio, -ōnis, f.	intervention.
Intūbus, -i, m. and f.	endive, succory.
Intueor, 2, -ēri, -tuitus sum, dep.	look at, or upon.
Inscientia, -æ, f.	ignorance.
Inscius, -a, -um, adj.	not knowing.
Inserībo, 3, -scripsi, -scriptum, tr.	inscribe.
Insomniōsus, -a, -um adj.	sleepless.
Inspecto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	inspect, examine.
Inspergo, 3, -spersi, -persum tr.	sprinkle on, or in.
Inspīcio, 3, -exi, -ectum, tr.	inspect, look into.
Insūla, -æ, f.	island.
Invēnio, 4, -ēni, -entum, tr.	invent, find, discover.
Investīgo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	investigate, find.
Invītus, -a, -um, adj.	unwilling.
Involvo, 3, -vi, -lūtum, tr.	wrap up, involve.
Iōdīdum, -i, n.	iodide.
Iōdīne, -as, f.	iodine.
Iōdīum, -i, n.	iodine.
Ipěcācuānha -æ, f.	ipaceae.
Ipse, -a, -um, pro intensive.	himself, herself, etc.
Irātus, -a, -um, adj.	angry.
Irinus, -a, -um, adj.	of iris.
Iris, īdis, f.	iris.
Irrītātio, -ōnis, f.	irritation.
Is, ea, id, pro.	this, that, he, etc.
Iste, ista, istud, pro.	that man, that woman, etc.
Īta, adv.	so, thus.
Ītāque, conj.	and so, and thus, therefore.
Ītērum, adv.	again.
Jācio, jēci, jactum, tr.	throw.
Jacto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	throw often; boast.
Jālāpa, -æ, f.	jalap.
Jāmaica, -æ, f.	Jamaica.
Jam. adv.	now, already.
Jējūnus, -a, -um, adj.	hungry, fasting.
Jūcundus, -a, -um, adj.	pleasing, joyful.
Juglans, -dis, f.	walnut.
Juncus, -i, m.	bulrush.

Jūnior, -ōris, adj.	young, junior.
Jurgo, 1, -āvi, -atum, intr.	quarrel, wrangle.
Jūrūlentus, -a, -um, adj.	in broth, in gravy.
Jusjūrandum, jurisjurandi, n.	oath.
Jussus, -us, m.	order, command.
Kali, indecl., n.	kali, vegetable alkali.
Kramēria, -æ f.	krameria.
Kansensis, -e, adj.	of Kansas, Kansan.
Lābōro, 1, -āvi, -atum, intr.	labor, work.
Lācertus, -i, m.	lizard, newt.
Lācrīma, -æ, f.	tear, exudation from plants.
Lactas, -ātis, m.	lactate.
Laetōmētrum, -i, n.	lactometer.
Laetōphosphas, -ātis, m.	lactophosphate.
Lactūca, -æ, f.	lettuce.
Lactūcārium, -i, n.	opium from lettuce.
Lædo, 3, læsi, læsum tr.	hurt, injure.
Iætus, -a, -um, adj.	glad, joyful.
Lævus, -a, -um, adj.	left.
Lamīna, -æ, f.	plate, blade.
Languesco, 3, langui, intr.	languish, grow faint.
Län̄ius, -i, m.	butcher.
Lappa, æ, f.	burdock.
Läpis, -īdis, m.	stone.
Läserpitium, -i, n.	laserpitium, asafœtida.
Lassus, -a, -um, adj.	tired, weary.
Lätīne, adv.	in Latin.
Lätīnus, -a, -um, adj.	Latin.
Lātus, ēris, n.	side, flank.
Laurens, -a, -um, adj.	laurel, of laurel.
Laudo, 1, -āvi, -atum, tr.	praise.
Lävandūla, -æ, f.	lavender.
Laxo, 1, -āvi, -atum, tr.	loosen, relax.
Lěbes, -ētis, m.	caldron, kettle, basin.
Lěgo, 3, lēgi, lectum, tr.	pick, cull, read.
Lēgislātor, -ōris, m.	legislator.
Lēnis, -e, adj.	light, gentle, mild.
Lēnīter, adv.	gently, slowly, moderately.
Lentileūla, -æ, f.	lentil.

Lenio, 4, -īvī, or -īi, -ītum, tr.	<i>soothe, calm, assuage.</i>
Lentus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>tough, sticky.</i>
Lēpōrīnus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of a hare.</i>
Leptandra, -æ, F.	<i>leptandra.</i>
Lētālis, -e, adj.	<i>deadly.</i>
Lētifer, -a, -um, adj.	<i>death-bringing, deadly.</i>
Lēvīter, adv.	<i>lightly.</i>
Lēvīgātio, -ōnis, F.	<i>{ levigation trituration of moist substances.</i>
Lēvo, 1 -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>lighten, relieve.</i>
Lēvis, -e, adj.	<i>light, quick.</i>
Lex, lēgis, F.	<i>law.</i>
Libellus, -i, M.	<i>list, small writing.</i>
Libenter, adv.	<i>freely, gladly, willingly.</i>
Libero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>liberate, free.</i>
Liber, -brī, M.	<i>book.</i>
Libra, -æ, F.	<i>pound.</i>
Libum, -i, N.	<i>cake, cheese-cake.</i>
Ligneus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>wooden, of wood.</i>
Lignum, -i, N.	<i>wood.</i>
Limon, -ōnis, F.	<i>lemon.</i>
Limpīdus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>limpid, clear.</i>
Lingua, -æ, F.	<i>tongue, language.</i>
Līnīmentum, -i, N.	<i>liniment.</i>
Līnum, -i, N.	<i>linen, of flax.</i>
Līquor, -ōris, M.	<i>liquor, fluid, liquid.</i>
Līquo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>liquefy, melt.</i>
Līquīdus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>liquid.</i>
Lis, lītis, F.	<i>strife, contention.</i>
Lōcus, -i, M.	<i>place.</i>
Lōbēlia, -æ, F.	<i>lobelia.</i>
Longus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>long, tedious.</i>
Lōtīo, -ōnis, F.	<i>lotion, wash.</i>
Lūdus, -i, M.	<i>play, game, school.</i>
Lūdo, 3, lūsi, lūsum, tr. and intr.	<i>play, sport.</i>
Lumbus, -i, M.	<i>loin.</i>
Lūpūlīna, -æ, F.	<i>humulus, found in hop flowers.</i>
Luxo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>displace, put out of joint.</i>
Luxum, -i, N.	<i>dislocation.</i>
Lytta, -æ, F.	<i>a blistering insect.</i>

Māeero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>macerate, sodk.</i>
Mācūla, -æ, f.	. . . . .	<i>spot, sicve, mesh in net.</i>
Mādēfāeo, 3, -ēci, -factum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>wet, make wet, moisten.</i>
Mādēdus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>wet, moist, soaked.</i>
Māgister, -tri, m.	. . . . .	<i>master, teacher.</i>
Māgistērium, -i, n.	. . . . .	<i>instruction, advice.</i>
Magnēsia, -æ, f.	. . . . .	<i>magnesia.</i>
Magnitūdo, -inis, m.	. . . . .	<i>magnitude, size.</i>
Magnus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>large, great.</i>
Mālābathrum -i, n.	. . . . .	<i>malabathrum.</i>
Mālācensis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	<i>of Malaga.</i>
Mālagma, -ātis, n.	. . . . .	<i>emollient poultice, cataplas.</i>
Mālignus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>malignant, evil.</i>
Mālo, malle, mālui.	. . . . .	<i>be more willing prefer, would rather.</i>
Mālus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>bad, evil, wicked.</i>
Mandātum, -i, m.	. . . . .	<i>mandate, command direction.</i>
Māne, indeel. n.,	. . . . .	<i>morning.</i>
Māneo, 2, -si, -sum, intr.	. . . . .	<i>remain, stay.</i>
Mānus, -us, m.	. . . . .	<i>hand.</i>
Mārinus, -a, -um. adj.	. . . . .	<i>marine, of the sea.</i>
Marūbium, -i, n.	. . . . .	<i>horehound.</i>
Marsūpium, -i, n.	. . . . .	<i>purse.</i>
Maseūlus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>male, strong.</i>
Massa, -æ, f.	. . . . .	<i>mass, doughy mixture.</i>
Mastēco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>masticate, chew.</i>
Māter, -tris, f.	. . . . .	<i>mother.</i>
Māternus, -a, -um. adj.	. . . . .	<i>maternal, mother.</i>
Mātūro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr.	. . . . .	<i>mature, ripen, soften.</i>
Maxīme, adv.	. . . . .	<i>most, greatly,</i>
Mēdēa, -æ. f.	. . . . .	<i>a famous sorceress of Colchis.</i>
Mēdeor, 2, -ēri,—dep.	. . . . .	<i>heal, cure.</i>
Mēdieāmentārius, -a, -um, adj. and n.	. . . . .	<i>of medieinc ; a druggist.</i>
Mēdieāmentum, -i, n.	. . . . .	<i>drug, medicinc.</i>
Mēdīcāmentōsus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>medicinal.</i>
Mēdīeinus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>medicinal. of medicine.</i>
Mēdīeo, 1 -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>heal. curc.</i>
Mēdīcor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep.	. . . . .	<i>heal, cure.</i>
Mēdius, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>middle, intermediate, medium.</i>
Mel, mellis, n.	. . . . .	<i>honey.</i>
Membrum, -i, n.	. . . . .	<i>member, limb.</i>
Menstruum, -i, n.	. . . . .	<i>menstruum, solvent.</i>

Mentha, -æ, F.	mint.
Mentha pípérāta, -æ, F.	peppermint.
Mens, mentis, F.	mind, disposition.
Mensūra, -æ, F.	measure.
Mérāeus, -a, -um, adj.	pure, unmixed.
Mercātor, -ōris, M.	wholesale merchant.
Merceſ, -ēdis, F.	hire, wages.
Mérēor, 2, -ēri, -itus sum, dep.	merit, deserve.
Mersus, -a, -um, partic. adj.	sunk, immersed.
Méreo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr.	merit, deserve.
Mētior, 4, -īri, -itus, sum dep	measure.
Mētus, -us, M.	fear.
Meus, -a, -um, pro.	my, mine.
Mīca, -æ, F.	erumb, bite, piece.
Miles, -ītis, F.	soldier.
Mille, adj.	thousand.
Mímōsa, -æ, F.	mimosa.
Mínēralis, -e, adj.	mineral.
Mínimum, -i, N.	minim.
Minium, -i, N.	red-lead.
Mīnuo, 3, -ui, -ūtum, tr.	diminish, lessen.
Mínūtim, adv.	minutely, in small pieces.
Misceo, 2, -bi, mixtum and mistum, tr.	mix, mingle.
Mīser, -a, -um, adj.	miserable, poor, wretched.
Mīseria, -æ, F.	misery, distress.
Mistūra, -æ, F.	mixture.
Mīsy, -yos, and -ys, N.	{ a kind of truffle; also a kind of mineral, perhaps vitriol.
Mithrīdātes, -is, M.	M. King of Pontus.
Mītis, -e, adj.	mild, gentle.
Mōdīce, adj.	moderately.
Mōdo, adv.	only, but.
Mōdo — mōdo, now — now	now; at one time, at another.
Mōdus, -i, M.	mode, manner, way.
Mōla, -æ, F.	mill.
Mōles, -is, F.	mass, bulk.
Mōlestus, -a, -um, adj.	troublesome, annoying.
Mordeo, 2, momordi, morsum, tr.	bite.
Mōrior, 4, mori and morīri, mortuus sum,	} die.
dep.	
Morphīna, -æ, F.	morphine.

Morrhua, -æ, f.	. . . . .	<i>morrhua, a kind of fish.</i>
Mors, mortis, f.	. . . . .	<i>death.</i>
Morsus, -us, m.	. . . . .	<i>bite.</i>
Mortarium, -i, n.	. . . . .	<i>mortar.</i>
Morum, -i, n.	. . . . .	<i>mulberry.</i>
Mōtus, -ūs, m.	. . . . .	<i>motion, movement.</i>
Mōveo, 2, -vi, motum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>move, disturb.</i>
Mūcīlāgo, -īnis f.	. . . . .	<i>mueilage.</i>
Mulceo, 2, -si, -sum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>soothe, allay.</i>
Mūlier, -is, f.	. . . . .	<i>woman.</i>
Mundus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>neat, clean.</i>
Mūriātēus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>muriatie.</i>
Muscūlōsus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>full of museles, fleshy.</i>
Mustum, -i, n.	. . . . .	<i>must, new wine.</i>
Mūtātio, -ōnis, f.	. . . . .	<i>echange.</i>
Mūto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>to echange.</i>
Myrcia, -æ, f.	. . . . .	<i>myreia.</i>
Myrrha, -æ, f.	. . . . .	<i>myrrh.</i>
Nāsālis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	<i>nasal.</i>
Nam, conj.	. . . . .	<i>for.</i>
Nardum, -i, n.	. . . . .	<i>nard.</i>
Nāris, -is, f.	. . . . .	<i>nostril.</i>
Nascor, 3, nasci, natus sum, dep.	. . . . .	<i>born ; appear ; rise, spring.</i>
Nāsus, -i, m.	. . . . .	<i>nose.</i>
Nāto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr.	. . . . .	<i>swim.</i>
Nātūrālīter, adv.	. . . . .	<i>naturally.</i>
Necessārius, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>neeessary.</i>
Neco, 1, { āvi, ātum and sometimes ui, -ectum. } tr.	kill, put to death.	
Neglectus, -a, -um, adj. partic.	. . . . .	<i>negleeted.</i>
Neglīgenter, adv.	. . . . .	<i>negligently, earelessly.</i>
Ncgllīgens, -entis, adj.	. . . . .	<i>negligent.</i>
Neglīgo, 3, -exi, -ectum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>neglect.</i>
Nēmo, -īnis, m. and f.	. . . . .	<i>no one, nobody.</i>
Nēquc, nec, conj.	. . . . .	<i>nor.</i>
Nēque or nec——nēque or nec.	. . . . .	<i>neither—nor.</i>
Nervōsus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>nervous.</i>
Nervus, -i, m.	. . . . .	<i>nerve, sinew.</i>
Nescio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>know not, be ignorant of.</i>
Nīger, -gra, -grum, adj.	. . . . .	<i>blaek.</i>

Nīmīum, adv.	too much, too.
Nīmīus, -a, -um, adj.	too much, too great.
Nisi, conj.	unless, if not.
Nītrās, -ātīs, m.	nitrate.
Nītrūm, -i, n.	nitre.
Nōbīlīs, -e, adj.	noble
Nōcēns, -ēntīs, adj.	harmful, guilty.
Nocturnus, -a, -um, adj.	nocturnal, in the night.
Nōdōsūs, -a, -um, adj.	knotty, full of knots.
Nōlō, nolle, nōlui, —	be unwilling, will not.
Nōmēn, -inis, n. —	name.
Nondūm, adv.	not yet.
Non mōdō — sed etiā or verūm.	not only — but also.
Nonnullus, -a, -um, adj.	some, somewhat.
Nonnumquam, adv.	sometimes.
Nosco, 3. nōvī, nōtūm, tr.	get acquainted with, learn.
Nōta, -æ, f.	mark, sign, symptom.
Nōtīo, -ōnīs, f.	notion, idea.
Nox, noctis, f.	night.
Nōtūs, -a, -um, adj.	known.
Nucha, -æ, f.	nape of the neck.
Nullus, -a, -um, adj.	no one, not any.
Nummus, -i, m.	coin, money.
Nunc, adv.	now
Nunquam, adv.	never.
Nūper, adv.	lately, recently.
Nūtrīo, 4, -īvi and -ii, -ītūm, tr.	nourish, nurture.
Nux, nucis, f.	nut.
Nux-vōmīca, -æ, f.	nux-vomica.
Ōbeo, 4, -ii, -itūm, [ob and co] intr.	go against, go to meet; die.
Oblīscor, 3, -ci, -lītūs sum, dep.	forget.
Obsōlētūs, -a, -um, adj.	old, worn out.
Obsum, -esse, -fui, —	be against, opposed to, injure.
Obtego, 3, -exi, -ectūm, tr.	cover over.
Obtūro, 1, -āvi, -ātūm, tr.	close, stop up.
Occūpo, 1, -āvi, -ātūm, tr.	occupy, to be busy.
Octāriūs, -i, m.	pint.
Octāvūs, -a, -um, adj.	eighth.
Octo, adj.	eight.
Octōginta, adj.	eighty.

Octōgēsimus, -a, -um, adj.	eightieth.
Œcūlārius, -a, -um, adj.	of the eye.
Œcūlus, -i, m.	eye.
Œnanthe, -es, f.	œnanthe, grape of the wild vine.
Offīcīna, -æ, f.	office, shop.
Œlus, -ēris, n.	vegetable.
Oleo, 2, -ui, — intr.	smell, smack of.
Œleum, -i, n.	oil.
Ōlim, adv.	formerly, once.
Omnīno, adv.	entirely, altogether, at all.
Omphācium, -i	oil, or juice of unripe olives.
Opācus, -a, -um, adj.	shady, dark.
Ōpālescens, -entis, adj.	opalescent, turning pale.
Ōpēra, -æ, f. and m.	work, labor, attention; workman.
Ōpīnans, -āntis, part. adj.	expecting, thinking.
Ōpitūlor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep.	aid, assist.
Ōpōbalsāmum, -i, n.	balm of Gilcad.
Oppōno, 3, -sui, -sūtum, tr.	put on, apply.
Opōpānax, -ācis, m.	juice of the plant panax.
Oppīco, 1, — tr.	pitch, cover or seal with pitch.
Opprīmo, 3, -essī, -essum, tr.	oppress, weigh down.
Ops, -opis, f.	aid, wealth, resources.
Optābilis, -e, adj.	desirable.
Optīme, adv.	best, right well.
Ōpus, -ēris, n.	work.
Ōpus, -indecl noun and adj.	need, necessity; needful.
Ordīno, 1, -āvī, -ātum, tr.	set in order, arrange.
Ordo, -inis, m.	order, rank, row.
Ōrior, 4, -īri, -ortus sum, dep.	arise, spring, appear.
Ōro, 1, -āvī, -ātum, tr.	pray, entreat, beseech.
Os, -oris, n.	mouth, face.
Ostendo, 3, -di, -sum and tum, tr.	show, hold forth.
Ōvum, -i, n.	egg.
Ōxālas, -ātis, m.	oxalate.
Ōxālicus, -a, -um, adj.	oxalic.
Ōxydum, -i, n.	oxyde.
Oxymel, -mellis, n.	oxymel, wine and honey.
Pæne, adv.	almost, nearly.
Palleseo, 3, -ui, — intr.	turn pale, lose color.
Pallidus, -a, -um, adj.	pale, pallid.

Pallor, -ōris, M.	. . . . .	<i>paleuess, pallor.</i>
Pālumba, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>wild-pigeon, wood-dove.</i>
Pālus, -ūdis, F.	. . . . .	<i>marsh, bog.</i>
Pānax, -ăcis, M	. . . . .	<i>panax, ginseng.</i>
Pānis, -is, M.	. . . . .	<i>bread.</i>
Pāpāver, -is, N.	. . . . .	<i>poppy.</i>
Pāpȳrāceus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>of paper, of papyrus.</i>
Pārenchȳma, -ātis, N.	. . . . .	<i>pulp, base of soft part of plants.</i>
Pārīter, adv.	. . . . .	<i>equally.</i>
Pāro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>prepare.</i>
Pārōtis, -idis, F.	. . . . .	<i>tumor of the parotid gland.</i>
Pāroxysmus, -i, M.	. . . . .	<i>paroxysmus.</i>
Pars, partis, F.	. . . . .	<i>part.</i>
Particula, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>particle, small part, little.</i>
Partio, -ōnis, F.	. . . . .	<i>parting, division.</i>
Pārum, adv.	. . . . .	<i>not enough, too little.</i>
Parvus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>little, small.</i>
Pasta, -æ, F.	. . . . .	<i>paste.</i>
Pātienter, adj.	. . . . .	<i>patiently, with patience.</i>
Pātior, 3, pati, passus sum, dep.	. . . . .	<i>suffer, permit, allow.</i>
Paulātim, adv.	. . . . .	<i>gradually, little by little.</i>
Paulūm, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>a little.</i>
Paulūlum, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>a little.</i>
Pāvimentum, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>pavement, floor.</i>
Pāvīto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr.	. . . . .	<i>tremble, fear greatly.</i>
Pax, pacis, F.	. . . . .	<i>peace.</i>
Pēdētentim, adv.	. . . . .	<i>slow, cautiously.</i>
Pēdilūvium, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>foot-bath.</i>
Penītus, adv.	. . . . .	<i>internally, thoroughly.</i>
Penso, 1, ——, tr.	. . . . .	<i>weigh.</i>
Pensum, -i, N.	. . . . .	<i>lesson, task.</i>
Per, prep. w. acc.	. . . . .	<i>through, by means of.</i>
Pērācūtus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>very sharp.</i>
Percōlo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>percolate, strain, filter.</i>
Percontor, 1, -ari, -ātus sum, dep.	. . . . .	<i>ask, inquire.</i>
Perdo, 3, -didi, -ditum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>destroy, ruin.</i>
Perdūco, 3, -uxi, -uctum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>lead or bring through.</i>
Pergo, 3, perrexī, perrectum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>procecd, go on.</i>
Pēricūlōsus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>dangerous.</i>
Pēriōdīcus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>periodical.</i>
Pēritus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>skilled, experieeed.</i>

Permiscco, 2, -ui, -ixtum, -istum, tr.	. . . mix thoroughly.
Perpulcher, -chra, -crum, adj.	. . . very beautiful.
Persōna, -æ, F.	. . . person.
Persto, 1, -stīti, -stātum, intr.	. . . persist, continue.
Pertīnax, -ācis, adj.	. . . pertinacious, very close.
Perspīcio, 3, -exi, -ectum, tr.	. . . see through, observe closely.
Perterrco, 2, -ui, -itum, tr.	. . . terrify.
Pervěnio, 4, -ēni, -entum, intr.	. . . arrive at, reach, attain.
Pestīlens, -entis, adj.	. . . pestilent, deadly.
Pestis, -is, F.	. . . pestilence, plague, epidemic.
Petrōsēlinum, -i, N.	. . . petroselinum, rock parsley.
Pharmacopœia, -æ, F.	. . . { book of standard formulæ for preparing medicines.
Phiāla, -æ, F.	. . . phial, vial.
Phosphas, -ātis, M.	. . . phosphate.
Phosphōrus, -i, M.	. . . phosphorus.
Physostigma, -ātis, N.	. . . physostigma, Calabar bean.
Piger, -gra, -grum, adj.	. . . lazy, slow.
Pílūla, -æ, F.	. . . pill.
Pímenta, -æ, F.	. . . pimenta, all-spice.
Pineus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . of pine, pine.
Pingo, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr.	. . . paint.
Pinguis, -e, adj.	. . . fat, rich.
Píper, -is, N.	. . . pepper.
Pípérīna, -æ, F.	. . . piperina, resinous extract of pepper.
Pípérātus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . of pepper, peppery.
Pírum, -i, N.	. . . pear.
Piscīna, -æ, F.	. . . fish-pond, reservoir.
Piscis, -is, M.	. . . fish.
Piscor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep.	. . . to fish.
Pistillum, -i, N.	. . . pestle.
Pix, picis, F.	. . . pith.
Plāceo, 2, -ui, -itum, intr.	. . . please.
Planta, -æ, F.	. . . plant.
Plērīque, -æque, -aque, adj.	. . . most, the greater number.
Plērumque, adv.	. . . usually, for the most part.
Plumbum, -i, N.	. . . lead.
Plūrīmus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . most, very much; very many.
Plus, plūris, adj.	. . . more.
Pödāgra, -æ, F.	. . . gout in the foot.
Pölenta, -æ, F.	. . . pearl barley.

Pōlium, -i, N.	the herb policy.
Pollen, -inis, N. and F.	fine flour, mill-dust.
Pōnum, -i, N.	fruit.
Pondus, -ēris, N.	weight.
Pōno, 3, -sui, -situm, tr.	place, put.
Pontīcus, -a, -um, adj.	of Pontus, Pontic.
Pōpūlus, -i, M.	people, nation.
Porrus, -i, M.	leek, scullion.
Portio, -ōnis, F.	portion, part.
Porto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	carry.
Possum, posse, potui, ——.	be able, can.
Post, prep. w. acc.	after, behind.
Post, adv.	after, afterwards.
Postea, adv.	afterwards.
Posthac, adv.	hereafter, after this.
Postscriptum, -i, N.	postscript.
Postquam, adv.	after, after that.
Pōtassa, -æ, F.	potassa, caustic potash.
Pōtens, -entis, adj.	potent, powerful.
Pōtio, -ōnis, F.	drink, potion.
Pōtior, 4, -īri, -ītus sum, dep.	get possession of, enjoy.
Pōtius, adv.	rather.
Pōto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	drink.
Pōtus, -ūs, M.	drink.
Præbeo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr.	furnish, offer.
Præcipītātus, -a, -um, partic. adj.	precipitated.
Præcipue, adv.	espeially, particularly.
Præcordia, -orum, N.	diaphragm; bowels; stomach.
Præpārātio, -ōnis, F.	preparation.
Præpārātus, -a, -um, adj.	prepared.
Præscribo, 3, -psi, -ptum, tr.	prescribe.
Præscriptum, -i, N.	prescription.
Præscns, -entis, adj.	present; active.
Præsto, 1, -iti, -ītum and (-ātum, tr. and)	make, afford ; stand before. intr.
Præsum, -esse, -sui, ——.	be before, at the head of, command.
Prandium, -i, N.	breakfast, dinner.
Prēmo, 3, -essi, -essum, tr.	press.
Prētiōsus, -a, -um, adj.	precious, costly.
Prētiūm, -i, N.	priec.
Prīmo, adv.	at first.

P <small>rim</small> um, adv.	. . . . .	<i>first, in the first place.</i>
P <small>rim</small> us, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>first, the first.</i>
P <small>rin</small> us, -i, f.	. . . . .	<i>black-alder.</i>
P <small>ri</small> or, -ōris, adj.	. . . . .	<i>former, preceding.</i>
P <small>ri</small> vo, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>deprive.</i>
P <small>ro</small> , prep. w. abl.	. . . . .	<i>before, according to.</i>
P <small>rōbābīl</small> iter, adv.	. . . . .	<i>probably.</i>
P <small>rōbābīl</small> is, -e, adj.	. . . . .	<i>probable.</i>
P <small>ro</small> cul, adv.	. . . . .	<i>far, at a distance.</i>
P <small>ro</small> funde, adv.	. . . . .	<i>profoundly.</i>
P <small>roh</small> , interjec.	. . . . .	<i>O!</i>
P <small>rohībeo</small> , 2, -ui, -itum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>hinder.</i>
P <small>rojīcio</small> , 3, -ēci, -ectum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>project, throw forth.</i>
P <small>romissum</small> , -i, n.	. . . . .	<i>promise.</i>
P <small>ropōlis</small> , -is, f.	. . . . .	<i>bee glue.</i>
P <small>ropōsītum</small> , -i, n.	. . . . .	<i>purpose, plan.</i>
P <small>roprius</small> , -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>peculiar, special.</i>
P <small>rotēgo</small> , 3, -exi, -ectum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>protect.</i>
P <small>rotīnus</small> , adv.	. . . . .	<i>at once, immediately</i>
P <small>rotīnus</small> , -ut	. . . . .	<i>as soon as.</i>
P <small>ro</small> -sum, -esse, -fui, —	. . . . .	<i>be useful, benefit.</i>
P <small>rovīdeo</small> , 2, -īdi, -īsum, tr. and intr.	. . . . .	<i>provide for, look after, see to it.</i>
P <small>rovīsus</small> , -a, -um, partic.	. . . . .	<i>provided, foreseen.</i>
P <small>rudens</small> , -entis, adj.	. . . . .	<i>prudent, sagacious.</i>
P <small>sōra</small> , -æ, f.	. . . . .	<i>itch.</i>
P <small>ūdor</small> , -ōris, m.	. . . . .	<i>shame, disgrace.</i>
P <small>uella</small> , -æ, f.	. . . . .	<i>girl.</i>
P <small>uer</small> , -i, m.	. . . . .	<i>boy.</i>
P <small>ugno</small> , 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>fight.</i>
P <small>ulcher</small> , -chra, -chrum, adj.	. . . . .	<i>pretty, beautiful.</i>
P <small>ulchrc</small> , adv.	. . . . .	<i>beautifully, thoroughly.</i>
P <small>ulmōnālis</small> , -e, adj.	. . . . .	<i>pulmonary.</i>
P <small>ulpa</small> , -æ, f.	. . . . .	<i>pulp.</i>
P <small>ulpāmentum</small> , -i, n.	. . . . .	<i>dainty food.</i>
P <small>ulsus</small> , -us, m.	. . . . .	<i>pulse.</i>
P <small>ulvēro</small> , 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>pulverize, reduce to powder.</i>
P <small>ulvērīzo</small> , 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>pulverize.</i>
P <small>ulvis</small> , -ēris, m.	. . . . .	<i>powder, dust.</i>
P <small>ūmex</small> , -icis, m.	. . . . .	<i>pumice-stone.</i>
P <small>urgo</small> , 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>purge, cleanse.</i>
P <small>ūnio</small> , 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>punish.</i>

Pūrīfīco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>purify, cleanse.</i>
Pūrus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>pure.</i>
Pus, pūris, n.	<i>pus.</i>
Pustūla, -æ, f.	<i>pustule.</i>
Putīdus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>putrid, bad smelling.</i>
Pūto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>think, suppose.</i>
Pūtor, -īs, m.	<i>putridity, stench.</i>
Pyrēthrum, -i, n.	<i>pyrethrum, Spanish chamomile.</i>
Pyrrhus, -i, m.	<i>Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.</i>
Pyxis, -idis, f.	<i>box.</i>
Quam, adv. ,	<i>interrog., how ; compar., as, than.</i>
Quamdiu, adv.	<i>how long, as long as.</i>
Quamquam, conj.	<i>though, although.</i>
Quando, adv. and conj.	<i>when.</i>
Quandocunque, adv. and conj.	<i>whenever.</i>
Quantitas, -ātis, f.	<i>quantity.</i>
Quantus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>how much, as.</i>
Quāre, adv.	<i>why.</i>
Quartus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>fourth.</i>
Quāsi, adv.	<i>as if, as.</i>
Quassia, -æ, f.	<i>quassia.</i>
Quātio, 3,—quassum, tr.	<i>shake, toss.</i>
Quattuor, adj.	<i>four.</i>
Que, conj., enclitic.	<i>and.</i>
Queo, 4, -īvi, -itum, -ii, intr.	<i>able, can.</i>
Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pro	<i>who, which.</i>
Quia, conj.	<i>because.</i>
Quīdam, quædam, quoddam or quiddam. a certain.	
Quīdem, conj.	<i>indeed, even.</i>
Quīlibet, quælibet, quodlibet.	<i>any one you please.</i>
Quīnīdina, -æ, f.	<i>quinidine.</i>
Quīnīna.	<i>quinine.</i>
Quintuplex, -īcis, adj.	<i>five-fold, five times as many.</i>
Quis, quæ, quid.	<i>who.</i>
Quisque, quæque, quidque or quodque.	<i>each, every.</i>
Quisquis,	<i>whoever.</i>
Quīvis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis.	<i>any one you please.</i>
Quo, adv.	<i>where, in order that.</i>
Quomōdo, adv.	<i>how.</i>
Quoque, adv.	<i>also, too.</i>
Quot, adj.	<i>how many.</i>

Quotidie, adv.	daily.
Quoties, adv.	how often, as often as.
Quum, adv. and conj.	when, since, though.
Rādo, 3, rāsi, rāsum, tr.	shave, scrape.
Rābiōsus, -a, -um, adj.	rabid, mad.
Rācēmōsus, -a, -um, adj.	full of racemes or clusters.
Rādīcūla, -æ, F.	radicula, soap-weed.
Rādix, -īcis, F.	root.
Rāmentum, -i, N.	shred, piece.
Rāpum, -i, N.	turnip.
Rāro, adv.	rarely, seldom.
Rārus, -a, -um, adj.	thin, porous, spongy.
Rātio, -ōnis, F.	reason, plan, course.
Rātionārius, -a, -um, adj.	relating to accounts.
Rēcens, -entis, adj.	recent, fresh.
Rēcipio, 3, -ēpi, -eptum, tr.	receive, take back.
Rēcipere se.	betake one's self, return.
Rēcito, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	recite, read aloud.
Rēcordor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep.	recall, recollect.
Recreo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	refresh.
Rectifīco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	rectify.
Recūpēro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	recover, regain.
Reddo, 3, -īdi, -ītum, tr.	return, yield, render.
Red-eo, 4, -ii, -ītum. intr.	return, go or come back.
Rēdīgo, 3, -ēgi, -actum, tr.	reduce, drive back.
Rēdītus, -us, M.	return.
Rēduco, 3, -uxi, -ctum, tr.	restore, lead back.
Rēductus, -a, -um, adj.	reduced.
Rēfrigērātio, ūnis, F.	cooling.
Rēfrigēro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	cool, make cool.
Rēgo, 3, rexī, rectum, tr.	rule.
Rhamnus, -i, F.	rhamnus, thorn.
Rheumātismus, -i, M.	rheumatism.
Rheum, -i, N.	rhubarb.
Rējīcio, 3, -ēci, -ectum, tr.	reject, throw off.
Rēlēvo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	relieve.
Rēlīquus, -ā, -um, adj.	remaining, the rest.
Rēmānentia, -æ, F.	remnant, remainder.
Rēmānens, -entis, adj.	remaining, remnant.
Rēmēdium, -i, N.	remedy.

Rēmissus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	remiss, lax, gentle.
Rēmittens, -entis, adj.	. . . . .	remittent.
Rēmitto, 3, -isi, -issum, tr.	. . . . .	remit, send back, return.
Rēmōveo, 2, -ōvi, -ōtum, tr.	. . . . .	remove.
Rēpendo, 3, -di, -sum, tr.	. . . . .	pay back, return.
Rēpērio, 4, -ēri, -ertum, tr.	. . . . .	find.
Rēpēto, 3, -ii, -ītum.	. . . . .	repeat, seek again.
Rēpleo, 2, -ēvi, -ētum, tr.	. . . . .	replenish, fill again.
Replētus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	replete, filled, crowded with.
Rēpōno, 3, -sui, -sītum, tr.	. . . . .	repose, lay down.
Rēprīmo, 3, -essi, -essum, tr.	. . . . .	repress, check, restrain.
Rēquīesco, 3, -ēvi, -ētum, intr.	. . . . .	rest, repose.
Res, rēi, F.	. . . . .	thing.
Rēservo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	reserve.
Res sedāta.	. . . . .	precipitate.
Rēsēdo, 3, -ēdi, -essum, intr.	. . . . .	sit down.
Rēsīdūm, -i, N.	. . . . .	residue, remainder.
Rēsīna, -æ, F.	. . . . .	resin.
Rēsinōsus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	resinous.
Rēsolvō, 3, -vī, -olūtum, tr.	. . . . .	open, loosen, resolve.
Rētortā, -æ, F.	. . . . .	retort.
Rīdīcūlus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	ridiculous, laughable.
Rīgīdus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	rigid, stiff, severe.
Rīmōsus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	full of cracks, leaky.
Rīvus, -i, M.	. . . . .	small stream.
Rōgātus, -ūs, M.	. . . . .	request, desire.
Rōma, -æ, F.	. . . . .	Rome.
Rōmānus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	Roman.
Rōsa, -æ, F.	. . . . .	rose.
Rosmārīnus, -i, M.	. . . . .	rosemary.
Rūber, -bra, -brum, adj.	. . . . .	red, reddish.
Rūbus, -i, F.	. . . . .	blackberry bush.
Rūbor, -ōris, M.	. . . . .	redness.
Rumpō, 3, -ūpi, -uptum	. . . . .	break, burst.
Rūmex, -īcis, M. and F.	. . . . .	rue, yellow dock.
Rustīcus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	rustic, country, rural.
Rūta, -æ, F.	. . . . .	rue.
Sābīna, -æ, F.	. . . . .	savin, or sabin.
Sacchārātus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	of sugar, sugar.
Sacchārūm, -i, N.	. . . . .	sugar.

Sacchärōmētrum, -i, n.	. . . . .	saccharometer.
Säcer, -cra, -crum, adj.	. . . . .	sacred.
Soccus, -i, m.	. . . . .	sack, bag.
Sæcūlum, -i, n.	. . . . .	age, generation.
Sägäpēnum, -i, n.	. . . . .	sagapenum, gum-like juice of plants.
Sal, -is, m. and n.	. . . . .	salt : plu., witticisms.
Salsāmentum, -i, n.	. . . . .	fish-pickle, salted fish.
Saltem, adv.	. . . . .	at least, at all events.
Sálus, -ūtis, f.	. . . . .	safety, health.
Sálutāris, -e adj.	. . . . .	salutary, healthful.
Salve, -ete.	. . . . .	how fare you ? good-morning.
Salveo, 2.	. . . . .	be well, in good health.
Sanguināria, -æ, f.	. . . . .	sanguinaria, blood-root.
Sanguis, -is, m.	. . . . .	blood.
Sänitas, -ātis, f.	. . . . .	health, soundness.
Sāno, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	heal, cure.
Sānus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	sound, well, sensible.
Säpo, -ōnis, m.	. . . . .	soap.
Säpor, -ōris, m.	. . . . .	savor, taste, relish.
Säpōrātus, -a, um, adj.	. . . . .	flavored.
Säatio, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	sate, satisfy.
Sätis, adv.	. . . . .	enough.
Sätürātus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	saturated, filled.
Scalpellum, -i, n.	. . . . .	scalpel, lancet.
Scärifīcātiō, -ōnis, f.	. . . . .	scarification, cutting slightly.
Scelestus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	vicious, wicked, accursed.
Schöla, -æ, f.	. . . . .	school.
Scientia, -æ, f.	. . . . .	science, knowledge.
Scilla, -æ, f.	. . . . .	squill.
Scindo, 3, -īdi, -issum, tr.	. . . . .	spil, cut.
Scio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr.	. . . . .	know.
Scissīlis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	easily split.
Scōbis, -is, f.	. . . . .	saw-dust, or filings.
Scriptor, -ōris, m.	. . . . .	writer.
Scriptum, -i, n.	. . . . .	writing, a written work.
Scrūpūlus, -i, m.	. . . . .	scruple.
Sēbāceus, -a, -uin, adj.	. . . . .	of tallow, tallow
Sēbum, -i, n.	. . . . .	tallow, suet.
Sectio, -ōnis, f.	. . . . .	cutting.
Sēcundum, prep. w. acc.	. . . . .	according to, after.
Sēcundus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	second.

Sed, conj.	but.
Sēdēcim, adj.	sixteen.
Sēdeo, 2, sēdi, sessum, intr.	sit.
Sēdīmen, -inis, n.	sediment.
Sēdimentum, -i, n.	sediment, settling.
Sēdo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	allay, quiet; cause to settle.
Sēdūlo, adv.	carefully, exactly.
Sēlibra, -æ, f.	half a pound.
Sēlīgo, 3, -ēgi, -ectum, tr.	select, choose.
Sēmel, adv.	a single time, once.
Sēmis, -is, f.	half.
Sēmiuncia, -æ, f.	half ounce.
Semper, adv.	always.
Sēnēga, -æ, f.	senega, rattlesnake-root.
Sēnex, senis, m.	old man.
Sensim, adv.	gradually, little by little.
Sententia, -æ, f.	sentiment, opinion, thought.
Sēpārātio, -ōnis, f.	separation.
Sepāro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	separate.
Sēpōno, 3, -sui, -situd, tr.	set aside, put by.
Sēpulchrum, -i, n.	sepulchre, grave, tombstone.
Sēquens, -entis, adj.	following.
Sēquor, 3, -qui, -cūtus sum, dep.	follow.
Serpens, -entis, m. and f.	serpent, snake.
Serpentāria, -æ, f.	serpentaria, snake-root.
Sērus, -a, -um, adj.	late.
Servīlis, -e, adj.	servile.
Servo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	preserve, keep.
Servus, -i, m.	servant, slave.
Sēvērus, -a, -um, adj.	severe, stern.
Sextārius, -i, m.	pint and a half.
Sextus, -a, -um, adj.	sixth.
Sic, adv.	so, thus.
Siccus, -a, -um, adj.	dry, thirsty.
Signifīcatiō, -ōnis, f.	signification, meaning.
Signifīco, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	signify, mean.
Signum, -i, n.	sign, symptom, mark.
Sil, silis, n.	yellow earth, ochre.
Siliqīneus, -a, -um, adj.	of wheat, wheaten.
Similitūter, adv.	similarly, in like manner.
Similitūdo, -inis, f.	likeness, similitude.

Sřimlágó, -ínis, F.	finest wheat flour.
Simplex, -plícis, adj.	simple.
Sřimul, adj.	together, at once.
Sřinápis, -is, F.	mustard.
Sřine, prep. w. abl.	without.
Singúlárís, -e, adj.	singular, remarkable.
Singúlus, -a, -um, adj.	single, each.
Sřino, 3, sí·i, sítum, tr.	permit, allow.
Sřitis, -is, F.	thirst.
{ Síve, conj.	or if.
{ Síve — síve	whether—or, either—or.
Sřocer, -i, M.	father-in-law.
Sřocius, -i, M.	partner, associate.
Sôda, -æ, F.	soda.
Sôleo, 2, solitus sum	be accustomed, wont.
Sřolidus, -a, -um, adj.	solid, firm.
Sollícitúdo, -inis, F.	solicitude, anxiety.
Sôlum, adv.	only.
Sřolubilis, -e, adj.	soluble.
Solvo, 3, -vi, -lütum, tr.	loosen, dissolve.
Somnus, -i, M.	sleep.
Sřoror, -óris, F.	sister.
Spargo, 3, sparsi, sparsum, tr.	sprinkle, scatter.
Spätüla, -æ, F.	ladle, flat stick or blade, for stirring medicines.
Spes, -éi, F.	hope.
Spicátus, -a, -um, adj.	pointed, bearded.
Spíritus, -us, M.	spirits; breath.
Spissítas, -átis, F.	thickness, consistency.
Spissitúdo, -inis, F.	thickness, density.
Spúma, æ, F.	spume, froth, foam.
Spúma argenti	litharge, spume of silver.
Squáma, -æ, F.	scale; filings of metal.
Stätim, adv.	immediately, at once.
Stäatio, -ónis, F.	post, station, guard.
Stercus, -óris, N.	excrement, dung.
Sto, 1, stéti, státum, intr.	stand.
Stôlidus, -a, -um, adj. and N.	stolid, stupid; a dunce.
Strámónium, -i, N.	stramonium.
Strychnia, -æ, F.	strychnine.
Stüdeo, 2, -ui, —.	study; apply the mind to.

Stūdiōsus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>studious, fond of, desirous.</i>
Stultus, -a, -um, adj. and n.	. . . . .	<i>foolish; a fool.</i>
Styrax, -ācis, m.	. . . . .	<i>storax, a kind of resin.</i>
Sub, prep. w. acc. and abl.	. . . . .	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{w. acc., near, towards;} \\ \text{w. abl., under, beneath.} \end{array} \right.$
Subācētas, -ātis, m.	. . . . .	<i>subacetate.</i>
Subdiaphānus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>somewhat transparent.</i>
Subdo, 3, -dīdī, -dītum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>put or place under.</i>
Sūbeo, 4, -īi, -ītum, intr.	. . . . .	<i>go under, undergo.</i>
Subflāvus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>somewhat yellow, yellowish.</i>
Sūbhūmīdus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>somewhat moist.</i>
Sūbīgo, 3, -ēgi, -actum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>work under, work thoroughly.</i>
Sūbinde, adv.	. . . . .	<i>now and then; from time to time.</i>
Sūbito, adv.	. . . . .	<i>suddenly.</i>
Sublīmātio, -ōnis, f.	. . . . .	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{volatilizing and condensing dry sub-} \\ \text{stances.} \end{array} \right.$
Sublīmātus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>sublimed, volatilized and condensed.</i>
Sublīmo, 1, -ā·i, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>raise on high, volatilize by heat.</i>
Submōveo, 2, -ōvi, -ōtum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>remove, drive away.</i>
Subsīdo, 3, -ēdi, -essum, intr.	. . . . .	<i>sink down, subside.</i>
Substītuō, 3, -ūi, -utum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>substitute, put under.</i>
Substantia, -æ, f.	. . . . .	<i>substance.</i>
Subsulphas, -ātis, m.	. . . . .	<i>subsulphate.</i>
Sūavis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	<i>pleasant, agreeable.</i>
Succus, -i, m.	. . . . .	<i>juice, moisture.</i>
Sūdor, -ōris, m.	. . . . .	<i>sweat, perspiration.</i>
Sūdōrīfīcus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>sudorifie, causing sweat.</i>
Sūfēro, sufferre, sustūli, sublātum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>suffer, undergo, endure.</i>
Sūffīciens, -ētis, adj.	. . . . .	<i>sufficient.</i>
Sūffīcio, 3, -ēci, -ectum, tr. and intr.	. . . . .	<i>substitute, supply; be sufficient enough.</i>
Sui, pro.	. . . . .	<i>of himself; of themselves, etc.</i>
Sulphas, -ātis, m.	. . . . .	<i>sulphate.</i>
Sulphur, -ūris, n.	. . . . .	<i>sulphur.</i>
Sulphūrātus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>sulphurous, impregnated with sulphur.</i>
Sulphūrīcus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>sulphurie.</i>
Sum, -esse, -fui.	. . . . .	<i>be, exist.</i>
Summitas, -ātis, f.	. . . . .	<i>top, highest part.</i>
Summus, -a -um, adj.	. . . . .	<i>highest, uppermost.</i>
Sūmo, 3, sumpsi, sumptum, tr.	. . . . .	<i>take, take up.</i>
Sumptus, -ūs, m.	. . . . .	<i>expense.</i>
Sūper, prep. w. acc. and abl.	. . . . .	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{w. acc., over, upon;} \\ \text{w. abl., on, concerning.} \end{array} \right.$

Sūperbus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	proud, haughty.
Sūperfundo, 3, -fūdi, -fūsum, tr.	. . . . .	pour over, or upon.
Sūpērimpōno, 3, -sui, -situm, tr.	. . . . .	place upon.
Sūpēro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	surpass, conquer.
Supplex, -īcis, adj.	. . . . .	humbly entreating, imploring.
Supra, adv.	. . . . .	above.
Suus, -a, -um, pro.	. . . . .	his, their, etc.
Sýcámīnus, -i, F.	. . . . .	mulberry tree.
Sýrūpus, -i, M.	. . . . .	syrup.
Tābācum, -i, N.	. . . . .	tobacco.
Tābidus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	wasting away, consuming.
Tāceo, 2, ui, -itum, intr.	. . . . .	silent, say nothing.
Tāleōla, -æ, F.	. . . . .	little stick, piece
Tālis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	such.
Tam, adv.	. . . . .	so.
Tāmen, adv.	. . . . .	but, yet, still, nevertheless.
Tāmīnius, -i, F.	. . . . .	a kind of wild grape vine.
Tānācētum, -i, N.	. . . . .	tansy.
Tārāxicum, -i, N.	. . . . .	dandelion.
Tartāricus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	tartaric.
Tartras, -ātis, M.	. . . . .	tartrate.
Taurīnus, -a, -um.	. . . . .	taurine, of a bull.
Tectum, -i, N.	. . . . .	roof, cover; house.
Tempo and tento, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. .	try, test.
Tempus, -ōris, N.	. . . . .	time.
Tēnax, -ācīs, adj.	. . . . .	tenacious, tough, tight.
Tēnebræ, -ārum, F.	. . . . .	darkness.
Tēner, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	tender.
Tēnuītas, -ātis, F.	. . . . .	fineness, thinness.
Tēpēfācio, 3, -fēci, -factum, tr.	. . . . .	warm, make warm.
Tēpor, -ōris, M.	. . . . .	warmth, gentle warmth.
Tēpīdus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	tepid, warm.
Ter, adv.	. . . . .	thrice, threc times.
Tēro, 3, trīvi, trītum, tr.	. . . . .	rub, bruise, triturate.
Tersulphas, -ātis, M.	. . . . .	tersulphate.
Thēbæ, -ārum, F.	. . . . .	Thebes.
Thlaspi, -is, N.	. . . . .	thlaspi, an herb.
Thōrāx, -ācīs, M.	. . . . .	thorax, breast, chest.
Thȳmiāma, -ātis, N.	. . . . .	thymiana, fumigating compound.
Thȳmum, -i, N.	. . . . .	thyme.

Tīmeo, 2, -ui, — tr.	fear, dread.
Tīmor, -ōris, M.	fear.
Tītūlus, -i, M.	title, name.
Thea, -æ, F.	tea.
Tollo, 3, sustuli, sublātum, r.	remove, take away.
Tōlu, indecl., N.	tolu.
Tōlütānus, -a, -um, adj.	of tolu.
Tōnīcum, -i, N.	tonic.
Tōnīcus, -a, -um, adj.	tonic.
Toreūlar, -āris, N.	press.
Tormen, -īnis, N., used only in plu.	gripes, pain in bowels.
Tormentum, -i, N.	press; torment.
Torpeo, 2, -ui, — intr.	torpid, numb.
Torrēfactio, -ōnis, F.	roasting.
Torreо, 2, ui-, tostum, tr.	dry, parch, roast.
Tot, adj., indecl.	so many.
Tot — quot.	as many — as.
Tōtus, -a, -um, adj.	whole, total.
Tracheālis, -e, adj.	tracheal.
Tracto, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	handle, deal with.
Trāho, 3, traxi, tractum, tr.	drag, draw.
Tres, tria, adj.	three.
Trīcēsimus, -a, -um, adj.	thirtieth.
Trīduum, -i, N.	space of three days.
Trīfōlium, -i, N.	trefoil.
Tristītia, -æ, F.	sadness, melancholy.
Trōchisus, i, M.	troche.
Trūtīna, -æ, F.	balance.
Tum, adv.	then, again.
Tūmīdus, -a, -um, adj.	swollen, inflated.
Tūmor, -ōris, M.	tumor, swelling.
Turbidus, -a, -um, adj.	turbid, muddy.
Turbo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	disturb.
Tus, tūris, N.	frankincense.
Tussis, -is, F.	cough.
Tūtus, -a, -um, adj.	safe.
Tuus, -a, -um, pro.	thy, thine, your.
Týphus, -i, M.	an acute disease with stupor.
Týphus cérčbrālis.	typhoid fever.

Ubi, adv.	. . . . .	where, when.
Ulcératio, -ōnis, F.	. . . . .	ulceration.
Ulcérōsus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	ulcerous, sore.
Ulcus, -ěris, N.	. . . . .	ulcer, sore.
Ulmus, -i, F.	. . . . .	elm-tree.
Ulpčum, -i, N.	. . . . .	leek, garlic.
Uncia, -æ, F.	. . . . .	ounce.
Unctus, a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	anointed, greasy, oily.
Unde, adv.	. . . . .	whence.
Undēcim, adj.	. . . . .	eleven.
Unguentum, -i, N.	. . . . .	ointment.
Ūnīcus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	only, single.
Ūniversus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	whole, collectively.
Unquam, adv.	. . . . .	ever.
Urbs, -is, F.	. . . . .	city.
Ūro, 3, ussi, ustum, tr.	. . . . .	burn.
Usitā:us, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	usual, customary.
Usus, -us, M.	. . . . .	use, profit, advantage.
Usurpo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	use, usurp.
Ut, conj. and adv.	. . . . .	{ conj., that, in order that; adv., how, as, just as.
Ūtīnam, adv.	. . . . .	would that, O that, I wish that.
Utor, 3, ūti, usus sum, dep.	. . . . .	use, employ.
Ūva, -æ, F.	. . . . .	bunch or cluster of grapes.
Ūva ursi,	. . . . .	bear-berry, trailing arbutus.
Vaccīnus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	of a cow.
Vāgābundūs, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	vagabond, wandering.
Valde, adv.	. . . . .	very, greatly, exceedingly.
Vāle, vālēte.	. . . . .	good by.
Vāleo, 2, -ui, -itum, intr	. . . . .	be well, be strong.
Välēriānas, -ātis, M.	. . . . .	valerianate.
Välētūdīnārius, -a, -um, ad.	. . . . .	sickly, weak, infirm.
Välētūdo, -īnis, F.	. . . . .	health.
Välidus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	strong, sturdy.
Vāpor, -ōris, M.	. . . . .	vapor, steam.
Vāriētas, -ātis, F.	. . . . .	variety.
Vas, vāsis, N.; plu., vāsa, -ōrum.	. . . . .	vessel.
Vāsum, -i, N.	. . . . .	vessel.
Vēgētābilis, -e, adj.	. . . . .	vegetable.
Vēhēmens, -entis, adj.	. . . . .	vehement, violent.

Věhěmenter, adv.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>vehemently, forcibly.</i>
Vel, conj.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>or.</i>
Věna, -æ, F.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>vein.</i>
Věnæsectio, -ōnis, F.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>venesection, cutting a vein.</i>
Vendo, 3, -idi, -itum, tr.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>sell.</i>
Věnífīca, -æ, F.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>sorceress.</i>
Věnēficus, -i, M.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>poisoner.</i>
Věnēnum, -i, N.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>poison.</i>
Věnio, 4, věni, ventum, intr.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>come.</i>
Věnēnātus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>poisonous.</i>
Venter, -tri and -tris, M.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>stomach.</i>
Ventrīcūlus, -i, M.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>stomach.</i>
Ver, věris, N.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>spring.</i>
Vermīnor, 1, -āri, -ātus sum, dep.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>smart, hurt.</i>
Verro, 3, verri, versum, tr.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>sweep, sweep out.</i>
Věro, adv. and conj.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>in truth, in fact, but in fact.</i>
Verto, 3, -ti, -sum, tr.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>turn, translate.</i>
Věrum, conj.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>but, however.</i>
Věrus, a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>true.</i>
Věsicātōrius, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>blistering, causing blister.</i>
Věsicātōrium, -i, N.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>blister.</i>
Vesper, -is and vespērus, -i, M.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>evening star, evening.</i>
Vestis -is, F.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>garment, cloth.</i>
Větūlus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>old.</i>
Větus, -ěris, adj.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>old, of long standing.</i>
Větustus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>old, not remembered by the living.</i>
Vexo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>vex, shake, distress.</i>
Vídeor, 2, -ěri, visus sum, dep.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>seem, appear.</i>
Vigīlo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>be awake, watch.</i>
Vincio, 4, -nxi, -nctum, tr.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>bind.</i>
Vinceo, 3, vici, victum, tr.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>conquer.</i>
Vīnum, -i, N.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>wine.</i>
Vir, -i, M.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>man, hero.</i>
Vīrus, -i, N.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>virus, poison.</i>
Vis, vis, F.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>force, violence; plu., strength.</i>
Viscum, -i, N.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>mistletoe.</i>
Viso, 3, vīsi, vīsum, tr.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>see, visit.</i>
Vestio, 4, -īvi, -ii, -ītum, tr.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>clothe.</i>
Vītītātus, -a, -um, adj.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>vitiated, spoiled.</i>
Vitellus, -i, M.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>yolk of egg.</i>
Vitis, -is, F.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<i>vine.</i>

Vitreus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of glass, glass.</i>
Vitrum, -i, n.	<i>glass.</i>
Vivo, 3, vixi, victum, in r.	<i>live.</i>
Vix, adv.	<i>scarcely, hardly.</i>
Vocabulum, -i, n.	<i>word, term, name.</i>
Voco, 1, -avi, -atum, tr.	<i>call, summon.</i>
Volatile, -e, adj.	<i>volatile.</i>
Volo, velle, volni.	<i>be willing, wish, will.</i>
Volvo, 3, volvi, volutum, tr.	<i>roll, think, ponder.</i>
Vomitorium, -i, n.	<i>emetic.</i>
Vomitus, -us, m.	<i>vomiting.</i>
Vulgaris, -e, adj.	<i>vulgar, common, ordinary.</i>
Vulnus, -eris, n.	<i>wound, hurt.</i>
Xanthoxylum, -i, n.	<i>xanthoxylum, prickly-ash.</i>
Xylobalsamum, -i, n.	<i>balsam-wood.</i>
Zeodoaria, -æ, f.	<i>zeodoaria.</i>

ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY.

LATIN-ENGLISH.

(SEE ALSO PAGE 209.)

Abeo, 4, -ii, -itum, intr.	go away, depart.
Abstergeo, 2, -ersi, -ersum, tr.	wipe off, cleanse.
Abundo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr.	abound, have abundance.
Accido, 3, -di, intr.	fall out, occur, happen.
Additio, -ōnis, F.	addition.
Æquus, -a, -um, adj.	right, just.
Æquālis, -e, adj.	equal, uniform.
Amplus, -a, -um, adj.	ample, large.
Ampulla, -æ, F.	bottle, jug, flask.
Animus, -i, M.	mind, soul.
Annulus, -i, M.	ring.
Antequam, adv.	before, before that.
Antīque, adv.	in ancient times.
Ante, prep. and adv.	before; formerly, by
Annis, -us, F.	old woman.
Arsenītis, -is, M.	arsenite.
Attonitus, -a, -um, adj.	amazed, astounded.
Atramentum, -i, N.	shoemaker's blacking.
Appropinquō, 1, -āvi, -ātum, intr.	approach, draw near.
Aula, -æ, F.	hall, courtyard; pot, kettle.
Autem, conj.	but, however.
Autalgia, -æ, F.	pain.
Benignus, -a, -um, adj.	kind, obliging.
Biduum, -i, N.	space of two days.
Breviter, adv.	briefly.
Calidus, -a, -um, adj.	warm, hot.
Capax, -ācis, adj.	capacious.
Capto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	catch, try to catch.
Cassia, -æ, F.	cassia.
Caveo, 2, cāvi, cantum, tr. and intr.	beware, avoid.
Canis, -is, M. and F.	dog.

Cedo, cessi, cessum, tr. and intr. *yield, retire.*
 Cera, -æ, F. *wax.*
 Certāmen, -īnis, N. *strife, contest.*
 Cicūta, -æ, F. *hemlock.*
 Cinchonidia, -æ, F. *cinchonidia.*
 Claudus, -a, -um, adj. *lame.*
 Cloāca, -æ, F. *sewer, drain.*
 Cœpi, -isse, preterit verb. *begun, have begun.*
 Cogo, 3, -ēgi, -actum, tr. *bring or force together; collect.*
 Cognosco, 3, -nōvi, -nitum, tr. *ascertain, learn.*
 Coerceo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. *check, restrain.*
 Colloquor, -qui, -cūtus sum, dep. *converse.*
 Colo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *filter, strain.*
 Compositio, -ōnis, F. *compound, composition.*
 Conjectūra, -æ, F. *conjecture, guess.*
 Conjectūro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *guess.*
 Consumo, 3, -sumpsi, -sumptum, tr. *consume, spend.*
 Considero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *consider, deliberate.*
 Contingo, 3, -tigi, -tactum, tr. *touch; happen.*
 Contusio, -ōnis, F. *contusion, bruise.*
 Cor, cordis, N. *heart.*
 Cras, adv. *to-morrow.*
 Crastinus, -a, -um, adj. *of to-morrow.*
 Credo, 3, credidi, creditum, tr. *credit, believe.*
 Crocus, -i, M. *saffron.*
 Crudelis, -e, adj. *eruel.*
 Crystallus, -i, M. *erystal.*
 Crystallistātus, -a, -um, adj. *crystallized.*
 Crudus, -a, -um, adj. *erude, raw.*
 Debco, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. *owe, ought.*
 Decantho, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *rack off, decent.*
 Decet, 2, -uit, impers. *it becomes, is right, fitting.*
 Deleo, 2, -ēvi, -ētum, tr. *destroy.*
 Depsticius, -a, -um, adj. *kneaded.*
 Derivatio, -ōnis, F. *derivation.*
 Descendo, 3, -di, -sum, intr. *descend, go down.*
 Destillatio, -ōnis, F. *distillation.*
 Destillo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *distil.*
 Disco, 3, didici, *learn.*
 Dispensatio, -ōnis, F. *weighing out, dispensing.*
 Dissipo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. *scatter, waste.*

Doceo, 2, -ui, -tum, tr.	teach.
Doleo, 2, -ui, -tum, tr. and intr.	grieve, be in pain.
Dolorōsus, -a, -um, adj.	painful.
Dolus, -i, M.	wilc, trick.
Domesticus, -a, -um, adj.	domestic, home-made.
Dormio, 4, -ivi, and -ii, -itum, intr.	sleep.
Dux, ducis, M.	leader.
Edūeo, 3, -xi, -ctum, tr.	lead out, draw out.
Effundo, 3, -fūdi, -fūsum, tr.	pour out, empty.
Effugio, 3, -fūgi, -fugitum, tr. and intr.	flee, escape.
Electuarium, -i, N.	electuary, confection.
Egeo, 2, -ui, intr.	need, want.
Enim, conj.	for.
Enumero, 1, -āvi, -ātum,	enumerate, count out.
Equidem, conj.	indeed, truly.
Eo, adv.	thithcr, to that place, therein.
Error, -ōris, M.	error, mistake.
Eventus, -us, M.	event, result.
Exclamo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	exclaim, ery out.
Exerceo, 2, -ui, -tum, tr.	exercise, practice, train.
Experientia, -æ, F.	experience.
Fabrico, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	make, fabricate.
Fabula, -æ, F.	fable, story.
Falx, falcis, F.	sickle.
Fere, adv.	almost, nearly.
Femina, -æ, F.	woman, female.
Ferreus, -a, -um, adj.	of iron, iron.
Fervidus, -a, -um, adj.	hot, boiling.
Ferve, adv.	hotly.
Fervo, 3, -vi, intr.	be hot, burn, glow.
Filum, -i, N.	thread, fine line.
Forāmen, -inis, N.	hole, opening.
Fluo, 3, fluxi, fluctum, intr.	flow.
Funditus, adv.	from the foundation.
Gladius, -i, M.	sword.
Glycerium, -i, N.	glycerine.
Glycerītum, -i, N.	glycerite.
Gradus, -us, M.	grade, step.
Granum, -i, N.	grain.
Gratia, -æ, F.	grace, favor.
Gratiā habēre,	to be grateful.

Habito, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr.	live, abide, reside.
Haereo, 2, hæsi, hæsum, intr.	stick, adhere.
Hiems, -is, f.	winter.
Hodie, adv.	to-day.
Homo, -inis, m.	man, human being.
Idoneus, -a, -um, adj.	suitable, fit, proper.
Ideo, adv.	for this reason, therefore.
Immitto, 3, -mīsi, -missum, tr.	send in, put in.
Imperātor, -ōris, m.	emperor, commander.
Impero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr.	command, order.
Ineo, 4, -ii, -itum, intr.	enter, come in.
Insomniosus, -a, -um, adj.	sleepless, wakeful.
Instillo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	drop in, instil.
Instrumentum, -i, n.	instrument.
Intendo, 3, -di, -tum, tr.	apply, direct.
Intersum, -esse, sui.	be between; differ.
Intro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	enter.
Intumesco, 3, -tumni, intr.	swell.
Investigatio, -ōnis, f.	investigation.
Investigo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	investigate, trace out.
Ira, -æ, f.	anger.
Itim, adv.	likewise, in like manner.
Iterum, adv.	again.
Jamjam, adv.	now, already.
Jecur, jeeoris, n.	liver.
Jubeo, 2, jussi, jussum, tr.	order, command.
Justus, -a, -um, adj.	just, right, proper.
Juvenis, -is, m. and f.	young; a youth.
Labor, -ōris, m.	labor, toil.
Lavo, 1, lavāri, often lāvi, lavātuin, and	
lautum and lotum	wash, bathe.
Lente, adv.	slowly.
Levamentum, -i, n.	relief, alleviation, comfort.
Lieet, 2, -uit, impers.	it is permitted, is lawful, may.
Liquefao, 3, -fēei, -factum, tr.	melt, dissolve.
Male, adv.	badly, ill.
Malum, -i, n.	apple, fruit.
Mando, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	entrust, consign, commit.
Maeeratio, -ōnis, f.	maceration.
Manifestus, -a, -um, adj.	manifest, plain.
Matūrus, -a, -umi, adj.	mature, ripe.

Medicātus, -a, -um, adj.	medieatal.
Medicus, -a, -um, adj.	medieatal, medical.
Memini, -isse, preterit, verb	remember.
Mensis, -is, M.	month.
Metuo, 3, -ui, tr., intr.	fear, be afraid.
Minūtus, -a, -um, adj.	minute, small.
Mirabilis, -e, adj.	wonderful.
Mirus, -a, -um, adj.	wonderful, strange.
Mitto, 3, mīsi, missum, tr.	send.
Moderāte, adv.	moderately.
Mollio, 4, -īvi, and -ii, -ītum, tr.	soften, ease, soothe.
Momentum, -i, N.	weight; moment; influence.
Morbus, -i, M.	disease, malady.
Moror, 1, -ātus sum, dep.	delay, hinder.
Mortālis, -e, adj.	mortal.
Mortifer, -a, -um, adj.	deadly; death bearing.
Mos, moris, M.	eustom, habit.
Mox, adv.	soon, presently.
Narro, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	tell, relate, narrate.
Ne, adv. and conj.	not; that not, lest.
Negotium, -i, N.	business.
Necesse, adj. indecl.	necessary.
Nihil, and nil, N., indecl.	nothing.
Nimis, adv.	too much, too.
Nomino, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	name.
Noster, -tra, -trum, pro.	our, ours, our own.
Noto, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	note, mark.
Norma, -æ, F.	standard, rule.
Novus, -a, -um, adj.	new.
Nugae, -arum, F.	trifles, nonsense.
Numero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	number, count.
Numerus, -i, M.	number.
Occāsus, -us, M.	going down, setting.
Occipitium, -i, N.	back part of the head.
Occurro, 3, -curri, -cursum, intr.	meet, oppose, resist.
Odorātus, -a, -um, adj.	odorous, perfumed.
Offero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, tr.	offer, present; oppose.
Omnis, -e, adj.	every, all.
Oportet, 2, -uit, impers.	(one), ought, must, it is necessary.
Orīgo, -inis, F.	origin, source.
Os, ossis, N.	bone.

Par, paris, adj.	equal, even.
Partitio, -ōnis, f.	division, partition.
Pauci, -æ, -a, adj., in plu. only	jew.
Pcræger, -gra, -grum, adj.	very siek.
Pecunia, -æ, f.	money, sum of money.
Percolātor, -ōris, m.	percolator.
Periculum, -i, n.	peril, danger.
Pepsīnum, -i, n.	pepsin.
Perpetuuus, -a, -um, adj.	perpetual, lasting.
Persiccus, -a, -um, adj.	very dry.
Pes, pedis, m.	foot.
Piget, 2, -uit, impers.	(one) regrets, is disgusted.
Philosophus, -i, m.	philosopher.
Phthisis, -is, f.	phthisie, eonsumption.
Præceptor, -ōris, m.	preceptor, teacher.
Plenus, -a, -um, adj.	full.
Policeor, 2, -licitus sum, dep.	promise.
Præpono, 3, -posui, -positum, tr.	place over, put in charge of.
Præparo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	prepāre.
Præstans, -antis, adj.	excellent, superior.
Probabilis, -e, adj.	probable, acceptable.
Probe, adv.	well, properly.
Prorumpo, 3, -rūpi, -ruptum, tr.	break forth, rush forth.
Pudet, 2, -uit, impers.	ashamed.
Pudet me tui	it shames me of you ; I am ashamed of you.
Pulverulentus, -a, -um, adj.	dusty, covered with dust.
Quæro, 3, quæsīvi, quæsītum, tr.	inquire, seek after.
Quæstio, -ōnis, f.	question, investigation.
Qualis, -e, adj.	of what sort kind or nature.
Qualitas, -ātis, f.	quality.
Quemadmodum, conj. and adv.	how.
Quin, conj.	that not, but that.
Quondam, adv.	once, formerly.
Redactus, -a, -um, adj.	reduced, brought baek.
Recte, adv.	rightly, correctly.
Rectificātus, -a, -um, adj.	rectified.
Rectus, -a, -um, adj.	right, straight.
Reditus, -us, m.	return.
Refcro, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, tr.	bring back; resemble.
Refcio, 3, -fēci, -fēctum, tr.	repair, make anew.

Regio, -ōnis, F.	region.
Relinquo, 3, -līqui, -lictum, tr.	leave, abandon.
Resido, 3, -sēdi, -sessum, intr.	sit down.
Respondeo, 2, -di, -sum, tr.	answer, reply.
Responsum, -i, N.	reply, answer.
Rex, regis, M.	king.
Reverto, 3, -ti, -sum, tr.	return, turn back.
Rogo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	ask, request, call for.
Rotundus, -a, -um, adj.	round.
Ruīna, -æ, F.	ruin.
Sæpe, adv.	often.
Salieylicus, -a, -um, adj.	salicylie.
Sapiens, -entis, adj.	wise.
Scena, -æ, F.	scene.
Sedes, -is, F.	seat.
Semissis, -is, M.	half.
Septies, adv.	seven times.
Sepulchrum, -i, N.	tomb, sepulchre.
Sesquiuncia, -æ, F.	one and a half ounces.
Sevum, -i, N.	tallow.
Si, conj.	if.
Sicut, conj.	so as, just as.
Similis, -e, adj.	similar, like.
Siquis, -qua, -quid, and -quod	if any one, if any.
Sol, solis, M.	sun.
Solutio, -ōnis, F.	solution.
Solus, -a, -um, adj.	alone, sole.
Spargo, 3, sparsi, sparsum, tr.	sprinkle, scatter.
Spasmus, -i, M.	spasm, paroxysm.
Spero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	hope.
Spica, -æ, F.	point, spire.
Stillo, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr. and intr.	drop, fall in drops.
Stimulus, -i, M.	stimulant, incentive.
Stomachālis, -e, adj.	pertaining to the stomach, stomach.
Studium, -i, N.	study desire, inclination.
Subitus, -a, -um, adj.	sudden.
Submuriās, -ātis, M.	submuriate.
Subsidentia, -æ, F.	settling.
Succēdo, 3, -cessi, -cessum, intr.	succeed, undertake.
Sudatio, -ōnis, F.	sweating.
Superus, -a, -um, adj.	high, up.

Sutorius, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of a shoemaker.</i>
Taceo, 2, -ui, -itum, tr. and intr.	<i>be silent.</i>
Tædet, 2, -uit, impers.	<i>it worries, it disgusts.</i>
Tamdiu, adv.	<i>so long.</i>
Tandem, adv.	<i>at last, at length.</i>
Tango, 3, tetigi, tactum, tr.	<i>touch.</i>
{ Tantus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>so great.</i>
{ Quantus—tantus	<i>as great as.</i>
Tantum, adv.	<i>only, merely.</i>
Tantummodo, adv.	<i>only, provided only.</i>
Tenco, 2, -ui, tentum, tr.	<i>hold, keep, contain.</i>
Terebinthinus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>of turpentine, turpentine.</i>
Testu, n., indecl.	<i>earthen cover, lid, vessel.</i>
Transeo, 4, -ii, -itum, intr.	<i>pass over, go through.</i>
Tristis, -e, adj.	<i>sad, sorrowful.</i>
Ullus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>any.</i>
Una, adv.	<i>along with, at same time.</i>
Unus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>one.</i>
Urgeo, 2, -ursi, tr.	<i>urge, press hard.</i>
Utilis, -e, adj.	<i>useful, profitable.</i>
Utrum, adv.	<i>whether.</i>
Varius, -a, -um, adj.	<i>various, different.</i>
Vesicatio, -ōnis, f.	<i>blister, a blistering.</i>
Vesperasco, 3, intr.	<i>to become evening.</i>
Vivus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>alive, living.</i>
Vulneratus, -a, -um, adj.	<i>wounded.</i>
Vulnero, 1, -āvi, -ātum, tr.	<i>wound.</i>

ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY.

Neither strictly technical terms, nor those whose Latin equivalent is easily inferred from the English, are included in this vocabulary.

(SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 272.)

<i>Able</i> , (be) possum ; valco, 2 ; queo, 4 ; adj., capax ; potens.	<i>Affected with disease</i> , morbo affectus, morbo laborans.
<i>About</i> , prep. w. acc. circa, circum ; w. abl., dc.	<i>Afford</i> , præbeo, 2 ; reddo, 3.
<i>Above</i> , w. acc. and abl. super, supra.	<i>Afraid</i> , timidus, trepidus, pavidus.
<i>Abscess</i> , abscessus.	<i>After</i> , prep., secundum, post ; adv., post, postea ; conj., postquam.
<i>Absent</i> , v., absum ; adj., absens.	<i>Afternoon</i> , post meridiem.
<i>Absorb</i> , absorbeo, 2 ; bibo, 3 ; imbibo, 3.	<i>Again</i> , rursus, rursum, itcrum, tum, deinde.
<i>Abundance</i> , abundantia, copia.	<i>Against</i> , prep., adversus, contra, præter ; adj., adversus.
<i>Abuse</i> , abutor, dep., 3.	<i>Age</i> , ætas ; ævum.
<i>Accept</i> , accipio, 3 ; recipio, 3.	<i>Agitate</i> , moveo, 2 ; agito, 1 ; quatio, 3.
<i>Acceptable</i> , acceptus, gratus, jucundus.	<i>Ago</i> , abhinc, ante ; long ago, jam pri- dem, jamdudum.
<i>Accident</i> , casus, fors, fortuna.	<i>Agree</i> , assentior, 4 ; dep.
<i>According to</i> , ad, de, e or ex.	<i>Agreeable</i> , gratus, acceptus, jucundus.
<i>Account</i> , ratio, numerus.	<i>Ague</i> , febris, horror in febri ; febricula.
<i>Accurate</i> , diligens, accuratus, exactus.	<i>Aid</i> , auxilium, adjumentum.
<i>Accustom</i> , soleo, 2 ; assuefacio, 3.	<i>Air</i> , aër.
<i>Ache</i> , N., dolor ; v., doleo, 2 ; condo- leo, 2.	<i>Alive</i> , vivus.
<i>Act</i> , N., factum, gestum ; v., ago, 3 ; facio, 3.	<i>All</i> , omnis, universus, cunctus.
<i>Acute</i> , acutus, acer.	<i>Allay</i> , sedo, 1 ; mitigo, 1 ; lenio, 4.
<i>Add</i> , addo, 3 ; ajicio, 3 ; appono, 3.	<i>Allow</i> , sīno, 3 ; permitto, 3 ; it is allowed, licet.
<i>Adieu</i> , vale, salve et vale.	<i>Almost</i> , paene, prope.
<i>Adorn</i> , orno, 1 ; adorno, 1 ; decoro, 1.	<i>Alone</i> , solus.
<i>Advice</i> , consilium, monitio.	<i>Already</i> , jam, jainjam.
<i>Advise</i> , suadeo, 2 ; moneo, 2 ; hortor, 1 ; dep.	<i>Also</i> , etiam, præterea, insuper.
<i>Affair</i> , res, negotium.	

<i>Always</i> , semper, usquc.	<i>Baek</i> , tergum.
<i>Amber</i> , succinum, electrum.	<i>Bad</i> , malus, corruptus, vilis.
<i>Among</i> , inter m.	<i>Bag</i> , saccus, marsupium.
<i>Amputate</i> , amputo, 1.	<i>Balanee</i> , trutina.
<i>Anatomy</i> , sectiocorp̄um.	<i>Bald</i> , calvus.
<i>Ancient</i> , vetustus, antiquus, vetus.	<i>Bandage</i> , fascia, fasciola.
<i>And</i> , et, ac, atque,—que.	<i>Bark</i> , cortex; liber.
<i>Anger</i> , ira.	<i>Barley</i> , hordeum.
<i>Angry</i> , iratus.	<i>Barometer</i> , barometrum.
<i>Another</i> , alius; a second, alter.	<i>Base</i> , fundamentum, basis.
<i>Answer</i> , v. respondeo, 2; n., responsum, responsio.	<i>Basin</i> , pelvis.
<i>Ant</i> , iormica.	<i>Basket</i> , corbis, fiscus, calathus.
<i>Anxious</i> , anxius, sollicitus.	<i>Bath</i> , balneum; therinæ; lavatio.
<i>Any</i> , ullus, quivis, quilibet. aliquis.	<i>Bathe</i> , lavo, 1; abluo, 3.
<i>Apotheeary</i> , medicamentarius.	<i>Bear</i> , fero, porto, 1; gero, 3; vebo, 3.
<i>Apple</i> , malum, pomum; apple-tree, malus, pomus.	<i>Beard</i> , barba.
<i>Apply</i> , appono, 3; applico, 1; admono, 2; adhibeo, 2.	<i>Beat</i> , pulso, 1; ferio, 4; verbero, 1; cedo, 3.
<i>Approach</i> , appropinquo, 1.	<i>Beautiful</i> , pulcher; bellus.
<i>Approve</i> , probo, 1; approbo, 1.	<i>Because</i> , quod, quia, quoniam.
<i>Arise</i> , surgo, 3; consurgo, 3.	<i>Become</i> , fio, evado, 3; decet.
<i>Arm</i> (from shoulder to elbow), lacer-tus; (elbow to wrist) brachium.	<i>Beech</i> , fagus.
<i>Art</i> , ars.	<i>Beef</i> , bubula.
<i>Artiehoke</i> , carduus, cinara.	<i>Beer</i> , cerevisia; strong, valida; small, dilutior.
<i>As</i> , ut, velut, quemadmodum, quomodo.	<i>Beetle</i> , scarabaeus.
<i>Ashamed</i> , pudet.	<i>Before</i> , ante; antequam; coram w. abl.
<i>Ashes</i> , cinis.	<i>Begin</i> , incipio, 3; cœpi, inchoo, 2.
<i>Ask</i> , rogo, 1; oro, 1; peto, 3; quero, 3; interrogō, 1.	<i>Behind</i> , post.
<i>Assist</i> , juvo, 1; adjuvo, 1; subvenio, 4.	<i>Behold</i> , ecce, en, aspice.
<i>Assistant</i> , adjutor, socinus.	<i>Behooze</i> , oportet, decet.
<i>At</i> , in, w. acc. or abl.; ad, w. acc.; apud, w. acc.	<i>Believe</i> , credo, 3; persuasum habeo, 2.
<i>Attempt</i> , tento, 1; conor, 1, dep.	<i>Bell</i> , campana, tintinnabulum.
<i>Await</i> , expecto, 1.	<i>Belly</i> , venter, alvus, abdomen.
<i>Away</i> , abeo, 4; discedo, 3.	<i>Berry</i> , bacca.
<i>Away from</i> , a or ab, w. abl.; c or ex, w. abl.	<i>Best</i> , optimus.
	<i>Betake</i> (<i>one's self</i>), sc conferre.
	<i>Between</i> , inter.
	<i>Big</i> , magnus, grandis, amplus.
	<i>Bird</i> , avis.
	<i>Black</i> , ater, niger.

<i>Bladder</i> , vesica.	<i>Cherish</i> , foveo, 2; colo, 3.
<i>Bleed</i> , sanguinem, fundere; sang. mittere.	<i>Chew</i> , manduco, 1; mastico, 1.
<i>Blood</i> , sanguis, cruor.	<i>Children</i> , pueri; liberi.
<i>Bloodsucker</i> , hirudo, sanguisuga.	<i>Chill</i> , frigus; algor; horror.
<i>Body</i> , corpus.	<i>City</i> , urbs.
<i>Boil</i> , ferveo, 2; exundo, 1; ebullio, 4.	<i>Clean</i> , purus, mundus.
<i>Bottle</i> , lagena, ampulla.	<i>Cleanse</i> , purgo, 1; expurgo, 1.
<i>Bottom</i> , fundus.	<i>Clear</i> , clarus, lucidus.
<i>Box</i> , arca, capsā, cista, pyxis.	<i>Clothe</i> , vestio, 4.
<i>Boy</i> , puer.	<i>Coal</i> , carbo.
<i>Brain</i> , cerebrum; cerebellum.	<i>Cold</i> , adj. frigidus; n. frigus.
<i>Bramble</i> , rubus.	<i>Colic</i> , colicus dolor; tortina.
<i>Brave</i> , fortis, animosus.	<i>Collect</i> , lego, 3; colligo, 3.
<i>Bread</i> , panis.	<i>Come</i> , venio, 4; advenio, 4.
<i>Break</i> , frango, 3; rumpo, 3; infringō, 3.	<i>Coming</i> , adventus.
<i>Breast</i> , pectus, thorax.	<i>Command</i> , n. imperium; v. impero, 1, w. dat.; jubeo, 2, w. acc.; prae sum, w. dat.
<i>Breath</i> , spiritus, anima.	<i>Common</i> , communis.
<i>Bright</i> , clarus, lucidus, illustris.	<i>Comrade</i> , comes.
<i>Brother</i> , frater.	<i>Companion</i> , comes.
<i>Bruise</i> , contundo, 3; contero, 3.	<i>Compel</i> , cogo, 3.
<i>Burn</i> , uro, 3; comburo, 3; cremo, 1.	<i>Compound</i> , compono, 3.
<i>Burst</i> , rumpo, 3; displodo.	<i>Conquer</i> , supero, 1; vinco, 3.
<i>Business</i> , negotium, occupatio.	<i>Consult</i> , consulō, 3.
<i>But</i> , sed, at enim, verum; autem.	<i>Consume</i> , consumo, 3.
<i>Buy</i> , emo, 3; mercor, 1, dep.	<i>Contain</i> , contineo, 2; capio, 3.
<i>By</i> , a, ab, w. abl.; (denoting means or instrument, w. abl. alone).	<i>Cook</i> , n. coquus; v. coquo, 3.
<i>Call</i> , nomino, 1; appello, 1; voco, 1.	<i>Cool</i> , adj. frigidus, subfrigidus; v. refrigero, 1.
<i>Calm</i> , aequus.	<i>Copper</i> , cuprum.
<i>Can</i> , possum.	<i>Copperas</i> , chalcantum.
<i>Care</i> , cura.	<i>Correct</i> , adj., rectus, emendatus; v. corrigo, 3.
<i>Carry</i> , porto, 1; fero; (back) refero.	<i>Costive</i> , alvo astricta.
<i>Certain</i> , (a) quidam; sure, certus.	<i>Cotton</i> , gossypium.
<i>Chalk</i> , creta,	<i>Cottage</i> , casa.
<i>Chance</i> , fors, casus; fortuna.	<i>Cough</i> , tussis.
<i>Change</i> , muto, 1.	<i>Count</i> , numero, 1.
<i>Cheerful</i> , laetus, hilaris.	<i>Counter</i> , abacus.
<i>Cheese</i> , caseus.	<i>Courage</i> , virtus.

<i>Cure</i> , v. sano, 1; medeor, 2, w. dat.; n., sanatio.	<i>Dress</i> , vestio, 4; induo vestem.
<i>Cup</i> , poculum.	<i>Drink</i> , v., bibo, 3; poto, 1; n., potus, potio.
<i>Cut</i> , seco, 1; cædo, 3; incido, 3.	<i>Drive</i> , ago, 3; agito, 1; pello, 3.
<i>Daily</i> , adj., quotidiānus; adv., quotidie; in dies.	<i>Drop</i> , gutta.
<i>Dandelion</i> , taraxacum.	<i>Drown</i> , mergo, 3; submergo, 3.
<i>Danger</i> , periculum.	<i>Dry</i> , sicceus, aridus.
<i>Dangerous</i> , periculōsus.	<i>Dry</i> , sicco, 1; exsicco, 1.
<i>Dark</i> , adj., obscurus; tenebrōsus.	<i>During</i> , per; inter.
<i>Darkness</i> , obscuritas, tenebræ.	<i>Dust</i> , pulvis; mill-dust, pollen; saw-dust, scobs.
<i>Day</i> , dies.	<i>Each</i> , quisque; singuli; of two, uterque.
<i>Dead</i> , mortuuus.	<i>Eager</i> , vehemens, acer.
<i>Dear</i> , carus, pretiōsus.	<i>Ear</i> , auris.
<i>Death</i> , mors; letum.	<i>Earnest</i> , diligens.
<i>Deceive</i> , decipio, 3.	<i>Easily</i> , facile.
<i>Deed</i> , factum, facinus.	<i>Easy</i> , facilis.
<i>Degree</i> , gradus; ordo.	<i>Eat</i> , edo, 3; vescor, 1, dep.
<i>Delay</i> , n. mora; v. moror, 1, dep.	<i>Effect</i> , effectum, eventus.
<i>Deny</i> , nego, 1; recuso, 1.	<i>Egg</i> , ovum.
<i>Depart</i> , abeo, 4; discedo, 3.	<i>Elegant</i> , elegans.
<i>Describe</i> , describo, 3.	<i>Employ</i> , adhibeo, 2.
<i>Despair</i> , despero, 1.	<i>Empty</i> , inānis, vacuus.
<i>Destroy</i> , consumo, 3.	<i>End</i> , finis; terminus.
<i>Die</i> , moror, dep.; abeo, 4,	<i>End</i> , finio, 4; termino, 1.
<i>Difficult</i> , difficilis, gravis.	<i>Enter</i> , ineo, 4; intro, 1.
<i>Digest</i> , digero, 3; concoquo, 3.	<i>Err</i> , erro, 1.
<i>Diligent</i> , diligens, impiger.	<i>Esteem</i> , aestimo, 1.
<i>Disease</i> , morbus; adversa valetudo.	<i>Evening</i> , vesper, vesp̄crus.
<i>Dish</i> , catinūs.	<i>Event</i> , eventum, eventus, res.
<i>Display</i> , pando, 3; explico, 1.	<i>Ever</i> , semper, usque, unquam.
<i>Dispose</i> , dispōno, 3.	<i>Evil</i> , adj., malus, pravus; n., malum.
<i>Dissolve</i> , dissolvo, 3; solvo, 3.	<i>Exceed</i> , excedo, 3.
<i>Distil</i> , destillo, 1.	<i>Excel</i> , excello, 3; ante-eo, 4.
<i>Disturb</i> , turbo, 1; perturbo, 1.	<i>Exercise</i> , n., ercitatio, usus; v., exerceo, 2.
<i>Divide</i> , dividō, 3.	<i>Expect</i> , expecto, 1.
<i>Do</i> , ago, 3; facio, 3; efficio, 3.	<i>Experienced</i> , peritus.
<i>Doctor</i> , medicus, medicīnæ medicus.	
<i>Drachm</i> , drachma.	
<i>Dregs</i> , fæx, sedimentum	

<i>Experiment</i> , v., experior, 4; tento, 1;	<i>Gift</i> , donum, munus.
n., experimentum.	<i>Give</i> , do, 1; dono, 1.
<i>Eye</i> , oculus.	<i>Glass</i> , vitrum.
<i>Face</i> , facies, vultus.	<i>Glassy</i> , vitreus.
<i>Fact</i> , factum.	<i>Go</i> , co, 4; venio, 4; incedo, 3.
<i>Fair</i> , pulcher, formōsus.	<i>Gold</i> , aurum.
<i>False</i> , falsus, mendax.	<i>Good</i> , bonus, probus.
<i>Familiar</i> , familiāris.	<i>Gore</i> , cruor, sanies.
<i>Famous</i> , clarus, inclitus.	<i>Gout</i> , morbus articulāris; gout in the hand, chirāgra; gout in the foot, podāgra.
<i>Fever</i> , febris, febricula.	<i>Govern</i> , impero, 1; tempero, 1.
<i>Few</i> , pauci, rāri; very few, perpauci.	<i>Gradually</i> , paullātim; sensim; pedetentim.
<i>Field</i> , ager, agellus.	<i>Guess</i> , v., conjicio, 3; conjecto, 1; auguror, 1, dep.
<i>Fiery</i> , igneus, ardens.	<i>Guess</i> , n., conjectūra.
<i>Filthy</i> , sordidus, impurus.	<i>Guide</i> , dux.
<i>Find</i> , invenio, 4; reperio, 4.	<i>Habit</i> , mos, consuetūdo.
<i>Finger</i> , digitus.	<i>Haggard</i> , macer, macilentus.
<i>Follow</i> , sequior, 3, dep.	<i>Hair</i> , crinis, pilus, coma.
<i>Food</i> , cibus, alimentum.	<i>Half</i> , adj., dimidius, dimidiatus; n., dimidum, dimidia pars.
<i>Fool</i> , stultus.	<i>Hand</i> , manus.
<i>Foolish</i> , stultus, stolidus.	<i>Handsome</i> , pulcher, formōsus.
<i>Foolishness</i> , stultia.	<i>Hang</i> , suspendo, 3; pendo, 3.
<i>Foot</i> , pes.	<i>Happy</i> , felix, beātus.
<i>For</i> , conj., nam, enim, etenim.	<i>Hard</i> (not soft), durus; (difficult), difficilis.
<i>Forget</i> , obliviscor, 3, dep.	<i>Hardly</i> , difficile, ægre, vix.
<i>Former</i> , prior, superior.	<i>Harsh</i> , asper, austērus, sevērus.
<i>Fortunate</i> , fortunatus, beātus.	<i>Hasten</i> , festīno, 1; propero, 1.
<i>Frankincense</i> , tus.	<i>Hatred</i> , odium, invidia.
<i>Free</i> , liber.	<i>Heal</i> , sano, 1; medicor, 1, dep.; medeor, 2, dep.
<i>Friend</i> , amicus.	<i>Health</i> , valetūdo.
<i>Friendship</i> , amicitia.	<i>Healthy</i> , sanus, validus, salutāris.
<i>From</i> , a, ab; de; e, ex.	<i>Heart</i> , cor.
<i>Fruit</i> , fructus.	<i>Heat</i> , calor, ardor, fervor; v. calefacio, 3; fervefacio, 3.
<i>Full</i> , adj., plēnus, explētus.	
<i>Gall</i> , fel; bilis.	
<i>Gallon</i> , congius.	
<i>Game</i> , ludus, lusus.	
<i>Garden</i> , hortus.	
<i>Garlic</i> , allium.	
<i>Garment</i> , vestis.	
<i>Gather</i> , lego, 3; colligo, 3.	

<i>Heaviness</i> , gravitas, pondus.	<i>Iron</i> , n., ferrum ; adj., ferreus.
<i>Heavy</i> , gravis, ponderosus.	<i>It</i> , is, ea, id.
<i>Help</i> , n., auxilium, adjumentum ; v., juvo, 1 ; auxiliar, 1.	<i>Itself</i> , see <i>Self</i> .
<i>Hide</i> , celo, 1 ; ocelto, 1 ; operio, 4.	<i>Itch</i> , seabies, psora.
<i>High</i> , altus, celsus, sublimis.	<i>Ivory</i> , ebur.
<i>Hill</i> , collis, tumulus.	<i>Ivy</i> , hedera.
<i>Hip</i> , coxa.	<i>Jar</i> , testa, ureus.
<i>Hither</i> , huc.	<i>Jaundice</i> , morbus regius icterus.
<i>Hold</i> , teneo, 2 ; obtineo, 2.	<i>Joint</i> , articulus.
<i>Hole</i> , foramen, eavum.	<i>Joke</i> , jocus.
<i>Horn</i> , cornu.	<i>Journey</i> , iter.
<i>Horse</i> , equus.	<i>Joy</i> , gaudium.
<i>Hot</i> , calidus ; fervidus.	<i>Judge</i> , judex.
<i>How</i> , quam ; <i>how far</i> , quatenus ; <i>how great</i> , quantus.	<i>Just</i> , justus, aequus.
<i>Hunger</i> , fames.	<i>Justly</i> , juste.
<i>Hurry</i> , festino, 1 ; propero, 1.	<i>Keen</i> , acer.
<i>Hurt</i> , laedo, 3 ; nocco, 2.	<i>Keep</i> , teneo, 2.
<i>I</i> , ego.	<i>Keep off</i> , arceo, 2.
<i>If</i> , si ; <i>if not</i> , nisi.	<i>Kill</i> , neco, 1 ; interficio, 3 ; occido, 3.
<i>Ignorant</i> , v., ignaro, 1 ; nescio, 4 ; adj., ignarus, indoetus.	<i>Kind</i> , benignus.
<i>Ignorance</i> , ignorantia, inscitia.	<i>Knee</i> , genu.
<i>Illustrious</i> , clarus.	<i>Knife</i> , culter ; scalprum, scalpellum.
<i>Imitate</i> , imitor, 1, dep.	<i>Knot</i> , nodus.
<i>Immediately</i> , statim.	<i>Know</i> , know how, scio, 4.
<i>In</i> , in, w. abl.	<i>Known</i> , notus.
<i>Increase</i> , augeo, 2 ; amplifico, 1.	<i>Knowledge</i> , notitia, scientia.
<i>Indulge</i> , indulgeo, 2.	<i>Labor</i> , labor.
<i>Infant</i> , infans.	<i>Lack</i> , desum ; (want) egeo, 2.
<i>Infuse</i> , infundo, 3.	<i>Lame</i> , claudus.
<i>Inhabit</i> , habito, 1.	<i>Land</i> , ager ; terra.
<i>Inject</i> , injicio, 3.	<i>Language</i> , lingua.
<i>Injure</i> , laedo, 3 ; nocco, 2, w. dat.	<i>Large</i> , magnus.
<i>Instruct</i> , erudio, 4 ; doeco, 2.	<i>Last</i> , supremus ; extrimus.
<i>Intend</i> , in animo est, w. dat.	<i>Latin (in)</i> , Latine.
<i>Into</i> , in w. aee.	<i>Laugh</i> , ridco ; 2 (at), irrideo, 2.
<i>Invite</i> , invitō, 1.	<i>Law</i> , lex.
<i>Invent</i> , invenio, 4.	<i>Lay</i> , pono, 3.
	<i>Lazy</i> , piger, ignavus.

<i>Lead</i> , plumbum.	<i>Medicine</i> , medicīna ; medieamentum.
<i>Lead</i> , duco, 3.	<i>Melt</i> , liquefacio, 3.
<i>Leaf</i> , folium.	<i>Memory</i> , memoria.
<i>Learn</i> , disco, 3.	<i>Middle</i> , mediūs.
<i>Learned</i> , doetus, eruditus.	<i>Milk</i> , lae.
<i>Leave</i> , relinquō, 3.	<i>Mind</i> , animus ; mens.
<i>Leech</i> , hirūdo.	<i>Mindful</i> , memor.
<i>Leek</i> , porrum.	<i>Mine</i> , pro., meus.
<i>Leg</i> , crus.	<i>Mint</i> , mentha.
<i>Lesson</i> , pensum.	<i>Miserable</i> , miscr.
<i>Life</i> , vita.	<i>Miss</i> , omitto, 3 ; (desire) desidero, 1.
<i>Light</i> , adj., levis.	<i>Mix</i> , miseeo, 2.
<i>Light</i> , n. lux.	<i>Mode</i> , modus, ratio.
<i>Like</i> , v. amo, 1.	<i>Modest</i> , modestus.
<i>Like</i> , adj., similis.	<i>Moist</i> , humidus, madidus.
<i>Lime-stone</i> , ealx.	<i>Money</i> , pecunia.
<i>Lip</i> , labrum.	<i>Moon</i> , luna.
<i>Little</i> , parvus.	<i>More</i> , plus ; magis
<i>Live</i> , vivo, 3.	<i>Morning</i> , mane.
<i>Liver</i> , jeeur ; hepar.	<i>Morrow</i> , eras.
<i>Loin</i> , lumbus.	<i>Most</i> , plurimus.
<i>Long</i> , longus.	<i>Mother</i> , mater.
<i>Look at</i> , speeto, 1 ; inspeeto, 1.	<i>Move</i> , moveo, 2.
<i>Lose</i> , amitto, 3 ; perdo, 3.	<i>Much</i> , multus.
<i>Loss</i> , damnum.	<i>Must</i> , oportet ; debeo, 2.
<i>Love</i> , amo, 1.	<i>My</i> , pro., meus.
<i>Low</i> , humiliſ.	<i>Name</i> , nomen.
<i>Lucky</i> , felix.	<i>Narrow</i> , angustus.
<i>Mace</i> , maeis.	<i>Navel</i> , umbilieus.
<i>Macerate</i> , maeero, 1.	<i>Near</i> , vicīnus ; propinquus.
<i>Make</i> , facio, 3 ; (trial of) experior, 1, dep.	<i>Nearly</i> , prope ; pāne.
<i>Man</i> , homo ; vir.	<i>Necessary</i> , ncessarius ; necesse.
<i>Manner</i> , mos ; modus.	<i>Neck</i> , eollum.
<i>Many</i> , multi.	<i>Need (want)</i> , egeo, 2 ; careo, 2.
<i>Marigold</i> , caltha, ealendula.	<i>Neglect</i> , v., negligo, 3.
<i>Mark</i> , nota, signum.	<i>Nettle</i> , urtica.
<i>Master</i> , dominus ; magister.	<i>Never</i> , nunquam.
<i>May</i> , licet, w. dat.	<i>New</i> , novus ; (fresh), reeens.
<i>Means</i> (by means of), use the abl.	<i>Next</i> , proximus.
	<i>Night</i> , nox.

No, adj., nullus, non ullus.	Paper, n., charta ; of paper, chartaceus.
Noble, nobilis.	Parent, parens.
Nocn, meridies.	Part, pars.
Nor, conj., nec, neque.	Patient, n. æger, ægrotus.
Not, adv., non.	Patiently, patienter.
Nothing, nihil.	Peace, pax.
Now, adv., nunc.	People, populus.
Number, v., numero, 1.	Perceive, percipio, 3.
Nut, nux.	Person, persōna ; homo.
Oak, quercus.	Physician, medicus.
Obediens, adj., obediens.	Piece, pars ; fragmentum.
Obcy, pareo, 2.	Pine away, tabesco, 3.
Obscure, adj., obscurus.	Pink, dianthus.
Obtain, adipiscor, 3, dep. ; potior, 4, w. abl.	Pitch, pix.
Offer, obfero, præbeo, 2.	Place, locus.
Office (place of business), officina.	Plague, pestilentia.
Often, sæpe.	Plan, consilium : ratio.
Ointment, unguentum.	Play, n. ludus ; v. ludo, 3.
Old, antiquus ; vetus ; (old man) senex (old age) ; senectus.	Poison, venēnum.
On, in, w., abl. ; (of time), abl.	Plough, v. aro, 1.
Once, semel ; once on time, olim, quondam.	Poor, miser.
One, unus ; onc at a time, singuli.	Porous, rarus.
Onion, cæpe.	Possess, v., possideo, 2 ; habeo 2 ; (get possession), potior, 4.
Only, adj., solus ; adv., solum, tantum.	Pound, n., libra ; half a—selfibra ; v. cōtero, 3 ; contundo, 3.
Open, aperio, 4.	Pour, fundo, 3.
Or, aut, vel.	Powder, pulvis.
Other, alias ; some—others, alii—alii ; of two, alter.	Power, potestas.
Ought, dcbeo, 2.	Powerful, potens.
Ounce, uncia.	Practice, v., exerceo, 2 ; n. usus, experientia.
Our, nostcr.	Praise, v. laudo, 1 ; n. laus.
Out of, prep. e, ex, w. abl.	Preparation, præparatio.
Over, prep. super, w. acc. and abl. ; supra, w. acc.	Prepare, paro, 1 ; præparo, 1.
Own, proprius ; suus.	Prescription, præscriptum.
Pain, dolor.	Present, adj., præsens.
Pale, pallidus.	Press, n. pretium ; torcular : v. premo, 3.
	Pretty, pulcher.

<i>Prerent</i> , prohibeo, 2.	<i>Rise</i> , orior, 4, dep.
<i>Proceed</i> , procedo, 3.	<i>Road</i> , via.
<i>Promise</i> , polliceor, 2; promitto, 3.	<i>Root</i> , radix.
<i>Proud</i> , superbus.	<i>Rough</i> , asper.
<i>Provide</i> , paro, 1; comparo, 1.	<i>Ruddy</i> , ruber.
<i>Parrish</i> , punio, 4.	<i>Rule</i> , rego, 3.
<i>Pupil</i> , discipulus.	<i>Run</i> , curro, 3.
<i>Purchase</i> , emo, 3.	<i>Rust</i> , rubigo.
<i>Pure</i> , purus, mundus.	
<i>Purge</i> , purgo, 1.	<i>Sack</i> , saccus.
<i>Put</i> , pono, 3; loco, 1; put an end to, finio, 4:—to flight, fugo, 1.	<i>Sad</i> , tristis.
	<i>Safe</i> , tutus.
	<i>Sailor</i> , nauta.
<i>Quack</i> , cimplicius; pharmacopola.	<i>Same</i> , idem eadem, idem.
<i>Quick</i> , agilis, citus.	<i>Salt</i> , sal.
<i>Queen</i> , regina.	<i>Sand</i> , arena.
<i>Quickly</i> , cito.	<i>Save</i> , servo.
<i>Radish</i> , raphanus.	<i>Say</i> , dico, 3.
<i>Raise</i> , tollo, 3; levo, 1.	<i>Scare</i> , terreo, 2.
<i>Rather</i> (wish), malo.	<i>Scholar</i> , discipulus.
<i>Read</i> , lego 3; (aloud), recito, 1.	<i>School</i> , seholia.
<i>Receive</i> , recipio, 3; accipio, 3; ex-cipio, 3.	<i>Science</i> , scientia; doctrina.
<i>Recognize</i> , agnosco, 3.	<i>Scrape</i> , rado, 3.
<i>Recover</i> , recupero, 1; convalesco, 3.	<i>Sea</i> , mare.
<i>Red</i> , ruber; rufus.	<i>Second</i> , secundus.
<i>Reduce</i> , redigo, 3.	<i>Seek</i> , peto, 3; quaero, 3.
<i>Refresh</i> , recreo, 1.	<i>Seem</i> , videor, 2.
<i>Relate</i> , narro, 1.	<i>See</i> , video, 2.
<i>Remain</i> , maneo, 2.	<i>Self</i> , ipse.
<i>Remedy</i> , remedium.	<i>Sell</i> , vendo, 3.
<i>Remember</i> , memini, reminiscor, 3; moriā teneo.	<i>Send</i> , mitto, 3.
<i>Report</i> , nuntio, 1.	<i>Servant</i> , servus; minister.
<i>Resemble</i> (be like), similis.	<i>Set</i> , pono, 3; statuo, 3.
<i>Rest</i> (the), ceteri.	<i>Several</i> , aliquot; nonnulli.
<i>Restrain</i> , coerco, 2.	<i>Shame</i> , pudor.
<i>Return</i> , redeo, 4.	<i>Sharp</i> (in edge), acutus; (to the taste), acer.
<i>Rich</i> , dīves.	<i>Shelf</i> , abacus.
<i>Rightly</i> , recte.	<i>Shop</i> , officina.
	<i>Short</i> , brevis.
	<i>Shut</i> , claudio, 3.

<i>Sick</i> , æger ; ægrōtus.	<i>Summer</i> , æstas.
<i>Sickly</i> , inorbōsus, valetudinarius.	<i>Sun</i> , sol.
<i>Side</i> , n. latus.	<i>Surpass</i> , supero, 1 ; vineo, 3.
<i>Sift</i> , eribro, 1.	<i>Sure</i> , eertus.
<i>Sight</i> , visus ; conspectus.	<i>Surely</i> , certe.
<i>Sign</i> , signum ; indieum ; nota.	<i>Surgeon</i> , ehirurgus.
<i>Signify</i> , significo, 1.	<i>Swear</i> , juro, 1.
<i>Similar</i> , similis.	<i>Sweet</i> (to taste or smell), dulcis ; suavis ; jucundus.
<i>Simple</i> , simplex ; purus.	<i>Symptom</i> (of disease), nota, signum.
<i>Since</i> , eum, w. subj.	
<i>Singular</i> , singulāris.	
<i>Sit</i> , sedeo, 2.	<i>Table</i> , mensa.
<i>Skillful</i> , peritus ; expertus.	<i>Take</i> , eapio, 3 ; sumo, 3.
<i>Slave</i> , servus.	<i>Tall</i> , altus.
<i>Sleep</i> , n. somnus ; v. dormio, 4.	<i>Tardy</i> , piger ; tardus.
<i>Small</i> , parvus.	<i>Tar</i> , pix liquida.
<i>Soldier</i> , miles.	<i>Taste</i> , n. gustus ; v., gusto, 1.
<i>Some one</i> , aliquis ; quidam ; some—others, alii—alii.	<i>Tea</i> , thea.
<i>Son</i> , filius.	<i>Tell</i> , narro, 1 ; dieo, 3.
<i>Soon</i> , mox.	<i>Tender</i> , tener.
<i>Soothe</i> , mollio, 4.	<i>Terrify</i> , terreo, 2.
<i>Spare</i> , pareo, 3 ; w., dat.	<i>Than</i> , quam.
<i>Speak</i> , loquor, 3, dep. ; dieo, 3.	<i>That</i> , pron. ille ; is ; iste.
<i>Spring</i> , fons.	<i>That</i> , conj. (in purpose or result clauses), ut ; (after verbs of fearing), ne ; (not), ne ; (after expressions of doubt), quin ; after verbs of saying, and the like, not translated.
<i>Square</i> , quadrātus.	
<i>Stain</i> , maeulo, 1.	<i>Their</i> , gen. plur. of is ; (own), suus.
<i>State</i> , eivitas.	<i>Then</i> , tum ; deinde.
<i>Stay</i> , maneo, 2 ; moror, 1, dep.	<i>Thence</i> , inde.
<i>Story</i> , fabula.	<i>There</i> , ibi ; as an expletive, not translated.
<i>Stomach</i> , stomaehus.	<i>Thing</i> , res.
<i>Strive</i> , nitor, 3, dep.	<i>Think</i> , arbitror, 1, dep. ; puto, 1.
<i>Street</i> , via.	<i>Thirst</i> , sitis.
<i>Strong</i> , validus.	<i>This</i> , pron. hic ; is.
<i>Study</i> , n. studium ; v., studeo, 2, w., dat.	<i>Through</i> , per, w acc.
<i>Stupid</i> , stupidus.	<i>Tired</i> , defessus.
<i>Sturdy</i> , validus.	<i>Time</i> , tempus.
<i>Suffer</i> , patior, 3, dep. ; tolero, 1 ; suffero	
<i>Suitable</i> , opportunus.	

<i>To</i> , sign of dative; ad, in, w. acc.; (expressing purpose), ut; ad, w. gerund or gerundive; supine.	<i>Warn</i> , moneo, 2.
<i>Tongue</i> , lingua.	<i>Warm</i> (tepid), calidus
<i>To-day</i> , hodie.	<i>Warm</i> (make), calefacio, 3: tepefacio, 3.
<i>Together with</i> , cum, w. abl.	<i>Wash</i> , v., lavo, 1; luo, 3: n., lotio.
<i>To-morrow</i> , cras.	<i>Water</i> , aqua.
<i>Too</i> , quoque: (much), nimium.	<i>Wax</i> , cera.
<i>Touch</i> , tango, 3.	<i>Weak</i> , debilis.
<i>Towards</i> , ad, in, w. acc.	<i>Weary</i> , fessus; defessus.
<i>Tough</i> , lentinus.	<i>Weep</i> , fleo, 2.
<i>Train</i> , exerceo, 2.	<i>Well</i> , bene.
<i>Tree</i> , arbor.	<i>Well</i> (be), valeo, 2.
<i>Trial</i> (make), experior.	<i>What</i> , interrog. quis.
<i>True</i> , verus.	<i>When</i> , cum, or quum; interrog., quando.
<i>Try</i> , experior, 4, dep.; conor, 1, dep. 1; tento, 1.	<i>Whether</i> , num; utrum
<i>Uncertain</i> , incertus.	<i>Which</i> , qui; (of two), utcr.
<i>Understand</i> , intelligo, 3.	<i>While</i> , dum.
<i>Undertake</i> , suscipio, 3; conor, 1, dep.	<i>White</i> , albus.
<i>Upon</i> , in, w. acc. or abl.	<i>Who</i> , rel., qui; interrog., quis.
<i>Use</i> , utor, 3, dep., w. abl.	<i>Whole</i> , totus.
<i>Useful</i> , utilis.	<i>Why</i> , cur; quâre; quamobrem.
<i>Vain</i> (<i>in</i>), frustra.	<i>Wide</i> , latus.
<i>Valley</i> , vallis.	<i>Wife</i> , uxor.
<i>Vein</i> , vena	<i>Wild</i> , ferus.
<i>Very</i> , superl. degree; admodum valde.	<i>Wine</i> , vinum.
<i>Vine</i> , vitis.	<i>Winter</i> , hiems.
<i>Vinegar</i> , acētum.	<i>Wise</i> , sapiens.
<i>Virtue</i> , virtus.	<i>Wisely</i> , sapienter.
<i>Visit</i> , viso, 3.	<i>Wish</i> , volo.
<i>Voice</i> , vox.	<i>With</i> , cum, w. abl.; sometimes abl. alone.
<i>Vomit</i> , vomo, 3; vomito (often), 1.	<i>Without</i> , sine, w. abl.
<i>Wagon</i> , carrus.	<i>Wool</i> , lana.
<i>Walk</i> , ambulo, 1.	<i>Woods</i> , silva.
<i>Wait</i> , exspecto, 1.	<i>Word</i> , verbum.
<i>Want</i> (be in), careo.	<i>Work</i> , labor; opus.
	<i>Work</i> , labōro, 1.
	<i>Worthy</i> , dignus.
	<i>Would rather</i> , malo.
	<i>Would that</i> , utinam.

<i>Wound</i> , vulnus.	<i>Yesterday</i> , heri.
<i>Wretched</i> , miser.	<i>Yet</i> , at; tamen.
<i>Write</i> , scribo, 3.	<i>You</i> , sing. tu, plu. vos.
<i>Writing</i> , scriptum.	<i>Your</i> , sing. tuus'; plu. vester.
<i>Wrong</i> , injuria.	<i>Young man</i> , juvenis, adolescens
<i>Year</i> , annus.	<i>Zeal</i> , studium.
<i>Yellow</i> , flavus.	<i>Zealous</i> , acer; studiosus.

SUPPLEMENTARY ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY.

<i>Ague</i> , febris, horror in febri.	<i>Purgative</i> , catharticum.
<i>Abound</i> , abundo.	<i>Really</i> , sanc, revērā.
<i>Careless</i> , negligens, improvidus.	<i>Return</i> , redditus.
<i>Clarified</i> , despumatus.	<i>Sage</i> , salvia.
<i>Country</i> , patria.	<i>Serious</i> , gravis.
<i>Cruel</i> , crudilis.	<i>Sickle</i> , falx.
<i>Draw out</i> , extraho.	<i>So large</i> , tantus.
<i>Drive out</i> , expello.	<i>Special</i> , proprius.
<i>Drop</i> , stillo.	<i>Sprinkle</i> , spargo.
<i>Emperor</i> , imperator.	<i>Starch</i> , amyllum.
<i>Fish</i> , piscis.	<i>Stimulant</i> , stimulus.
<i>Fixed oil</i> , pingue oleum	<i>Storehouse</i> , apothēca.
<i>Local</i> , locālis.	<i>Sword</i> , gladius.
<i>Opening</i> , forāmen.	<i>Tombstone</i> , sepulchrum.
	<i>Various</i> , varius.
	<i>Wicked</i> , scelestus.

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